

Catalogue No. 465

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The Books and Manuscripts described in each part of the Bibliotheca Americana are entirely different.

Part I. of Bibliotheca Americana comprises bibliographical descriptions of 1686 items (Books, Manuscripts, Maps, Autographs, etc.), with 60 plates, and indices of authors, titles, and subjects.

Part II. of Bibliotheca Americana comprises bibliographical descriptions of a series of 33 Autograph Letters describing the discoveries and explorations in California of Father Kino, "the Apostle of California," 1680-1687, with five plates and an introduction.

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Part IV. of Bibliotheca Americana comprises bibliographical descriptions of 1,287 items (Books, Manuscripts, Maps, Autographs, etc.), with 57 plates, and indices of authors, titles, and subjects.

At a later date a full index to the Bibliotheca Americana will be compiled and published and sent on application.



Title-page from CORTES' THIRD LETTER.

First Latin Edition.

Nuremberg, 1524.

See Item No. 2602.

BIBLIOTHECA
AMERICANA
ET
PHILIPPINA
PART IV.



MAGGS BROS.

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BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA

et

PHILIPPINA

PART IV.

[Numeration continued from Part III. (Catalogue No. 442)]

OF EARLY AMERICAN INTEREST IN 1486, SIX YEARS BEFORE THE SAILING
OF COLUMBUS.

1486-1488 A.D. [2588] COSMOGRAPHY.

A most important unpublished manuscript, written at Luebeck in 1486-1488 on 50 pages of paper, and shewing what was known of parts of America and Africa, and of the various countries of Europe and Asia six years before the sailing of Columbus, and giving other information of Medical and Astronomical interest. Commencing "Nota tres fuerunt Babilonie. . . ."

The Manuscript contains 10 *original drawings* of World Maps and 12 other Geographical and Astronomical sketches of a most interesting character.

Folio, 49 pp., morocco, g. e., by Riviere.

(Luebeck, 1486).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. I.).

£375

This curious manuscript contains a remarkable mixture of mediaeval legend and classical learning.

PAGE 1 contains an account of Noah and of the division of the Earth among his three sons; Europe to Japhet, Africa to Shem, and Asia to Ham. This is illustrated by a world map of the normal Tau-design, in which the world is represented by the three continents of Asia, Europe, and Africa, divided from each other by water, roughly assuming the form of the letter "T," the whole world is also surrounded by water.

PAGES 2 AND 3 contain an account of the provinces and islands of Asia.

88462

(Continued over)

Cosmography—*continued.*

Concerning India the author remarks: "I believe the beginning of India to be distant barely 600 German leagues from the Holy Land, and 200 leagues through India to the *Islands in the Ocean-sea*, which extend also for 200 leagues in latitude as far as Paradise."

PAGE 4 contains an account of the Islands of Europe (continued from page 3). Among those mentioned are Venice, Iceland, Norwegia, Suecia and Dacia, Vinlandia, Gronlandia, Hybernia, Scotia, Anglia et Britannia, Tile insula ultima (Thule), the Fortunate Islands, Gordonides insule, Hesperides, etc.

This section is *especially important for its early American interest*, six years prior to the expedition of Columbus. In connection with *Greenland* the author remarks that it is surrounded by formidable deeps and therefore very difficult of access; that the natives are giants and still uncivilized and have hardly heard of Christianity. This statement is also of importance as shewing that its author was not influenced by the work of the famous geographer *Adam of Bremen*, who knew very well that Christianity had been introduced into *Greenland* long before this date. *Thule* is stated as lying to the West of Iceland. *Norway and Sweden* are described as forming an island. The Northern parts of the Baltic Sea were not properly known and it was generally believed that it joined up with the great ocean. In connection with the *Fortunate Islands*, the author states that they are so fertile that some people believe them to be Paradise. The *Fortunate Islands*, *Gorgonides*, and *Hesperides*, now form the Canary Islands, the Azores, and the *Madeiras*. *Vinland*, is stated by the author to be of great extent, stretching to Livonia, its people are Christians and speak a special language of their own. The name *Vinland* or *Wineland* was used by *Adam of Bremen* as early as 1070. It was applied to the land discovered by *Leif Ericson* and the *Greenlanders* to the South-West of *Greenland* about the year A.D. 1000, and which in all probability constituted *Labrador* and *Newfoundland*. In later years the name became confused with *Finland*.

PAGE 5. This contains a world map of Tau-design, surrounded by the Ocean in which are placed all the world's great islands, numbering twenty-one, in their positions relative to Europe, Asia, and Africa. Among them may be mentioned "*Thabrona*" (*Taprobana* or *Ceylon*) lying adjacent to India, "*Islandia*, *Suecia*, *Norwegia*, *Gronlandia*, *Scotia*, *Hibernia*, *Anglia*, *Tile* (*Thule*), *Fortunate Insule*, *Gorgonides Insule*, *Hesperides Insule*," etc.

PAGE 6 contains an exceptionally curious double map illustrative of the islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

PAGES 7-8 contain an account of the various countries of Europe and Africa, and more particularly of Germany, Italy, Spain, and France.

PAGE 9 contains a diagram of mountains, and an account of the mountains of the Holy Land and the adjacent countries.

PAGES 10-11 contain an account of famous world conquerors, *Nebuchadnezzar*, *Cyrus*, and *Alexander the Great*. In connection with *Alexander* the author remarks that he penetrated as far as China but did not enter that country. Then comes an account of the twelve Apostles, and lastly another *World Map* of Tau-design, illustrating the Empires of the World, *Babylon*, *Nineveh*, *Roman Empire* at *Constantinople*, old *Roman Empire*, *Carthage*, etc., with some remarks on the distances from *Lübeck* to *Iceland* and *Palestine*.

PAGES 12-13 contain a fine and extremely important double page World Map, after the usual Tau-design, entitled "*Mappa mundi localis*."

This particular map has been utilized for publication by Dr. A. A. Björnbo, the great Danish historian of cartography, as plate 1 of his last work, published

Cosmography—continued.

just before his death, "*Cartographia Groenlandica*" (forming vol. xlviii of "*Meddeltelser om Groenland*," 1912, p. 76). In the text he remarks, concerning it: "Thus here we see Greenland as a round island opposite Iceland, and just north of Denmark and Germany. To put a wide sea between Europe and Greenland, and the latter far to the West, as should have been done, was something which evidently could not be done on such a spherical map, even if, as in this case, special care was taken to get plenty of room for the newly discovered lands."

There is considerable similarity between this map and the one on page 5, only in this one the majority of the names mentioned throughout the work are given, whereas in the smaller map only the names of the continents and the various islands are given.

PAGES 14-15 contain another double-page World Map, entitled "*Mappa de aquis terram irrigantibus*." This is a very curious map depicting the four streams of Paradise spreading over the earth: the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Nile or the Gihon, and the Phison or Pison (sometimes supposed to be the Nerbudda in India, or the Oxus).

PAGES 16-24 contain a succession of world maps, seven in number, illustrating the successive Empires and Eras of the World; the text to these contains many curious and interesting remarks, including numerous passages on Mohammed and the Turks, and two references to "this year 1486." On page 22 is a curious diagram of the world on the Day of Judgment, and on page 24 a geometrical diagram, which the author says he has calculated according to the rules of Geometry.

PAGE 25 contains a diagram illustrating the 13 Spheres of the Universe: the atmosphere, fire, the moon, the various planets, and the Emyrean.

PAGE 26 contains two diagrams illustrating the sun and its course round the earth. In the text the author remarks that the circumference of the sun is eight times that of the earth, or 64,000 German leagues.

PAGE 27 contains a *World Map* marking the four rivers of Paradise and shewing the Ptolemaic climates. The text makes mention of Iceland, Greenland, Lübeck, Hamburg, Rostock, and Wismar; and the author also remarks that the people called by the merchants the Laps, and dwelling between Russia and Sweden, are still pagans.

PAGE 28 contains an *astronomical map of the climates* indicating the duration of the longest day.

PAGE 29 contains a *World Map* shewing the scattering of the Apostles, with some curious legends.

PAGES 30-31 contain a list of various countries and places, assigning each to its climate; and an epilogue of the three parts of the World. Among other statements the author remarks that by the will of God the Ten Tribes of Israel were confined to the mountainous district between the Caucasus and the Caspian by Alexander the Great; and that from the year 639, when the Mohammedans first began to break up the Roman Empire, to this year 1488, they have continued their conquests until they have taken nearly the whole world.

PAGES 32-33 contain Biblical Genealogies.

PAGES 34-36 concern the Four Monarchies, the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse, and similar matters.

PAGES 37-38 refer to medicine, and comprise two chapters entitled "*Canon primus de fleubotomia*," "*Canon Secundus de farmacia idem medicina*."

PAGES 39-50 contain a long treatise on Astronomy and Astrology, illustrated by two diagrams for horoscopes.

PRINTED BY THE FIRST SPANISH PRINTER, AND THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED
IN SPAIN IN BLACK LETTER.

1482 A.D. [2588a] POMPONIUS MELA. De Situ Orbis.

Printed in Black Letter.

FIRST SPANISH EDITION. Small 4to, old vellum.

Valencia, Lambert Palmart, 18th March, 1482.

£450

Haebler 552. Hain 11018. No copy in the U.S.A., (according to Census).

Lambert Palmart was the first Spanish Printer. After having worked for some years he changed his type from Roman to Gothic, and this is believed to be the first book printed by him in Gothic characters.

The only copies recorded by Haebler are in the National Library, Madrid, and a Library in Toledo.

1486 A.D. [2588b] PTOLEMAEUS (Claudius). Cosmographia.

[Translated by Jacobus Angelus from the original Greek into Latin, and edited by Dominus Nicolaus Germanus.]

With 32 fine double-page woodcut maps in contemporary colouring, comprising one of the World, 14 of Europe, 4 of Africa, and 13 of Asia.

Folio, old vellum (some worming).

Ulm, Johannes Reger, 21st July, 1486.

£450

Philips Atlases 354. Sabin 66473. Hain 13540.

This is the second edition of Donis's Ptolemy, being based on the 1482 edition, but with corrections and additions.

One of the maps "Tabula Moderna Prussie, Livonie, Norbegie et Gottie" includes "Engronelant" or Greenland, that part of America which was known and colonised by the Scandinavians half a millenium before Columbus.

At the close of the work is an old mediaeval treatise, which did not appear in the 1482 edition. This is given under the name of Donis, and is entitled "De locis ac Mirabilibus Mundi." It seems that the original intention was to issue this treatise separately, as the sheets are marked with special signatures, and that it was included with the Ptolemy to make it more attractive to the buyer.

The
First Edition of the
LATIN LETTER
of
COLUMBUS
Announcing the Discovery of
AMERICA.

Printed in 1493.

Epistola Chriftofori Colôm : cui gr̃as nostra multũ debet: de
Insulis Indię supra Gangem nuper inuentis. Ad quas perquisi-
rendas octauo antea mense auspicijs ⁊ gre inuictissimi Fernan-
di Hispaniarum Regis missus fuerat: ad Magnificum dñm Ra-
phaelem Sanxis: eiusdem serenissimi Regis Tesaurariũ missas
quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Aliander de Cosco ab Hispano
Ideomare in latinum conuertit : tertio kal's Maij. M. cccc. xcij.
Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno Primo.

Quoniam susceptę prouintię rem perfectam me cõsecutum
fuisse gratum tibi fore scio: has constitui exarare: quę te
vniuscuiusq; rei in hoc nostro itinere gestę inuentęq; ad-
moneant: Tricesimotertio die postq; Gadibus discessi in mare
Indicũ perueni: vbi plurimas insulas innumeris habitatas hor-
minibus repperi: quarum omnium pro foelicissimo Rege nostro
preconio celebrato ⁊ vexillis extensis contradicente nemine pos-
sessionem accepi: primęq; earum diui Saluatoris nomen imposui:
cuius fretus auxilio tam ad hanc: q̃ ad ceteras alias perue-
nimus. Eam h̃c Indi Guanabanin vocant. Aliarum etiã vnã
quanq; nouo nomine nuncupauĩ. Quippe aliã insulam Sanctę
Marię Conceptionis: aliã Fernandinã: aliã Hyfabelam:
aliã Johanã: ⁊ sic de reliquis appellari iussi. Quamprimum
in eam insulam quã dudum Johanã vocari dixi appulimus: in-
tra eius littus occidentem versus aliquantulum processi: tamq;
eam magnã nullo reperto fine inueni: vt non insulam: sed cont-
nentem Chatai prouinciã esse crediderim: nulla tñ videns op-
pida municipiaue in maritimis sita confinib⁹ p̃ter aliquos vi-
cos ⁊ predia rustica: cum quorũ incolis loqui nequibam: quare si-
mil ac nos videbant surripiebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra:
existimans aliquã me vr̃bem villasue inuenturum. Deniq; vidẽs
q̃ longe admodum progressis nihil noui emergebat: ⁊ bñd̃ viã
noã ad Septentrionem deferebat: q̃ ipse fugere exoptabã: terris
etenim regnabat biuina: ad Austrumq; erat in voto cõtendere:

The First Latin Letter of
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, 1493,
Announcing the Discovery of America.
See Item No. 2588c.

THE FIRST EDITION OF THE LATIN LETTER ANNOUNCING THE
DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

1493 A.D. [2588c] COLUMBUS (Christopher). **Epistola Christofori Colom: cui etas nostra multum debet: de / Insulis Indie supra Can- gem nuper inuentis. Ad quas perqui- / rendas octavo antea mense auspiciis & ere invictissimi Fernan- / di Hispaniarum Regis missus fuerat: ad Magnificum dñm Ra / phaelem Sanxis: eiusdem serenis- simi Regis Tesaurarium missa: / quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Aliander de Cosco ab Hispano / ideomate in latinum convertit: tertio kal's Maii. M.cccc.xciii. / Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno Primo. /**

Four leaves, small 4to, morocco, g. e., by Riviere.

(Rome, Stephen Planck, 1493.)

£1,250

Harris No. 1.

The Title in translation reads:—

"Letter from Christopher Colom: to whom our age oweth much: concerning the Islands of India beyond the Ganges recently discovered. In the search of which he was sent eight months ago under the auspices and at the expense of the most invincible King of the Spains, Ferdinand: addressed to the noble lord Raphael Sanxis: Treasurer of the same most serene King: which the noble and learned man Aliander de Cosco translated from the Spanish idiom into Latin: the third day of the calends of May (April 25th?) 1493. The Year One of the Pontificate of Alexander VI."

THIS IS THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF THE FOUR EDITIONS PRINTED IN 1493 AND IS KNOWN AS THE "FERNANDI" LETTER, AS REFERENCE IS MADE ONLY TO KING FERDINAND.

The Letter was written by Columbus to Gabriel Sanxis, the Treasurer of Aragon, and rendered into Latin by Leandro de Cosco in Naples. This Leandro was a subject of the Kingdom of Aragon. The natural jealousy between Aragon and Castile accounts for his evidently wilful omission of Queen Isabel's name in the heading of his translation. Leandro presented the work to Leonardus, Bishop of Monte Peloso, a prelate of Catalonian birth. The Bishop, who was no less patriotic and prejudiced than Leandro, carried the translation to Rome with him, and, having added to it some verses enthusiastically laudatory of his sovereign Ferdinand (but ignoring the Queen of Castille) he gave it to Stephen Planck to print, and he produced this small quarto of four leaves. Planck, however, was reproved by Castilians in Rome for having produced a book so pointedly injurious to the credit of Queen Isabel, he therefore printed a second edition adding the Queen's name.

Columbus's report of his Discovery printed within a few months of his return, must rank as one of the most famous books of the World and the greatest book possible for an American Collection.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS REFERRING TO THE NEW WORLD, AND
CONTAINING THE FIRST SPANISH MAP OF THE WORLD.

**1498 A.D. [2589] POMPONIUS MELA. Cosmographia cum figuris
sive de situ orbis, edidit Nunez de la Yerva.**

Roman letters, 27 lines to a full page.

With a woodcut graduated planisphere extending over two whole
pages, the famous first Spanish world map, and woodcut initial
letters.

4to, old vellum.

Salamanca (Printer of Ant. Nebrissensis), 1498.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. IA).

£375

Harrisse B.A.V. Additions No. 8. Haebler 553. Hain 11021.

On the first page of the preface is the following passage (in translation):—

*"In addition to those two furthest lands many more have been found, for
towards the West, Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain have discovered inhabited land."*

The only copies in the U.S.A. of this scarce book (which contains the first
Spanish map of the world) are in the New York Public Library, and in the Library
of the Hispanic Society of America (according to Census).

1501 A.D. [2590] RAUT (Otto). Doctor in Ulm.

**Pronosticum ad annos domini 1502 et 1503 exploratum. Item
De causa et cura morbi nunc temporis grassantis qui "Malum
Francie" sive "Scorra" nominatur.**

Black Letter. 4to, full levant morocco gilt, g. e., by Riviere.

Hagenau, Heinrich Gran, 1501.

£63

Not in Harrisse. A very important early work on Syphilis, which ascribes
the origin of the disease not to Columbus and his sailors, but to the planetary
influences of the year 1484.

**1502 A.D. [2591] ZACUTUS (Rabbi Abraham). Almanach perpetuum
exactissime nuper emendatum omnium celi motuum cum additioni-
bus in eo factis tenens complementum.**

Black Letter. 4to, old calf.

Venice, Peter Liechtenstein, 1502.

£31 10s

A very important work of the Portuguese Rabbi and Astronomer, which
served in Manuscript for the calculations of Columbus on his first voyage to
America.

THE BOOK IN WHICH WAS FIRST SUGGESTED FOR THE NEW FOUND WORLD
THE NAME OF AMERICA, AFTER AMERIGO VESPUCCI.

**1507 A.D. [2592] [VESPUCCI (Amerigo).] Cosmographiae Introduc-
tio. . . Insuper Quattuor Americi Vespucii Navigationes.**

Woodcut diagrams of spheres, and the large folding woodcut map of the globe.

Small 4to, crushed brown morocco, g. e., Arms on sides.

A magnificent copy.

Saint Dié, 29th August, 1507.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. II.).

£450

Church Catalogue 24. Harrisse 46.

This excessively rare volume is one of the most important works for the History of the New World. It is the first work in which America is actually designated by that name, on the verso of leaf C.III. occurs the passage in question.

This passage reads in translation: "But now that those parts have been more extensively examined and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus (as will be seen in the sequel), I do not see why we should rightly refuse to name it America, namely the land of Americus or America, after its discoverer Americus, a man of sagacious mind, since both Europe and Asia took their names from women."

On the recto of B.III. it is stated that "the greatest part of the still unknown land lately discovered by Americus Vespucius is inhabitable," and on the recto of C.II., "the fourth part of the World, since Americus discovered it, may be called Amerige (as it were the land of Americus), or America, as in the sixth climate."

Waldseemüller's *Cosmographia* forms the first part of the book.

The second half contains an Account of the four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci.

"But for this little work the Western Hemisphere might have been called 'The Land of the Holy Cross,' or 'Atlantis,' or 'Hesperides,' or 'Iberica,' or 'Columbia,' or 'New India,' or 'The Indies,' as it is designated officially in Spain to this day. The idea of calling the newly discovered world **America** originated with the compiler of the work before us, one Martin Waltzmüller, or Waldseemüller, a native of Freiburg, who held a professorship in the gymnasium of St. Dié, in Lorraine. Following the custom of the scholars of those days, he grecized his name into Hylacomylus, by which he is generally known. The popularity of Hylacomylus' *Cosmographia* was such in Central Europe that his proposition was immediately acted upon."

1508 A.D. [2593] [VESPUCCI (Amerigo)]. Itinerarium Portugallensium e Lusitania in Indiam & inde in Occidentem & demum ad Aquilonem.

Full-page woodcut map on title.

Folio, old crimson straight-grained morocco, gilt edges.

Milan, 1508.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. III.).

£275

Church Catalogue 27. Harris 58. Sabin 50058.

This is the first Latin translation of the famous early collection of voyages the "Paesi novamente ritrovati," of 1507, and is, after the letters of Columbus, the most important contribution to the early history of American discovery. The translation was made by Archangelo Madrignano, a Milanese Monk. The actual author of the compilation itself is not definitely known. It is supposed to be by Fracanzano Montalboddo, or Antonio Fracanzano da Montalboddo. Some, however, think it the work of Alessandro Zorzi of Venice, who probably did add some notes to a later edition.

It commences with the navigations of Alovise da C'a da Mosto in Ethiopia, etc., which appeared for the first time in this work, followed by the voyages of de Cintra in 1462, of Vasco da Gama in 1497-1500, of Cabral in 1500-1501, of Columbus 1492-1498, of Alonso Negro and the Pinzons, of Vespucci's Third Voyage 1501-2, of Cortereal 1500-1, etc. It also contains the narrative of Joseph, the converted Indian, brought to Portugal by Cabral, and letters relating to the Portuguese Voyages. Its chief value consists in its containing the voyages of Columbus and Vespucci.

This copy contains the rare two-leaf index, which was apparently printed after the publication of the work and inserted into the few available copies, and so is almost invariably missing. The value of the leaves of Index in the *Itinerarium Portugallensium*, and the necessity of possessing them, must be estimated from the fact that they give an analysis of the contents together with the names of the discoverers, while the text of the book runs on from chapter to chapter without distinction.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA CLAIMED FOR VESPUCCIUS.

1510 A.D. [2593a] ALBERTINI (Francisco de). Opusculum de Mirabilibus Novæ & veteris Urbis Romæ.

Woodcut border to title; printed in Roman letter.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. Stamped calf.

Rome, Jacobus Mazochius, 1510.

£12 12s

Harris 64. Church Catalogue 33a. Sabin 663.

The title reads in translation, "A little work concerning the wonderful things of the New and of the Ancient City of Rome."

After speaking of the antiquities of Rome in a manner which stamps him as the first archaeologist of his generation, the author describes the new Rome, and concludes with a chapter on his native city of Florence, and treats of her famous citizens, orators, authors, artists, etc., and among them he includes Americus Vespucci, concerning whom he writes: "In the new world, Albericus Vespulcius of Florence, sent by the most Christian King of Portugal, but lastly by the Catholic King of Spain, first discovered New Islands and Unknown Countries, as is graphically set forth in his book, where he describes the stars, and the new islands, as is also seen in his letter upon the new world, addressed to Lorenzo de Medicis, the younger."

ONLY ONE OTHER COPY KNOWN.

- 1510 A.D. [2594] [VESPUCCI (Amerigo)].** *Cosmographiae Introductio cum quibusdam Geometriae ac Astronomiae principiis ad eandem necessariis. Inuper quatuor Americi Vespucii Navigationes.*

Folding woodcut diagram of a Globe and two woodcut diagrams of spheres.

Small 4to, half morocco, t. e. g.

(Lyons), Jean de La Place, (1510).

£210

Harrisse 63. No copy in the Church Catalogue, or the John Carter Brown Catalogue. This is the excessively rare and little known Lyons edition of one of the most important works for the early History of the New World.

The imprint at the end reads in translation: "The description of universal cosmography, happily explained, together with the four navigations of Americus Vespucius, most elegantly printed by John de la Place, so that not even the least mistake can be found." Brunet remarks concerning this book "This edition, very little known, must have been printed at Lyons, where Jean de La Place worked from the year 1510."

The work is divided into two parts, the first containing Waldseemüller's Cosmography, and the second containing "An Account of the four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci." It was in this work that was first suggested the name America for the New Found World, after Amerigo Vespucci.

See also the footnote to the Saint Dié edition of 1507, No. 2592 in this Catalogue.

Two of the interior leaves of the book, Fiii and Fv, have been supplied in facsimile, otherwise it is a very fine copy.

FIRST LATIN EDITION.

- 1511 A.D. [2595] VARTHEMA (Lodovico).** *Novum Itinerarium Aethiopiae: Aegipti utriusque Arabiae. Persidis Siriae: ac Indiae intra et extra Gangem.*

Folio, half bound (a little wormed).

Milan (1511).

£75

Church Catalogue No. 36. "This is the First Edition in Latin of Vartema's Itinerario. It was translated from the original Italian Edition of 1510, by Archangelo Madrignano, who also translated the '*Itinerarium Portugallensium*'; see No. 2593 in this catalogue. He seems to have set out to issue a series of voyages; but these two were all he ever published."

THE FIRST NOTICE OF THE LIFE AND VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS AND HIS
DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

**1516 A.D. [2596] PSALTERIUM HEBRAEUM, GRAECUM, ARABICUM
ET CHALDAICUM, CUM TRIBUS LATINIS INTERPRETATIONI-
BUS ET GLOSSIS.**

Title printed in red and black within fine interlaced woodcut border, and woodcut initials.

Folio, old calf. The sides ornamented with stamped devices (re-backed), in red morocco case.

Genoa, Peter Paul Porrus, 1516.

£25

Harrisse, No. 90. This is the first Polyglot Psalter and was edited by Aug. Justinianus.

This polyglot Psalter is an important volume in a collection relating to America, on account of the first biographical notice of Columbus. It is by Giustiniani, the editor, on the margin of Psalm xix., verses 1-4. Columbus having proclaimed that he had been chosen by God to exemplify the thought or prophecy expressed in this Psalm. Giustiniani inserted on the margin of his book the biography referred to. The text is as follows:—

1. The heavens declare the glory of God: and the firmament sheweth his handy work.
2. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge.
3. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

It is opposite these lines that the biography thus begins:—

“Then it was Christopher named Columbus, a Genoese by birth, of low family, who in our times, by his energy, explored in a few months a greater extent of land and of sea than almost all the rest of mankind even did in all past ages.”
Etc.

Every reference to the great navigator at this early period, only twenty-four years after the discovery of America, possesses an interest.

- 1518 A.D. [2597] VARTHEMA, L.** *Die Ritterlich vnd lobwirdig Raisz des gestrengen vnd über all ander weyt erfarnen Ritters vn Landfarers, Herren Ludowico Vartomans von Bolonia. Sagent von den Landen Egipto, Syria, von bayden Arabia, Persia, India vn Ethiopia.*

With 43 beautiful woodcuts by Jörg Breu the elder (two of them being repeats).

Levant morocco, g. e., by Riviere.

(Augsburg, Grimm and Wirsung, 1518.)

£52 10s

Proctor 10891; Campbell Dodgson II., p. 109. The second German edition of Varthema's travels.

The most remarkable woodcut illustrations by Jörg Breu (see reprod. of one cut in C. Dodgson II., Plate VII.) comprise a cut of the author presenting his book to the Duchess of Urbino and others of a caravan with camels, an elephant, a cocoa-nut-tree, unicorns shown in a cage at Mecca, a "suttee" or burning alive of an Indian widow, and the last the author on his galley rounding the Cape of Good Hope, where he met with some curious fish.

- 1518 A.D. [2597a] [GUIACUM WOOD]** *Eyn bewert Recept wie man das Holtz Gnagacam fur die Frantzosen brauchen soll.*

Black letter.

4 leaves, 4to, morocco, g. e. by Rivière.

(Nuremberg, J. Gutknecht), 1518.

£52 10s

Excessively rare Americanum giving directions for the use of the American Guaiacum root for syphilis.

- 1518 A.D. [2598] MORE (Sir Thomas).** *Utopia. De Optimo Reip. Statu, deque nova insula Utopia.*

Title within woodcut border, woodcut engraving of Utopia, page 17 of text within woodcut border, and separate title-pages to the other two sections, namely:—

Epigrammata Thomae Mori,

Epigrammata Des. Erasmi.

4to, very fine copy in old French crimson morocco.

Basle, 1518.

£22 10s

See note to No. 2617 of this Catalogue.

FIRST EDITION OF HUTTEN'S WORK ON THE VIRTUES OF GUAIACUM WOOD.

1519 A.D. [2599] HUTTEN (Ulrich). De guaiaci medicina et morbo gallico.

Roman letter. With fine full-page woodcut of the Arms of Albert, Archbishop of Mayence; also fine portrait of Hutten on last leaf.

4to, morocco, gilt.

Mayence, Johann Scheffer, April 1519.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. IV.).

£125

First Edition of Hutten's famous Book on Syphilis and its American-Indian remedy "guaiacum wood." The Author gives a long account of the discovery of the Virtues of Guaiacum Wood in the Island of Cuba.

1519 A.D. [2599a] [GUIACUM WOOD] Ain Recept von ainem Holtz zu brauchen fuer die Kranckhait der Frantzosen und ander fluessig offen Schaeden auss Hispanischer Sprach zu Teutsch gemacht, darzu das Regiment wie man sich darinn halten und auch darzue schicken soll.

Black letter. Title within a very fine woodcut border.

4to, morocco, g. e. by Rivière.

Augsburg, Hans von Erfurt, 1519.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. IVa.).

£52 10s

A very rare and fine Americanum giving an account of the use and directions for applying the American Guaiacum root as a remedy for syphilis.

1523 A.D. [2600] Libre appellat Consolat de Mar. Novament estampat e corregit. Assegits los capitols e ordinacios dels drets del general, e del dret del pes del Senyor Rey ab altres coses necessaries.

(In the original Catalan).

Black Letter, double columns. Fine, large woodcut of a ship in full sail on title page, and another on reverse. Title printed in red and black, and several fine woodcuts and a woodcut border on first page of text.

4to, old calf.

Barcelona, Dimas Bellestat & Joan de Chilo, 1523.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. V.).

£65

THE LETTERS OF FERNANDO CORTES.

Fernando Cortés, after Columbus, was the most picturesque of the group of Spanish Conquistadors. He wrote five long detailed letters to the Emperor, Charles V., on his discoveries and Conquests in Mexico; of the first of these, supposed to have been printed in 1519, no copy exists. We offer for sale the First Latin Editions of the Second and Third Letters.

“Fernando Cortés was born at Medellin in 1485. He spent two years at the University of Salamanca, but returned home without finishing his course. Having determined on a life of adventure, he made his first voyage to the New World in 1504. In 1511 he returned, having joined Velasquez’ expedition to Cuba as the commander’s executive officer.

In 1518 he persuaded Velasquez to appoint him commander of a party to explore Mexico. At the last moment Velasquez appears to have regretted the appointment, but Cortés hastened his preparations and left Santiago on the 18th of Nov., 1518, landing on the shores of Mexico on the fourth of the following March. He sailed along the coast, finally taking possession of Tabasco.

At San Juan de Ulloa he first learned of the extensive empire over which Montezuma ruled, and decided upon its conquest. He thereupon founded the city of Vera Cruz, caused himself to be appointed Captain-General of the colony, scuttled his ships, and set out on his march towards the City of Mexico.

After four battles he entered Tlascala September 8, 1519, and soon after pushed on towards Mexico, reaching that city early in November with a force of some 6,000 natives and a mere handful of Spaniards. He seized Montezuma and placed him in irons, but afterwards restored him to a semblance of liberty.

An attempt at this juncture by Velasquez to compel him to surrender his command temporarily diverted him from his object. He promptly captured Narvaez and the army which had been sent against him, recruiting his own forces from the defeated troops. He then returned to Mexico only to find that the people had risen against the Spaniards. Driven from the city, a battle was fought on the plains of Otumba, in which Cortés won such a decisive victory as to re-establish his prestige. Collecting a new army he vigorously renewed his efforts, and the city of Mexico fell into his hands with terrible loss of life and property.”

THE SECOND LETTER OF HERNANDO CORTES.

1524 A.D. [2601] CORTES (Hernando). Praeclara Ferdinandi Cortesii de Nova Maris Oceani Hispania Narratio, etc.

With a full-page woodcut of the royal coat of arms on the reverse of the title; full-page woodcut portrait of Pope Clement VII; and the fine folding woodcut plate containing the picturesque plan of Mexico city, and a small map of the Gulf of Mexico.

FIRST LATIN EDITION. Very fine Copy, bound by Rivière in full green levant morocco, g. e.

Nuremberg, Fridericus Peypus, 1524.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES Nos. VI. AND VII.).

£375

Church Catalogue, No. 53. Sabin, No. 16947. Harrissee 125.

This is the First Latin Edition of Cortés' Second Letter, dated Oct. 30, 1520, which was translated from the original Spanish by Petrus Savorgnanus. The title reads in translation, "The famous narration of Fernando Cortes, concerning New Spain of the Oceanic Sea, forwarded to that most sacred and Invincible Charles, Emperor of the Romans, King of Spain, &c., A.D. 1520, containing many things worthy of being learned and admired, concerning the remarkable cities of those provinces, customs of the inhabitants, sacrifices of children, and on the subject of religious persons, especially on the city of Temixtitan (Mexico City) and its various wonders; translated from Spanish into Latin, by Dr. Peter Savorgnano of Forli, Secretary to John de Revelles, Bishop of Vienna, A.D. 1524. March 1st."

This letter traces the events in Mexico after the departure of Cortés from Vera Cruz, when the Spaniards had been driven back from Mexico City. At the end Cortes reviews all his embarrassments and remarks that he holds danger and fatigue light in comparison with the attainment of his object; and that he is confident that the Spaniards would shortly be restored to their former position, and repair all their losses. He compares Mexico to Spain, and names the country "New Spain of the Ocean Sea."

"The letter excited the greatest sensation at the Spanish court and among the friends of science generally. Previous discoveries in the New World had disappointed the expectations which had been formed after the solution of the grand problem of its existence. They had brought to light only rude tribes, which, however gentle and inoffensive in their manners, were still in the primitive stages of barbarism. Here was an authentic account of a vast nation, potent and populous, exhibiting an elaborate social polity, well advanced in the arts of civilisation, occupying a soil that teemed with mineral treasures and with a boundless variety of vegetable products, stores of wealth, both natural and artificial, that seemed, for the first time, to realise the golden dreams in which the great discoverer of the New World had so fondly, and in his own day, so fallaciously, indulged. Well might the scholar of that age exult in the revelation of these wonders, which so many had long, but in vain, desired to see."

At the end of the letter are 12 leaves, with separate pagination, containing Peter Martyr's "De rebus, et Insulis noviter Repertis a Sereniss. Carolo Imperatore, et variis earum gentium moribus," or "An account of the islands (West Indies) recently discovered under the reign of the Emperor Charles; and also concerning the customs of their inhabitants."

THE THIRD LETTER OF HERNANDO CORTES.

1524 A.D. [2602] CORTES (Hernando). *Tertia Ferdinandi Cortesii Sac. Cæsar, et Cath. Maiesta, in Nova Maris Oceani Hyspania Generalis præfecti præclara Narratio, etc.*

Woodcut portrait of the King of Spain on the title, with a full page woodcut of the Imperial coat of arms on the reverse, and numerous woodcut initials.

FIRST LATIN EDITION. Folio. Fine Copy in full green levant morocco, g. e. by Rivière.

Nuremberg, Fredericus Arthemesius, 1524.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, FRONTISPIECE).

£325

Church Catalogue, No. 54. Sabin, No. 16948.

This is the First Edition of Savorgnanus' Latin translation of Cortés' Third Letter which covers the period of Spanish Conquest in Mexico from Oct. 30, 1520, to May, 1522.

After Cortés had captured Mexico City for the first time he was obliged to return to the coast and meet a Spanish Army under Narvaez, which had been sent by the Spanish Minister Velasquez to compel him to renounce his command. He defeated this army, and returned to Mexico City only to find that the Mexicans had revolted in his absence. Montezuma was put to death by the Spaniards. The Mexicans chose a new Emperor and for a time the Spaniards were driven back, but on July 7, 1520, Cortés obtained an overwhelming victory in the plain of Otumba, and the fate of Mexico was decided. Some time was spent in subjecting the neighbouring provinces and then, after a long and stubborn defence, Mexico City was retaken on August 13, 1521. This letter of Cortés' contains an account of these latter successes, which were entirely owing to his genius, valour, and profound but unscrupulous policy. "The account of them, which he transmitted to Spain, excited the admiration of his countrymen. The extent of his conquests, and the ability he had displayed, effaced the censure which he had incurred by the irregularity of his operations; and public opinion having declared in his favour, Charles V., disregarding the pretensions of Velasquez, appointed him governor and Captain-General of Mexico, at the same time conferring on him the valley of Guascaca, which was erected into a marquiseate, with a considerable revenue."

The title reads, in translation, "The Third Narration of Fernando Cortes, of His Sacred Imperial and Catholic Majesty in New Spain of the Oceanic Sea; containing the conquest of the celebrated city of Temixtitan (Mexico City), and the recovery of other provinces which had been lost; in the conquest and recovery of which the Governor and Spaniards gained victories worthy of being remembered; besides which is related how Cortes discovered the South Sea (which we consider the Southern Indian Ocean), and innumerable other provinces abounding in gold mines, pearls, and various kinds of precious stones, and whereby it was made known that they also contain spices. Translated from the Spanish into Latin, by Dr. Peter Savorgnana of Forli, Secretary to John de Revelles, Bishop of Vienna."

SPANISH EDITION OF JOHN HOLYWOOD'S SPHERE.

1526 A.D. [2603] SACROBUSTO (Joannes) (John Holywood). **De Sphera Mundi cum additionibus et familiarissimo commentario Petri Ciruelli, interfectis egregiis questionibus Petri de Aliaco.**

With woodcut border to title and woodcut of the sphere on the reverse of title and on last leaf, woodcut portrait of John Holywood, diagrams, etc.

Folio, calf.

Alcala, Michael d'Eguia, 1526.

£25

A very interesting and unusual Spanish Edition of John Holywood's Sphere. with notes by Pedro Ciruelo and Peter de Aliaco.

See also footnote to Item No. 2625 in this catalogue.

1529 A.D. [2604] MARCO POLO. **Libro del famoso Marco Polo Veneciano de las cosas maravillosas que vido en las partes orientales: conviene saber en las Indias, Armenia, Arabia, Persia, y Tartaria. E del poderio del gran Can y otros reyes. Con otro tratado de micer Pogio Florentino y trata de las mesmas tierras y islas.**

Black Letter. With a fine woodcut border to the title.

Folio, old vellum.

Logroño (Spain), Miguel de Eguia, 1529.

£125

An exceedingly scarce early Spanish edition of Marco Polo.

"Marco Polo, the celebrated traveller of the 13th Century, was the son of a Venetian merchant, who, with his brother, had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the Great Khan of the Tartars. This Prince, being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his Ambassadors to the Pope; on which they travelled back to Rome in 1269, and with two missionaries once more visited Tartary, accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favourite with the Khan. After a residence of 17 years they returned to Italy, in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served at sea against the Genoese, and, being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, in which time he wrote the famous account of his travels. Marco Polo related many things which appeared incredible, but the general truthfulness of his narrative has been established by succeeding travellers."

It was the news brought home by this greatest of all early travellers, and by Wm. de Rubruquis, of the definite existence of a great sea to the east of China that gave Columbus the idea of sailing straight across the Atlantic to the Indies and China, and so led to his American discoveries. In his narrative Marco Polo speaks of the great commercial city in Southern China of Quinsai, or Kansai. On the discovery of Temixtitan, or Mexico City, it was at first believed that the place was this Chinese city of Quinsai, and Schoner in his "Opusculum Geographicum," 1533 (see item No. 2606 in this catalogue) makes this assertion and claims that America was only a part of Asia and not a new continent.

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION OF THE EIGHT DECADES.

1530 A.D. [2605] MARTYR (Peter). De Orbe Novo Petri Martyris ab Angleria Mediolanensis Protonotarii Cesaris senatoris decades.

Title within a very elaborately engraved border, representing the labours of Hercules.

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION. Small folio, old calf, gilt back.

Alcalá de Henarés, Michael d'Eguia, 1530.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. VIII.).

£275

Church Catalogue 62. Harrisse 154. Medina 84.

Fine copy of one of the most valuable and important of the early works concerning America, being the first complete edition of the eight Decades of Peter Martyr, relating to the discovery and exploration of the New World, and the great Oceanic discoveries.

Pietro Martire d'Anghiera, better known by his Latinized name Petrus Martyr, the first historian of America, was born at Arona, in July, about 1455, and died at Grenada, in Spain, in 1526. He possessed eminent ability and learning, and is believed to have been the first writer to notice in his works the discovery of America by his countryman Columbus, as he is the first who published a treatise descriptive of the peculiarities of the natives of the New World. In 1483 he went to Rome where he became acquainted with Cardinal Ascanio Sforza and Pomponius Laetus, to both of whom many of his letters were addressed. He was extremely fond of letter-writing, and, having a wide circle of correspondents, it was no doubt owing to him that the news of Columbus's discovery, which he probably received from the discoverer himself, became speedily known to a number of notable people outside of Spain. Harrisse in his "*Notes on Columbus*" has reprinted three of these letters.

In 1494 he was ordained a priest and appointed as tutor to the children of Ferdinand and Isabella. Seven years later he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Egypt, an account of which he has given us in his *Legatio Babylonica*.

He was the friend and contemporary of Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Cortés, Magellan, Cabot, and Vespucci. From personal contact with these discoverers, as well as from his official position as a member of the Council for the Indies, which afforded him the free inspection of documents of undoubted authenticity, he was enabled to obtain, at first-hand, much valuable information regarding the discoveries made by the early navigators. These facts he embodied in his Decades, which were based upon his extensive correspondence, but were written with more care and give more ample details. His works were held in highest esteem by his contemporaries and have always been placed in the highest rank of authorities on the history of the first association of the Indians with the Europeans, and are indispensable as a primary source for the history of early American discoveries.

1533 A.D. [2606] SCHONER (J.). Opusculum Geographicum ex diversorum libris ac cartis summa cura & diligentia collectum, accomdatum ad recenter elaboratum ab eodem globum descriptionis terrenæ.

With 4 woodcuts of globes in the text.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. Fine copy in full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

(Nuremberg, 1533).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. IX.).

£150

Church Catalogue, No. 68. Harrisse, No. 178. Three chapters are devoted to the New World.

An extremely interesting Americanum. The memory of Amerigo Vespucci has been subjected to a long series of calumnies in which it was imputed that he himself bestowed the name of America to the New World, by having artfully inserted the words "Terra di Amerigo" in charts which he had slightly altered, and this attack on his memory first originated in the present work. In addition to this, Schöner here maintains that the New World was only a part of Upper India, and so of Asia, and cites Magellan's voyage as a proof; he then mentions Bachalaos, Florida, Mexico, Darien, Uraba, and Canibalia as parts of the New World. The Moluccas lay on the farther side of it, and the islands of Yucatan, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Cuba, on the nearer side. Mexico City (Temistitan), conquered by Cortés, he says is only the Chinese commercial city of Quinsay, about which Marco Polo wrote. He closes his work with a chapter on Brazil. Schöner also dismisses the suggestion of the earth moving round the sun as erroneous.

1534 A.D. [2607] BORDONE (Benedetto). Isolario . . . nel qual si ragiona di tutte l'Isole del Mondo, con li lor nomi antichi & moderni, historie, favole, & modi del loro vivere & in qual parte del mare stanno & in qual parallelo & clima giaciono. Con la giunta del Monte del Oro novamente ritrovato.

Title in red and black within handsome woodcut border, woodcut maps and charts.

Folio, old calf, gilt Arms of the Marques de Caracena on upper cover, tied with green silk ties.

Venice, Nicolo d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, 1534.

£21

Sabin, 6419. Leclerc, 72. Harrisse, 187.

An early edition of a very scarce and celebrated work on cosmography. Amongst the very interesting woodcuts contained in the volume is a plan of the city of Temistitan (Mexico) before its destruction by Cortés; a large map of the world in which the two hemispheres are merged in one sphere; the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, Cuba, Martinique, and Guadaloupe. A valuable addition to the text is the "Copia delle lettere del prefetto della India la Nova Spagna detta," which comprises the earliest authentic description of Francisco Pizarro's entry into Peru, the original document having been received in Europe a year before the publication of this book.

THE FAMOUS ENCYCLOPEDIA.

- 1535 A.D. [2608] REISCH** (Gregory). **Margarita Philosophica, Rationalis, Moralis philosophiae principia, duodecim libris dialogice compectens, olim ab ipso autore recognita.**

With the 2 maps of the World, a folding table, and many woodcuts.

Thick 4to. Original oak boards, covered with stamped pig-skin, with clasps.

Basel, Henricus Petrus, 1535.

£18 18s

Sabin 69130. HARRISSE 208.

The Preface is by Oronce Finé. The text is preceded by a 36-page index. The map of the world in the first part is like that in the first edition of this work, with the twelve heads of the various winds round the border.

The Appendices occupy pp. 1099-1498, and include "Declaratio Speculi Orbis compositi à Gualtero Lud. Canonico Deodatensi"; and "Nova Terrae descriptio secundum Neotericorum observantiam," which is followed by a folded map of the world, engraved on wood, with the inscription in type at the top, "Typus universalis terrae, iuxta modernorum distinctionem et extensionem per regna et provincias." This map contains parts of America, with the inscription "Paria seu prisilia." Pages 1440-1463 contain "Joannis Honteri Rudimentorum Cosmographiae."

The work is a handbook or encyclopaedia of natural and moral philosophy, presented in dialogue form, and illustrated with a large number of woodcuts. The twelve books in which it is divided relate to grammar, logic, rhetoric, artificial memory, correspondence, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy, cosmography, astrology, natural philosophy, chemistry, alchemy, botany, optics, mental philosophy, theology, and moral philosophy.

- 1537 A.D. [2609] [SACRO BOSCO** (Giovanni di).] **MAURO** (M.). **Sphera Volgare novamente tradotta con molte notande additione di geometria, cosmographia, arte navicatoria, et stereometria, proportioni, et quantita delli elementi, distanze, grandeze, et movimenti di tutti li corpi celesti, cose certamente rare et maravigliose.**

With fine woodcut borders. With geographical, astrological and heraldic woodcuts.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Venice, Bartholomeo Zanetti, 1537.

£10 10s

HARRISSE, No. 219.

The cosmographical woodcuts include two globes depicting America.

1539 A.D. [2610] CONSULADO DE MAR. Obra muy util y provechosa para todo genero de mercaderes: como de Senores de Navios y Pilotos y Marineros y todos los que navegan. De mas de tener clara luz para en todos los negocios de la mar o concernientes a ella tiene agora nuevamente las ordinaciones de los derechos del general y del Peso del Senor Rey, etc. Traduzido de lengua Catalana en Castellana.

Black Letter. Title printed in red and black, surmounted by a fine woodcut of sailors and ships and surrounded by a woodcut border, double columns.

4to, calf.

Valencia, Francisco Diaz Romans, 1539.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. X.).

£65

1543 A.D. [2611] SOLINUS (Caius Julius) and **MELA** (Pomponius). *Polyhistor et de Situ Orbis.* C. Julii Solini Polyphistor, rerum toto orbe memorabilium thesaurus locupletissimus. Huic ob argumenti similitudinem Pomponii Melae de Situ Orbis libros tres, fide diligentiaque summa denuo iam recognitos, adiunximus. . . .

With numerous geographical woodcuts, including two large folding maps, one of which shows a portion of North-west America described as "Terra Incognita."

Folio, vellum.

Basle, Mich. Isingrin, 1543.

£10 10s

Harris's Additions 143.

Of these two important cosmographical works, *De Situ Orbis* is one of the very earliest geographies, the editio princeps having appeared in 1471. It is written in a clear, simple style, and notwithstanding its conciseness, is enlivened with interesting descriptions of manners and customs. Pomponius Mela was a Latin geographer who lived in the first century of the Christian era, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. Very little is known of his origin, some authorities opining that he belonged to the Seneca family, while Espasa's *Enciclopedia* states that there is good ground for the belief that he was a native of Betica, the ancient name for Andalusia.

Caius Julius Solinus, whose curious woodcut map of the world describes America as *Terra Incognita*, was a Roman geographer probably of the third century. His book was originally called "*Collectanea Rerum Memorabilium*," to which he afterwards gave the title "*Polyhistor*"—a name which has since been transferred to the author.

1544 A.D. [2612] GIAMBULLARI (Pier Francesco). **De'l Sito, Fórma, & Misüre, déllo Inférno di Dánte.**

With a vignette on the title page, and another on the last page, representing Noah's Ark, and 11 woodcut illustrations & diagrams in the text.

12mo. half calf.

Florence, 1544.

£4 10s

Harrisæ 260.

This work, by one of the founders of the famous Academy of La Crusca is certainly curious and interesting (especially to philologists, on account of the introduction of accents for the purpose of showing the pronunciation of the Florentines). It is placed among the books relating to America, on the strength of a small map on page 18, which exhibits to the West of Ethiopia (Africa), a land with the inscription: "Terra Incognita," and to the south: "Monte del Purgatorio."

1545 A.D. [2613] [SACROBUSTO.] Chaves (Hieronymo de). **Tractado de La Sphera que Compuso el Doctor Ioannes de Sacrobusto, con muchas addiciones. Agora nuevamente traduzido de Latin en lengua Castellana por el Bachiller H. de Chaves el qual añidio muchas figuras tablas, y claras demonstraciones.**

With numerous woodcut diagrams. Title within woodcut border; gothic letter.

Small 4to, vellum.

Seville, Juan de Leon, 1545.

£28

Harrisæ. Additions, No. 149.

A valuable Spanish translation of Sacrobusto's famous Sphere with interesting notes and additions by a celebrated cartographer of the New World.

Jeronimo de Chaves, mathematician, cosmographer, and poet, was born in Seville in 1525, and died in 1574. He was Professor of cosmography, when that chair was established at the Casa de la Contratacion; and amongst his publications was a map of America.

He bequeathed his maps, instruments, and original cosmographical works to the Monastery of La Cartuja at Seville, inserting a clause which forbade their removal under any circumstances. The Library was destroyed, however, and only some of Chave's geographical works could be rescued. Espasa's *Enciclopedia* comments upon the interest of this particular clause, "both as regards the classification of the works that were found, and with reference to the earliest cartography of the New World."

"On folio 27 there is a diagram in proof of the rotundity of the earth, which contains a small map of America, in which the Southern continent is more clearly and better drawn than the Northern. This is of course the work of Chaves, whose large map of the New World is said to have never yet been printed." Mexico City, the Amazon and the Rio de la Plata are especially marked.

For an account of the celebrated Englishman John Holywood of Oxford, or Sacrobusto, see footnote to the 1561 edition of his work, in this catalogue.

1546 A.D. [2614] PTOLEMY. De Geographia libri octo.

Small 4to., old calf.

Paris, Christian Wechel, 1546.

£2 10s

This is the second edition of the Greek text of Ptolemy's famous Geography.
See footnote after Sabin, No. 66508.

1548 A.D. [2615] APIANUS (Petrus). Libro dela Cosmographia, el qual trata la descripcion del Mundo, y sus partes, por muy claro y lindo artificio, augmentado por el doctissimo varon Gemma Frisio, doctor en Medecina, y Mathematico excellentissimo: con otros dos libros del dicho Gemma, de la materia mesma. Agora nuevamente traduzidos en Romance Castellano.

Woodcut of a Globe on the title; 5 woodcut revolving diagrams; folding cordiform woodcut map of the World, including America; and many other diagrams.

4to, old stamped calf.

Antwerp, Gregorius Bontius, 1548.

£10 10s

Harrisse 283. Sabin 1753.

The account of America occupies folio 34. The folding map of the world shews all of America, the Southern part bearing the name "America," and Northern the word "Baccalarum."

Peter Bienevitz (better known under his Latinized name Petrus Apianus), was Professor of Astronomy at the University of Ingolstadt, for more than thirty years. He was an inventor of astronomical instruments and designed one of the earliest maps to contain the name America. His mathematical and astronomical works must always take a prominent rank among those relating to the discoveries in the Western Hemisphere.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF UTOPIA.

1550 A.D. [2616] MORE (Sir Thomas). Utopia. La Description de l'Isle d'Utopie ou est compris le Miroir des Republicques du Monde et l'examplaire de vie heureuse: redigé par escript . . . par . . . Thomas Morus, citoyen de Londre, et chancelier d'Angleterre Avec l'Espistre liminaire composée par Monsieur Budé maistre des requestes du feu Roy Francoys premier.

With ten woodcuts.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION. Small 8vo, very fine copy in full green morocco extra, inside dentelles, g. e., by Cuzin.

Paris, Charles l'Angelier, 1550.

£24

This translation into French was made by Jehan le Blond d'Evreux. The woodcuts are ten in number and very finely executed.

See note to No. 2617 of this Catalogue.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH.

1551 A.D. [2617] MORE (Sir Thomas). **Utopia.** A fruteful and pleusant worke of the best state of a publyque weale, and of the newe ple called Utopia: written in Latine by Syr Thomas More knyght, and translated into Englyshe by Raphe Robynson Citizen and Goldsmythe of London, at the procurement, and earnest request of George Tadlowe Citezein & Haberdasher of the same Citie.

Black Letter.

THE FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH.

12mo, old half calf. Imprinted at London by Abraham Wele, dwelling in Paules churcheyarde at the sygne of the Lambe, Anno, **1551.** **£165**

"This remarkable book like its prototype, the Republic of Plato, is one of the few books that is destined to a lasting fame. It is one, too, that belongs to our speciality of books relating to America: Utopia being an imaginary island near the continent of South America. The farthest discovery of Vespucius, in his fourth voyage, along the coast of Brazil, appears to have been Cape Frio. The narrator of the story of the happy republic being one of the company of Vespucius, was by the latter, left on the island referred to. We quote from the 'Utopia.'"

"One Raphael Hythlodaye, a native of Portugal, 'for the desire that he had to see, and know farre countreys of the worlde, joyned himself in company with Amerike Vespuce, and in the iii last voyages of those iiii that be nowe in printe, and abrode in every mannes handes, he continued styll in his companym saving that in the last voyage he came not home agayne with him. For he made such meanes and shift as to be one of the xxiiii whiche in the ende of the last voyage were left in the countreu of Gulike. . . . But after the departyng of Mayster Vespuce, when he had travailed through and aboute many Countreyss with five of his companions Gulikianes, he chaunced to fynde certaine of hys Countrye shippes, wherein he retrouned agayne into his Countreie."

Raphael afterwards related "how that after the departyng of Vespuce, he and his fellowes that taried behynde in Gulicke, began by little and little, through fayre and gentle speache, to wyne the love and favoure of the people of that countreie, insomuch that within short space, they dyd dwell amonges them, not only harmlesse, but also occupyng with them verye familiarly."

The country where Raphael stopped was called Utopia, a republic, the idea of which is borrowed from Plato. Every house in its fifty-four walled cities had a large garden: and these houses were exchanged by lot every ten years. All the islanders learned agriculture; but all had besides a certain trade, at which six hours' work and no more, had to be performed daily. There were no taverns, no changing fashions, few laws, and no lawyers. War was considered a brutal thing, and hunting only fit for butchers, etc., etc."

1552 A.D. [2618] PTOLEMY. Geographiæ Libri VIII.

With 54 fine woodcut double-page maps.

Folio. Fine copy in levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

Basel, Henrich Petrus, 1552.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XI.).

£35

Sabin 66488. Phillips' List of Atlases, No. 370.

This is the fourth edition of Münster's Ptolemy, with his long Geographical Appendix at the end, and containing an additional treatise "on the use of maps" at the beginning. The indices, by Conrad Lycosthenes (i.e. Konrad Wolffhart) are also enlarged.

There are two remarkable World Maps: "*Typus Universalis*," including the whole of America, bearing the names "Terra Florida," in the north, and "America vel Brasili ins(ula)" in the south, and also bearing the names "Corterati," Hispaniola, Cuba, and Fretum Magellianum. This map is somewhat altered from that in the 1545 Ptolemy. The second world map "*Typus Orbis Ptol. Descriptus*," is the old map of the world before the inclusion of America.

Of the other maps, two relate to America, namely "*Septentrionales Regiones*," or a map of Scandinavia and part of Greenland. "*Novae Insulae*," this is an important map and shews the whole of the American Continent. Newfoundland is named "Corteria," Canada "Francisca," Cape Breton "C. Britonum," Florida "Terra Florida," Brazil "Canibali," etc. Some of the West Indian Islands are named, and the flag of Spain is shewn flying there. Yucatan is given as an island adjoining Cuba.

The descriptive text for the maps is given on their reverse, generally within fine woodcut borders, which have been attributed to Hans Holbein. Münster was the first to give separate maps for the four parts of the world, and he gives his sources for the "modern" maps.

1553 A.D. [2619] [LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA (Fernando).] Le Premier Livre de l'Histoire de l'Inde, contenant comment l'Inde a esté decouverte par le commandement du Roy Emanuel: & la Guerre que les capitaines Portugalois ont menée contre Samorin Roy de Calcut, faict par Fernand Lopes de Castagneda, & traduit de Portugés en François par Nicolas de Crouchy.

4to, vellum.

(Paris), Michel de Vascosan, 1553.

£65

Not in Leclerc. Sabin No. 11387.

This was the first translation printed of Castanheda's original Portuguese work (which was published at Coimbra two years previously). It relates principally to the East Indies, but contains some particulars of the Portuguese conquests in the New World, and is included in Dr. Robertson's "Catalogue of Authorities."

- 1554 A.D. [2620] MEDINA** (Pedro de). **L'Arte del Navegar**, in la qual si contengono le regole, dechiarationi, secreti & avisi, alla bona navigation necessarij. Composta per l'Eccel. Dottor M. Pietro da Medina, & tradotta de lingua Spagnola in volgar Italiano, a beneficio & utilita de ciascadun Navigante.

With woodcut maps, nautical and meteorological illustrations.

4to, vellum.

Venice, Aurelio Pincio, 1554.

£25

This edition, unknown to Leclerc, who (under No. 379) cites the Venetian edition of 1555, and states that the famous Spanish work was first translated into Italian in that year. The work is divided into eight "books," dealing with physical geography; the tides and early navigation; the winds; the sun; the poles and zones; the compass; the moon; the calendar and tables of hours.

Of special interest is the full-page woodcut map of the world in which Florida, Mexico, the Amazon, Peru and the city of Los Reyes (Lima) are specifically named.

The author, who was with Cortes, may be said to have been the founder of the literature of seamanship. He was entrusted by the King with the examination of pilots and sailing-masters for the West Indies, taught navigation, and was held in high esteem as a cosmographer.

This book was most popular with the successors of Columbus and was translated into several languages. The map may be taken as embodying the result of Spanish discovery in 1540, as reported to him by the pilots, with whom his official position as examiner brought him into constant intercourse. It shows the mouth of the Mississippi, "R.SPT. SAN." and the lands around the river and Gulf of the Saint Lawrence. Newfoundland had not yet been discovered to be an island. The river Saguenay is here indicated, a remarkable feature in so early a map.

- 1554 A.D. [2621] CIECA DE LEON** (Pedro de.) **Parte Primera de la Chronica del Peru, que tracta la demarcacion de sus provincias, la descripcion dellas, las fundaciones de las nuevas ciudades, los ritos y costumbres de los Indios, y otras Cosas estrañas digna de ser sabidas.**

With numerous woodcuts depicting scenes from the life of the Spanish settlers in Peru, etc.

12mo, old calf, blind stamped.

Antwerp, Juan Steelsius, 1554.

£21

The author of this history was one of the greatest authorities on Peru, where he spent 16 years. He started the work at Popayan in 1541 and finished it in Lima in 1550; the full chronicle consisted of four volumes, of which only the first was published, and deals with the geography, history and ethnology of Peru. According to Leclerc, the three remaining books dealt respectively with: the history of the Incas; the Spanish conquest; and the history of the civil wars.

THE FIRST CONQUEST OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

THE FIRST JOURNEY OF EUROPEANS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, AND THE
FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA REGIONS.

1555 A.D. [2622] NUNEZ CABECA DE VACA (Alvar). **La relacion y comentarios del governador Aluar Nunez Cabeça de Vaca, de lo acæscido en las dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias.**

With a large woodcut coat-of-arms on the title. Title printed in red and black, and the book itself printed, for the most part, in Black Letter.

The two parts in 1 vol., 4to, full levant morocco gilt, g. e. by Riviere.

Valladolid, por Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1555.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XII.).

£395

Church Catalogue, No. 100. Medina, No. 172. Sabin 9768.

Fine copy of one of the rarest and most valuable early works relating to America, and particularly so to *Florida, Louisiana, Texas, the Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay.*

The work is divided into two parts, each with a separate title-page, but with continuous pagination. The First Part gives an account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey through the Southern parts of the United States, from Tampa Bay to old Mexico. It is a trilling story of adventure, and describes the Author's wanderings with the survivors of Narvaez' expedition, which set out in 1527 for the conquest of Florida, or all the region afterwards known as Florida and Louisiana. It is the record of the first journey made by Europeans through any part of the country now included within the boundaries of the United States.

"Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca and a few others, who survived the ravages of disease and the cruelties of the Indians, were seized on the Mississippi coast and held in slavery for four years, but escaping, after numerous hardships, they at length made their way inland across Texas to Sonora, or some point near the shore of the Gulf of California. Thence he and three of his companions worked their way southwards, and finally succeeded in reaching Mexico. He returned to Spain in 1537, where, having failed to obtain the governorship of Florida, which had been given to Soto, he obtained that of the Rio de la Plata, in 1540."

The Second Part contains a contemporary account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey to the River Plate countries in South America, after his appointment as Governor. He arrived in Uruguay in 1541, and proceeded to Asuncion,

Nunez Cabeça de Vaca (Alvar)—*continued.*

the capital of Paraguay, the site of Buenos Aires having been abandoned. "He explored the regions around the Paraguay and Parana, conciliated the Indian tribes, and discovered the route towards Peru. On the complaint of his lieutenant Domingo de Irala he was arrested and sent back to Spain in 1545, where he spent several years in freeing himself from the charges made against him."

The first part of this work, the "Relacion," was first published in 1542, only two copies being known. The second part, the "Commentarios de Alvar Nunez Cabeça de Vaca, adelantado y governador de la provincia del Rio de la Plata," is here published for the first time, and is the first printed account of the La Plata regions. It was written by Cabeça de Vaca's secretary, Pero Hernandez, whilst the former was in prison. At the end is appended a Relacion made in 1545 by Hernando de Ribera, whom Cabeça de Vaca had sent on a journey of exploration northwards up the River Paraguay.

"The journey of Alvar Nuñez across the entire continent of North America from the peninsular of Florida to the province of Cinaloa, on the Pacific, is one of the most remarkable on record, and ranks in importance with that of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. From 1528 to 1537, nine long years, this small party of Spaniards were slowly traversing the vast region which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean. Constantly with wild tribes of Indians, who in them first saw men with white skins: traversing deserts and mountains, fording rivers, and for years, as destitute of clothing as the natives themselves, they at length reached the most distant Spanish settlements in Cinaloa, on the Pacific.

The narrative of Nuñez was entirely written after his return, for he could take no notes by the way. Hence we find it extremely difficult to follow his footsteps, and commentators are unable to agree on the point whether he crossed the Rio Grande near the present town of El Paso, and thence proceeded westward through the most northerly pass of the Sierra Madre and thence down into Sonora and Cullacan, or whether he crossed the Rio Grande two hundred miles farther south.

In Mr. Smith's notes to his edition of the book printed in 1854, he carries the travellers east of the Mississippi, beyond the present southern boundary of Tennessee, where he crosses the great river; thence he carries him westward along the banks of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers to New Mexico, crossing the Rio Grande at about 32 deg. parallel of North latitude; thence westward and southward into Sonora and southward to Cinaloa. In the notes to his new version printed in 1873, Mr. Smith adopts an entirely new route. In this he keeps near the Gulf of Mexico, entirely within the present bounds of Texas, crossing the Rio Grande near the mouth of the Conchas River, which he ascends until he reaches the great mountain chain, which he crosses, and there enters Cinaloa.

PRINTED IN MEXICO IN 1556.

1556 A.D. [2623] VERACRUZ (Alfonso de). **Speculum conjugiorum aeditum per R. P. F. Illephosum a Veracruce, cathedraeque primariae in inclyta Mexicana academia moderatorum.**

With large woodcut Coat of Arms on title.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, old vellum.

Mexico City, Juan Pablos, 1556.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XIII.).

£210

Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, No. 31. (The identical copy described.)

Only 5 copies known.

This very important work deals largely with marriage difficulties in the New World, both among the early settlers and among the Indians.

PRINTED IN MEXICO IN 1559.

1559 A.D. [2624] GILBERTI (Padre Fray Maturino). **Vocabulario en lengua de Mehuacan & Vocabulario en la lengua Castellana y Mehuacana.**

First title within ornamental woodcut border flanked on either side by the figures of Adam and Eve. (The second title is in facsimile).

Small 4to, old calf, blind stamped.

Mexico, Juan Peblos Bressano, 1559.

£100

Medina, No. 37. ("Leclerc 2434. - - This lacks a second title, but in spite of its imperfections), we consider it one of the most rare and precious items in our collection. It belongs to that valuable series of the earliest linguistic works published by the missionaries at the time of the Conquest. There is, moreover, no more important vocabulary in existence—even amongst those published in our day—than Padre Gilberti's work on the Tarasca Language, one of the principal languages of the ancient Mexican Empire."

Sabin, No. 27361. "These works of Gilberti are all of excessive rarity and interest, being early examples of printing in the New World." Blank margins of last few leaves strengthened.

1561 A.D. [2625] SACROBUSTO (Joannes de). **Sphaera.**

With numerous astronomical woodcuts.

12mo, Spanish calf.

Antwerp, Joannes Richardus, 1561.

£5 5s

This edition not in Sabin.

The fame of John Holywood, or Halifax, of Oxford, rests entirely upon his "Sphaera," a little work in four chapters, which treat respectively of the terrestrial globe; of circles great and small; of the rising and setting of the stars; and of the orbits and movements of the planets. It was the second astronomical work to appear in print.

"It is evident that a work originally written in the early part of the thirteenth century cannot contain anything on America, but this work became to the mathematicians and geographers of the century following the re-discovery by Columbus, an inexhaustible source of commentaries, some of which certainly contain references to the oceanic discoveries, attributed, especially by the Italian commentators to Vespuccius."

1561 A.D. [2626] SACROBUSTO (i.e. John Holywood, of Oxford).**Libellus de Anni ratione: seu Computus Ecclesiasticus.**

With 6 woodcut diagrams in the text.

12mo. fine copy in Spanish calf.

Antwerp, Joannes Richardus, 1561.

£2 10s**1562 A.D. [2627] PTOLEMY.** **Geographia olim a Bilibaldo Pirckheimerio translata, at nunc multis codicibus græcis collata, pluribusque in locis ad pristinam veritatem redacta.**

With 64 double-page maps.

Small 4to. Fine copy in full crushed levant morocco, gilt, g. e.

Venice, Vincent Valgrisi, 1562.

£25

Sabin 66489. Phillips' Atlases, No. 372.

This is a new edition of Ptolemy, revised and annotated by Josephus Moletius, whose dedication is dated "Venetiis, Cal. Januarii 1562."

Of the maps, ten relate partly or wholly to America, viz. :—

2. "*Orbis Descriptio*," showing the world in two hemispheres—the western with the inscription America III Orbis Pars.

3. "*Carta Marina Nuova Tavola*," representing Nueva Hispania and La Florida as parts of Asia, with the South American continent attached, below which is Tierra del Fuego. Greenland, with the names Montagna Verde and Grotlandia, is connected on the west with Asia and on the east with Europe. The inscriptions include Mexico, Cuba, Hispaniola, Castilla del Oro, Cuzco, Peru, Bresil, etc.

25. "*Schonladia*," showing Greenland north of Europe.

26. "*Septentrionalium Partium Nova Tabula*," copied from the map of the Zeni brothers which was first printed in 1558, and representing Engroneland and Groneland as part of Europe.

59. "*Tierra Nueva*," the North American Continent, with the inscriptions Tierra del Laborador, Tierra del Bacalaos, Tierra de Nurumberg, La Florida, etc.

60. "*Nueva Hispania*."

61. "*Tierra Nova*," the southern continent, showing Castilla del Oro, Peru Provincia, and El Brasil.

62. "*Brasil*." 63. "*Cuba*." 64. "*Spagnola*."

Each of these maps is accompanied by a description of the countries printed on the back.

1563 A.D. [2628] MORE (Sir Thomas). Utopia; Progymnasmata Epigrammata, Ex Luciano conversa quædam; Declamatio Lucianicæ respondens; Epistolæ.

With the woodcut map of Utopia, and printer's device on last leaf. Small 8vo, morocco (rebacked) g. e.

Basle, 1563.

£10 10s

See note to No. 2617 of this Catalogue.

1564 A.D. [2629] [DESCERPZ (François).] Recueil de la diversité des habits, qui sont de present en usage, tant ès pays d'Europe, Asie, Affrique & Isles Sauvages, Le tout fait apres le naturel.

Woodcut vignette on title, woodcut border to each page, and 121 woodcuts of the costume of various countries, each with a four line verse of description beneath.

Small 8vo. old vellum.

Paris, Richard Breton, 1564.

£10 10s

Sabin 68432. An interesting little costume book, containing representations of the natives of Brazil; sea-monsters; cyclops; savages; the erect monkey of Peru; Indians; Persians; natives of Egypt, Greece, Turkey, France, Spain, Hungary, Germany, England, Scotland, Italy, Venice, Flanders, Poland, Russia, etc.

1565 A.D. [2630] Diversi avisi particolari dall' Indie di Portogallo, ricevuti dall' anno 1551, fino al 1558, dalli Reverendi padri della compagnia di Giesu. Dove s'intende delli paesi, delle genti, & costumi loro, & la grande conversione di molti popoli, che hanno ricevuto il lume della santa fede, & religione Christiana. Tradotti nuovamente dalla lingua Spagnuola nella Italiana.

12mo, old half morocco.

Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1565.

£7 10s

This edition not in Sabin.

This work comprises an important series of letters from various Jesuit missionaries in America, and gives much contemporary information respecting Brazil, India, Persia, Ethiopia, and Japan.

The letters from America comprise:—Letter from Father Emanuel de Nobrega in Brazil, to Doctor Navarro of Coymbra, Portugal, 1552. A second letter from Father Nobrega in Brazil, to the Father Superior of the Jesuit College at Coimbra. Extract of a letter from Pernambuco. Letter from Pernambuco from another Jesuit Father. Letter from Espiritu Santo, Brazil. Letter from the City of Salvatore (Sao Salvador da Bahia, or Bahia). Letter from San Vincenzo, Brazil. Letters from Father Leonardo Nunnez of Brazil, Pietro Choreia of Brazil, Diego Jacobo of Brazil. Letters from Bahia from Father Nobrega, Father Francesco Perez, Vincenzo Rodriguez. Particulars concerning the Jesuits from the Governor of Brazil, Tomaso de Sonsa. Letter from Salvatore, Brazil, by Vincenzo Rodriguez. Letters from Brazil from Fathers Pietro Correa, Ambrosio Perez, and Maestro Ignatio.

11 days under way.



A World Map (greatly reduced) from COSMOGRAPHICAL MANUSCRIPT,
(Luebeck, A.D. 1486-8).
See Item No. 2588.



MELA. COSMOGRAPHIA SALAMANCA, 1498.

One of the earliest books referring to the newly discovered New World.

Containing the First Spanish Map of the World.

See Item No. 2589.

1566 A.D. [2631] MORE (Sir Thomas). Omnia Latina Opera, quorum aliqua nunc primum in lucem produnt.

Small folio calf (with centre panel of the original binding let into the covers.)

Louvain, Petrus Zangrius Tileanus, 1566.

£15 15s

See note to No. 2617 of this Catalogue.

This early edition of More's Latin Works includes his Utopia, Epigrams, History of Richard King of England, Reply to Martin Luther's attack on Henry VIII., etc.

With the autograph of Alexander Boswell, father of James, the biographer, on the fly-leaf.

1569 A.D. [2632] VANEGAS DE BUSTO (Alexio). Primera Parte de las diferencias de libros que ay en el universo, Original, Natural, racional e revelado.

With several woodcuts.

4to, half morocco.

Madrid, Alonso Gomez, 1569.

£5 5s

Passages relating to America are contained in Chapters 21 and 22 of Book 2, on the division of the Earth, and on the Conception of Ptolemy, and speak of America being named after Vespuccio Amerigo, and of the old belief of the existence of another continent, etc.

"Vanegas flourished about 1531-45. His Treatise is written in a good style, though not without conceits of thought and conceited phrases. But it is not, as its title might seem to imply, criticism on books and authors, but the opinion of Vanegas himself, how we should study the great books of God, nature, man, and Christianity."

(Several leaves stained at top, and name torn from blank margin of last leaf.)

1570 A.D. [2633] AMBASCIATA DEL GRAN RE DE CHICORANI. Al le piu belle gentil donne di Vicenza, da uno Nobil Vicentino composta, & fatta espor' à quelle per uno suo della Patria.

Small 4to, 24 pp., fine copy in full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g.e. (by David).

Padua, Lorenzo Pasquati, 1570.

£21

Not in Sabin. This is an Italian poem on an Embassy from the Great King of Chicorani, an Indian Kingdom in America. It is written by a noble Venetian, and dedicated to the beautiful and gentle ladies of Venice. In the course of the poem reference is made to the discovery of the West Indies by the Genoese Christopher Columbus.

THE MANUSCRIPT OF PIZARRO'S RELATION OF THE CONQUEST OF PERU.

"*They heard of a country which was called Peru.*"

1571 A.D. [2634] PIZARRO (Pedro). Relacion del descubrimiento y conquista del Piru y del Gobierno y Horden que los Naturales Tenian y Tesoros que en ellos set Hallaron y de las demas cosas que en el an cubcedido hasta el dia de su fecha.

Hecha por Pedro Piçarro conquistador y poblador destos dichos rreynos y vezino de la ciudad de Arequipa. Ano de mill e quinientos y setenta y un anos.

THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT (in Spanish) OF PEDRO PIZARRO'S DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF PERU BY HIS COUSIN FRANCISCO PIZARRO. IT IS ADDRESSED TO THE "SACRED CATHOLIC ROYAL MAJESTY OF THE KING," PHILIP II. OF SPAIN, AND PROBABLY WRITTEN BY PEDRO PIZARRO'S SECRETARY.

322 pp. Folio, original calf binding, with gilt tooled border and fleurons on corners and centre, gilt gauffred edges.

7th February, 1571.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XIV.).

£6,500

Pedro Pizarro, cousin and formerly page to Francisco, Pizarro, accompanied the latter to Peru and took part in most of the engagements which he describes in this remarkable document. It is the most authentic narrative of Pizarro's exploits (upon which later histories have been based), and is so described in Espasa's *Enciclopedia*. The text of this Relation was only partially published for the first and only time in 1844, in Vol. 5 of the "Coleccion de Documentos Ineditos para la Historia de España," by Navarrete, Salva and Sainz de Baranda. Navarrete could, however, admittedly only work from an inaccurate *transcript*, which presented many blanks in the text. Many quotations from the MS. also appear in Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Peru" (1850).

Pizarro's *manuscript*, therefore, remains unedited to this day, and is of the foremost historical importance.

With regard to the above-mentioned transcript edited by Navarrete, Prescott makes the following remarks, which, in view of our acquisition of the original manuscript offered herewith, are of special interest:—"Among the manuscripts for which I am indebted to the liberality of that illustrious Spanish scholar, the lamented Navarrete, *the most remarkable, in connection with this history, is the work of Pedro Pizarro, Relaciones del Descubrimiento y Conquista de los Reynos del Peru.* But a single copy of this important document appears to have been preserved, the existence of which was but little known till it came

Pizarro (Pedro)—*continued.*

into the hands of Señor de Navarrete. . . . The manuscript has lately been given to the public as part of the inestimable collection of historical documents now in process of publication at Madrid."

Little is known of Pedro Pizarro beyond his association with Francisco. He was born at Toledo in 1514, and died in Peru, where he completed his *Relacion* at Arequipa in 1571. He began his service under Francisco Pizarro as page at the age of fifteen and afterwards followed his banner as a soldier of fortune. He was a witness of practically the whole conquest, and was employed in some difficult missions which he executed with gallantry. "It is true we must take the author's own word for all this," says Prescott. "but he tells his exploits with an air of honesty, and without any extraordinary effort to set them off in undue relief."

After the assassination of Francisco Pizarro, Pedro retired to Arequipa, to enjoy his share of the lands and slave grants which he had earned. He was there on the outbreak of the great rebellion under Gonzalo Pizarro, and was on the point of being hanged for having sided with the King's party, but was saved through the instrumentality of Francisco de Carbajal, to whom the chronicler had once rendered an important service.

He has given us not only the basis of a first-class history of the military operations, but a valuable report of the social and natural conditions of Peru as he found them. Prescott states: ". . . all that follows the return of Francisco Pizarro from Castile, all, in short, which constitutes the conquest of the country, may be said to be reported on his own observation, as an eye witness and an actor. This gives the narrative a value to which it could have no pretensions on the score of its literary execution. . . . Pizarro was a soldier . . . there is no ambition of fine writing in his chronicle . . . his object was simply to tell the story of the Conquest as he had seen it. He has to deal with facts, not with words. Pizarro's situation may be thought to have necessarily exposed him to party influences, and thus given an undue bias to his narrative. It is not difficult indeed to determine under whose banner he had enlisted. He writes like a partisan, and yet like an honest one. . . . There is no management to work a conviction in his reader on this side or the other, still less any obvious perversion of fact. He evidently believes what he says, and this is the great point to be desired."

The manuscript is divided into thirty-eight chapters, beginning with the statement that of the three wealthy companions who resided in Panama: Francisco Pizarro, Diego de Almagro, and the vicar, Padre Luque, the principal one was Pizarro, "and they received information that there was a province which was called Peru" (presumably that which is now Ecuador) "there being two hundred leagues of coast towards the land which is now called Peru: the name which they adopted from the province of which I speak, was given to this land, for they were unable to conquer the province, it being very mountainous and the people very warlike, using poisoned darts."

"Yet," as Prescott states in his *History of Peru*, "the floating rumours of the wealth and civilization of a mighty nation at the South were continually reaching the ears and kindling the dreamy imaginations of the colonists . . . but the exact position and distance of this fairy realm were matter of conjecture."

The warlike Indians of the unexplored country notwithstanding, the three companions determined to venture forth and conquer this land of Peru; and, conferring with the Governor of Tierra Firme, Don Pedrarias (Pedro Arias) de Avila, from whom a licence was obtained for the enterprise, Francisco Pizarro was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and Almagro his second-in-command. In 1526 they entered into a contract, whereby Pizarro and Almagro were to be

(Continued over)

Pizarro (Pedro)—continued.

responsible for the military operations, and Luque for the material funds to carry on the enterprise. Having made a brief survey under difficulties, Pizarro sought to obtain the governorship of the new country for himself, a high administrative post for Almagro and the bishopric for Luque. With this end in view he returned to Spain in 1528.

The second chapter of the MS. describes Pizarro's return to Spain to notify the Emperor Charles V. of the new discovery, and to make his formal request for the governorship. He obtained permission to continue the enterprise; and, in the succeeding chapters, the whole wonderful story is traced of Pizarro's various expeditions into Peru, the veritable Aladdin's cave of treasure which had fired the imagination of the Conqueror and his associates.

The narrative relates the hardships they underwent in the prosecution of their object, Pizarro's attitude towards the natives, and especially the reigning Inca, Atahualpa, Quisquis and other personalities; his association with his brother Hernando and Diego de Almagro, and the latter's relations with Hernan Pizarro. Much is said about the treasures that were found and how they were to be shared out; the government and legends of the Lucas; lengthy descriptions of the geographical, mineral, and animal resources of the country and adjacent islands; and of the foundation of Lima, the Ciudad de los Reyes (City of the Kings) as the capital, which took place in 1535. The many thrilling military engagements are fully described, and finally the rebellion of Don Sebastian and Francisco Hernando.

Of the civil wars, Pedro Pizarro comments: "In this country it seems that each rising is worse than the last . . . this is what has occurred since I came to this country, which was when the Marquis Don Francisco Pizarro came from Spain. I think it must be forty-two years since we proceeded to conquer and discover this kingdom."

Throughout the period of which he writes, he was associated with Francisco Pizarro, and thus describes himself as one of the Conquerors of the country to whose history he contributes his invaluable testimony.

EMERALD MINES IN AMERICA.

1573 A.D. [2635] PHILIP II. OF SPAIN. Original manuscript Royal Decree (in Spanish) signed by the King, by which permission is granted to Captain Alvaro Cepeda de Ayala, Governor of the Province of the Musos and Colimas Nuevo Granada, New Spain, (in view of his undertaking to develop the Emerald mines in those provinces) to take two ships, convoyed by the Fleet, with a hundred and fifty slaves for the purpose of working the mines. The conditions are set forth in quaint terminology; and the recipient of the licence is exempt from paying any duty on the slaves.

[There is a horizontal rent of about 2 inches which breaks into a few words but the greater part is quite legible.

2 pp. Folio.

Madrid (?April), 1573.

£10 10s

- 1573 A.D. [2636] PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.** Original manuscript Royal Decree (in Spanish) signed by the King, granting Captain Alvaro Cepeda de Ayala, Governor of the Provinces of Musos and Colimas in Nuevo Granada (America) eight months' leave in which to complete his preparations for his voyage to Carthagená (America) with the hundred and fifty slaves allotted to him for the purpose of working the Emerald mines in the Provinces under his rule.

[Five lines of the text have been torn out, for a space of about 2 inches, but the King's signature is intact and the greater part of the document is quite legible.]

1 page. Folio.

Madrid, 26th May, 1573.

£7 10s

- 1574 A.D. [2637] PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.** Original manuscript Royal Decree (in Spanish) signed by the King, granting Captain Alvaro Cepeda de Ayala, Governor of the Provinces of Musos and Colimas, Nuevo Granada, a further term of ten months in which to take his hundred and fifty slaves to Cartagena (America) to work the Emerald mines in New Granada.

[Torn and some of the text affected, but the King's signature is intact and the greater part of the decree is legible.]

1 page. Folio. El Pardo, 19th Jan., 1574.

£7 10s

- 1575 A.D. [2638] APIANUS (Petrus).** *La Cosmographia, corregida y añadida por Gemma Frisio, Medico y Mathematico. La manera de describir y situar los Lugares, con el Uso del Anillo Astronomico, del mismo Auctor Gemma Frisio.*

El Sitio y Descripción de las Indias y Mundo Nuevo, sacada de la Historia de Francisco Lopez de Gomara, y de la Cosmographia de Jeronymo Girava Tarragonéz.

With a folding cordiform Mappemonde shewing America, and various revolving and other woodcut diagrams.

Small 4to, old half calf.

Antwerp, Juan Withagio, 1575.

£7 10s

Sabin, No. 1756.

Folio 34 contains the "Account of America" by Apianus. Folio 52 contains the "description of America and its Islands." Towards the end five and a half pages contain "the Situation and Description of the Indies and the New World, taken from the General History of the Indies written by Doctor Francisco Lopez de Gomara." The final 19 pages contain "The Situation and Description of the Indies and the New World taken from the Cosmography of S. Jeronymo Girava Tarragonéz." This is divided into a number of separate chapters dealing with: *Tierra del Labrador*; *Tierra de Baccallaos*; *Florida*; *Nueva Espanna*; *Peru*; etc., and a table of various American towns and cities.

See also footnote to the 1548 edition in this catalogue.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF CALIFORNIA.

1576 A.D. [2639] ESPLANDIAN. *Le Prodezze di Splandiano, che sequono a i quattro libri di Amadis di Gaula suo padre. Tradotte dalla Spagnola nella nostra lingua.*

With woodcut printer's device on title.

12mo, vellum.

Venice, Gio. Maria Leni, 1576.

£10 10s

California owes its name to a book published in Spain in 1510, "*Las Sergas de Esplandian*." By California was implied insularity coupled with riches.

"Know that on the right hand of the Indies there is an island called California, very close to the side of the Terrestrial Paradise; and it was peopled by black women, without any man among them, for they lived in the fashion of Amazons. They were of strong and hardy bodies, of ardent courage and great force. Their island was the strongest in all the world, with its steep cliffs and rock shores. Their arms were of gold, and so was the harness of the white beasts they tamed to ride; for in the whole island there was no metal but gold."

With the Sergas, Cortes and his followers (the discoverers of Lower California, 1533-1535) had ample opportunity to be acquainted. The first time (so far as known) that the name of California was applied to any actual body of land, was in 1539, in the diary of Francisco Preciado.

This book is a translation of "*Las Sergas*" (the Exploits of Esplandian).

1577 A.D. [2640] PARACELUS (Theophrastus). "*Von den Frantzosen.*" *Inn welchen nicht allein der Ursprung Zeichen sampt anderer Artzten bisher begangne Irthummen erkant sondern auch die rechte wahre Cur tractirt wird.*

With Portrait of the Author. Black Letter.

8vo, old vellum.

Basel, Peter Perna, 1577.

£7 10s

First Edition. Early Book on Syphilis.

THE FIRST EDITION TO BE PUBLISHED IN SPAIN.

1577 A.D. [2641] ZARATE (Augustin de). **Historia del Descubrimiento y Conquista de las Provincias del Peru, y de los successos que en ella ha avido, desde que se conquisto, hasta que el Licenciado de la Gasca, obispo de Siguença, bolvio a estos reynos: y de las cosas naturales que en la dicha provincias se hallan dignas memoria.**

Woodcut heraldic vignette on title. Woodcut ornamental capitals, double columns.

Small folio, mottled Spanish calf, g. e.

Seville, Alonso Escrivano, 1577.

£42

The extremely rare second edition, and the first to be published in Spain, the editio princeps having been printed at Antwerp in 1555 by command of the King. Augustin de Zarate was sent out as Crown Treasurer to Peru in 1543, and played an important part in the civil wars in that country. Robertson describes his history of the discovery and conquest as "a book of considerable merit."

Thomas Nicholas, the translator of Gomara's "Conquest of the West India," London, 1578, in his Dedication to Sir Francis Walsingham, thus relates a conversation with Zarate, whom he met in Spain:—

"Not long since (right Honorable) I happened to travayle from the famous Cittie of Tolledo in Spayne towarde high Castile and by fortune overtooke an ancient Gentleman, worshipfully accompanied unto who I was so bold as to approach, beseeching his worship to advertise me of his journey (who after he had beheld my white head and beard) answered ful gently, that his intent was to travayle unto the King of Spaynes Court, and welcomed me unto his company. In short space that we had journeyed together, and communed of each other his Countrey, it pleased him to say as followeth: My good friende, if you knew my sute unto the Kings maiestie, you would judge that I were a madman, and therefore to shorten oure way, I will declare my attempted sute unto you. You shall understande that I am a gentleman of LXX. yeares of age, and sometimes I served in the civill warres of Pirru, where I was wounded in divers parts of my body, and am now thereby lame in one of my legges and shoulder. I have neyther Wife nor childe, and at this present (God be praised) I have in the Contractation house, in the Citie of Sivill, in golde and plate, the summe of thirtie thousande Duckates: and I have also in Pirru, in good landes and possessions, the yearly rent of 12,000 Duckates, which rentes and readye money is sufficient to mainteyne a poore Gentleman. But at this not withstanding, I do now sue unto the Kings Maiestie, to have licence and authoritie to discover and conquere a certayne parte of India, whiche adioyneth with Brazile and is part of the Empire of Pirru. I pray you now declare what you thinke of my sute. By my truth sir (quoth I) I trust your worship will pardon a rash and suddaine judgment, which you now demand at my hand: yea truly (quoth he) say what you list. Then (quoth I) my opinion is, that you are not well in your wit, for what would you have? Will not reason suffice you? or else would you now in your old days be an Emperour, considering that your Sepulchre attendeth for you."

- 1577 A.D. [2642] PAMPLONA (NEW GRANADA).** Original notarial document (in Spanish) issued by the judicial authorities of Pamplona, New Granada, relating to the appointment of Don Gabriel de Cayas, Don Alonso de Caceres and Don Alejandro de Castilla as official local secretaries, in compliance with the city's petition to the King of Spain for local administrative facilities.

5 pp. Folio.

Pamplona (America), 7th Jan., 1755.

£2 10s

MANUSCRIPT VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF GUATEMALA.

- 1578 A.D. [2643] (GUATEMALA LANGUAGE).** Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Guatemalteca que se llama Cak Chiquel Chi.

Unpublished Manuscript vocabulary of the Spanish and Guatemala Languages.

442 pp., 4to, old red morocco, gilt back, g. e.

About 1578.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XV.).

£250

The work is anonymous, but bears a "rubrica" (autograph sign) on the last page. It was evidently compiled by one of the Dominican or Franciscan Missionaries in Guatemala, amongst whom Fray Alvaro Paz was recognised as an authority on the various native languages and himself instructed many of the Religiosos in them. This book is very comprehensive, and does not appear to have ever been printed.

1578 A.D. [2644] COMARA (Francisco Lopez de).] **The Pleasant Historie of the Conquest of the Weast India, now called new Spayne, Atchieued by the worthy Prince Hernando Cortes Marques of the valley of Huaxacac, most delectable to Reade:** Translated out of the Spanishe tongue, by T(homas) N(icholas). Anno 1578.

Printed in Black Letter.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Small 4to. Fine copy in full morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges.

London, Henry Bynneman (1578).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XVI.).

£105

Sabin 27751. Church Catalogue 123.

"Gomara was among the most distinguished of the early historical writers of Spain. It was his purpose, in this book, to give a brief view of the whole range of the Spanish conquests in the islands and on the continent of America, down to about the middle of the sixteenth century."

This present work is a translation into English of his "La conquista de Mexico," which forms the second part of his "Historia general de las Indias," and omits much matter contained in the original. The first part of Gomara's work was not translated into English.

It is curious to note that the translator makes no mention of the actual author's name, but gives his own name in full at the end of the Epistle Dedicatory. The preliminary leaves also contain a six verse poem, in English, with six lines in each, and a twelve line Latin poem, written by the Elizabethan poet Stephen Gosson, in praise of the Translator.

"MADE KNOWN TO EUROPE BY VOLTAIRE."

1578 A.D. [2645] ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA (Aonso). Primera y segunda Parte de la Araucana.

2 parts in 1 vol., 4to. Boards.

Madrid, Pierres Cosin, 1578.

£35

Contains the First Edition of Part II. of the Araucana.

Alonso de Ercilla y Zuñiga was a member of the expedition sent by the viceroy to establish Garcia de Mendoza in his office, and to carry on the war against the Araucanian Indians. He was born in Madrid on August 7, 1533. The young Ercilla undertook a journey in 1554, accompanying Philip when that prince went to wed Mary Tudor, the Queen of England.

While in England Ercilla learned that the Araucanians were in revolt, and that Hernandez Giron was leading a rebellion against the legitimate government in Peru. The state into which affairs in Peru had fallen during the rebellion rendered the post of viceroy especially unattractive. Two persons to whom the king had offered it declined the honour. It was, however, accepted by Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza, Marqués de Cañete. Alderete, who had been in America, was in England with Philip's escort. From him Ercilla got information that awakened his adventurous spirit, and he left Europe for America with the fleet that carried Alderete and Viceroy Mendoza. He arrived in Peru on July 6, 1556. Here he joined the expedition sent by the viceroy against the insurgent Araucanians. This expedition was commanded by the viceroy's son, Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, a youth of twenty-one, who had been appointed governor of Chile.

On his arrival in Chile Garcia de Mendoza arrested both Aguirre and Villagra and sent them to Lima. Thus freed from the embarrassing presence of the two rival claimants, he entered upon his campaign against the Araucanians, and on this campaign Ercilla acquired his first experience in warfare with the Indians. To describe the events of the war and his part in it was the primary purpose in writing *La Araucana*.

THE SPANISH INVASION OF ENGLAND, NECESSARY TO KEEP AMERICA FOR SPAIN.

1580 A.D. [2646] [PHILIP II.] Dictamen sobre la Jornada de Inglaterra.

A Seventeenth century manuscript (in Spanish) of proposals for the invasion of England by the "Invincible Armada" of 1588.

11 pp. Folio. N.D. (Spain, circa 1580).

£105

The Manuscript opens with the statement that various schemes have been presented to the King of Spain, suggesting the invasion of England as the swiftest means of subjugating the Netherlands, securing the complete domination of the Indies (America), and extirpating the heresies of England!

"Some have thought that his Majesty should be allied with the French, so that, sharing expenses, and with their combined forces, they might attempt the invasion; and that these two powerful rulers might easily succeed as the Queen [Elizabeth] has not sufficient power or resources wherewith to combat them; and because of the facilities offered in transporting troops and munitions from France to England, with none to impede them." The culminating point in this scheme is an interesting revelation of all the subtle treachery popularly attributed to Philip II.: "That kingdom once gained, we might come to a dispute over the division of the spoils, such as happened over the kingdom of Naples, and his Majesty, throwing the French over, could keep everything for himself."

Another party suggested that an alliance should be entered into with the Pope, who should help with money and troops, and proclaim a Crusade against heretics. Attempts should be made to enlist the help of English Catholics and induce them to revolt against the Queen.

A further scheme suggested that the King of Spain should join forces with the King of Scotland, "offering to put him in possession of England and marry him to a member of the House of Austria, and to take as his watchword the extirpation of the heresies of that country [England]; the vengeance of the murder of the Queen of Scotland; and to have also an understanding with the (Scottish and English) Catholics and the patronage of the Pope. And that Monsieur de Guise, being so much indebted to the Crown of Scotland, should favour the scheme, so that France should offer no hindrance." Others, again, opined that the King of Spain should attempt the invasion single-handed, and even this party was divided as to the precise means that would best achieve their ends. Some considered it expedient to muster a vast armada off the coast of Spain in secret; that there should be some fifty thousand troops, of which twelve or fifteen thousand should remain afloat to guard the seas from intruders (!) whilst the remainder disembarked at "Dobla" (? Dover) which is the fortress nearest the Thames and which, being fortified, could be taken in two days; and, in two more, the remaining citadels which lie nearer the mouth of the river, whence the Armada might proceed to London. That his Majesty should have in Germany a number of German Cavalry and Infantry; and in Flanders, a fair-sized army in readiness, to help if necessary; and to hold in check the rebels in those states and the King of France also, if he should want to enter them; and for the purpose, likewise, of invading his territory, should he attempt to create a diversion in Burgundy, Italy or Spain . . . and we

(Continued over)

Philip II.: The Spanish Invasion of England, necessary to keep America for Spain—*continued.*

might attempt an alliance with the King of Poland so that he might permit us to bring wheat and other supplies from Dantzic for the use of the Armada; and another (alliance) with the King of Denmark so that he might let them pass through the Channel and Straits; and so on, with other Germanic peoples, who might render assistance."

But for the British Navy, how well this plan might have succeeded!

Other advisers suggested that the invasion should take place from Ireland, where an invasion would afford fewer initial difficulties, "and the Irish would, with any excuse, rebel against the Queen as they have done on previous occasions." Thus they could proceed with the conquest of England; but if the King should not choose to continue the war, he might induce the English Queen to barter all her possessions in Flanders, Holland and Zealand in exchange for Ireland.

Finally, it was suggested that the Armada should be sent to Flanders, there to join the troops of the Duke of Parma, and "that he, in person, should make war according to the plans now decided upon by those who are conducting the matter."

The first suggestion was rejected on the grounds of the inexpediency of giving the French a footing in England; the suggested alliance with the Pope was equally unpracticable owing to the uncertainty of the assistance of troops from so far away, and the improbability that the Pope would dare to proclaim a crusade against England. Neither was it likely that the English Catholics would desert their Queen on religious grounds; and "still less is the King of Scotland to be relied upon as an ally, for, having little power in his own country where the majority of his vassals are heretics," he would prefer the comfortable alternative of awaiting her Majesty's death, when he would succeed to the throne in the normal course of events, rather than throw in his lot with the Spanish King and find his country oppressively overrun with Spaniards. Thus it was decided that the only practicable scheme was that by which the King of Spain should tackle Britain single-handed.

"The Armadas built in 1582 and 1583, consisting of forty ships, were considered too insignificant, for England could easily produce fifty or sixty armoured ships, well equipped and substantially manned. The Low Countries could make a gallant defence and muster a similar number and maintain twenty or twenty-five for some considerable time; and France could dispose of as many as she pleased, because practically all her maritime resources would be in home waters. Therefore, what with England's own Navy, and the auxiliary ones, the fighting fleet would consist of a vast number of ships. Moreover, they would be able to put into friendly ports in France, Holland and Zealand, and obtain all the supplies they required. For the which, as his Majesty's armada would have to land sufficient troops in England to conquer that country, and retain a sufficiently big force to contend with the quantity and quality of the above-mentioned enemy forces, we would require an armada of not less than one hundred and fifty ships, which his Majesty does not possess, and which would have to be newly built or collected from the trans-Atlantic fleets," the latter course being troublesome, expensive and otherwise unsatisfactory.

The writer is somewhat pessimistic over Spain's chances of carrying out her designs in England successfully; all the conditions, from the storms which they would probably encounter in seas which their sailors were unaccustomed to, to the impossibility of seeking shelter in any port in Northern Europe should

Philip II.: The Spanish Invasion of England, necessary to keep America for Spain—*continued.*

the need arise, combining to militate against the immediate success of their enterprise. And without immediate success, they would indeed be lost. "The Queen of England, being at home, could always raise fifty thousand men on land, and could fortify ports as the need arose," whereas the Spaniards would not only need to be continually on the offensive, but a serious item was the question of rations, which could only be obtained from their own ships. Another consideration was the probability of treachery on the part of the Protestant German Princes and the French, "who might promise to remain neutral, and be so at first, but seeing the extreme inconvenience to themselves arising from his Majesty's conquest of England and consequent subjugation of Flanders . . . they might in the course of a night, decide to band themselves together, Catholics and Huguenots—of whom there are more than seventy thousand trained and experienced troops—and effect an easy entry into England on account of the proximity of their ports," where the war might be prolonged whilst they sought "diversions" in other places and would "certainly induce the Turk to send an armada, seeing his Majesty fully occupied with the engagement in England."

The writer gives, in a sagacious and astonishingly prophetic manner, a brief outline of Spain's position in the event of failure: the blow to her reputation; the more frequent and daring raids by English corsairs; and the obstinate rebellion of the Flemish states. In addition to this, the advanced age of the King, and the youth and inexperience of the Prince, made it all the more advisable to seek "peace with the Englishwoman on the best terms; and if she would give up her possessions in Holland, Flanders and Zealand, it might be expedient to postpone treating for other things"—in other words, to follow the example of Ferdinand V. who invariably "accepted territory on peaceful terms against the issue of treaties," which were, however, promptly torn up when it suited his purpose to make further demands. "Once his Majesty had possession of all or some of the ports of Holland and Zealand, he could the more advantageously make war upon England." In the meantime, it is advisable to concentrate forces upon Holland and Zealand to take the ports by force if necessary, in the event of peace being rejected by England; and to keep at least a small Atlantic fleet on the "Indies" roads to prevent the English corsairs from interfering with Spanish-American commerce, "for our experience has taught us that they did not dare to infest the Indies route until his Majesty's galleons were withdrawn from there."

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF FLORIDA.

1583 A.D. [2647] LA CASAS (Bartolomé de). **The Spanish Colonie, or Brief Chronicle of the Acts and gestes of the Spaniardes in the West Indies, called the newe World, for the space of XL. yeeres:**

Written in the Castilian tongue by the reverend Bishop Bartholomew de las Casas or Casaus, a Friar of the Order of S. Dominicke.

And nowe first translated into English, by M.M.S.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION.

Small 4to, full morocco gilt, g. e. by Rivière.

Imprinted at London for William Brome, 1583.

£45

Church Catalogue 130. Sabin, No. 11287.

The volume is divided into several sections:—

“A briefe Narration of the destruction of the Indes, by the Spanyardes,” occupies leaves A1 to M4 recto, is a translation of Las Casas’ “Brevissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias,” published in Seville in 1552.

“This book is most valuable for the particulars it contains of the cruelties committed by the Spaniards in the ‘Ile of Hispaniola,’ Terra Firme, Nicaragua, Mexico, Peru, and the adjacent kingdoms of South America, from the year 1493, when the Spaniards first commenced to inhabit the continent, to almost the date of the present volume—cruelties carried on for such a length of time and with a pertinacity so remarkable as to call forth even in those times a remonstrance against such inhuman barbarity.” One section, occupying three pages, is intitled “Of the Provinces of the firme lande, or quarter that is called **Florida**.”

On the verso of M4 begins a translation of another tract of Las Casas printed in 1552, the “Lo que se sigue es un pedaço de una carta y relacion que escrivio cierto hombre,” published in Seville in 1552. This in reality forms part of the previous Spanish tract, although sometimes treated as a separate item, and contains the narrative of a Spanish traveller who witnessed some of the enormities practised upon the natives by the Spaniards.

The last 14 leaves of the book contain abridgements of two other Las Casas tracts, the first containing a series of “remedies . . . for order and reformation to bee observed in the Indies,” and the second, Las Casas’ address to Philip, King of Spain, on the subject, and various answers to those who attacked him, etc.

This copy has the title in excellent facsimile, four other leaves of the preface have also been repaired.

AMERICA 'DISCOVERED BY A WELSHMAN BEFORE COLUMBUS.
PRESENTATION COPY.

- 1584 A.D. [2648] LLOYD** (Humphrey). **The Historie of Cambria, now called Wales: A part of the most famous Yland of Brytaine, written in the Brytish Language about two hundreth yeares past: translated into English by H. Lhoyd Gentleman: Corrected, augmented, and continued out of Records and best approoved Authors, by David Powel, Doctor in divinitie.**

FIRST EDITION. Black and Roman Letter, Title within fine wood-cut border, and numerous woodcuts in the text.

Small 4to, morocco gilt, g. e. by Pratt.

Imprinted at London by Rafe Newberie and Henrie Denham, 1584.

£15 15s

Presentation copy, with inscription at foot of title:—

(Trans.):—"David Powel Doctor of Divinity to his most affectionate & dear friend Tho. Hughes."

Dedicated to Sir Philip Sydney. The rare original edition, with the genuine blank leaf B4.

"This work is of especial interest to the collector of Americana, as it relates to the discoveries made by David, the son of Owen Gwyneth. "Sailing West . . . he came to a land unknown, where he saw manie strange things . . . this land . . . must needs be some part of Nova Hispania or Florida. Whereupon it is manifest that that countrie was long before by Brytaines discovered, afore either Columbus or Americus Vesputius lead anie Spaniards thither."

- 1585 A.D. [2649] BOEMUS** (Joannes). **I Costumi, de Leggi, et l'Usanze di tutte le Genti.** Aggiuntovi di nuovo il Quarto Libro, nelquale si narra i costumi, et l'usanze dell' **Indie Occidentali, overo Mondo Novo:** da M. Pre Gieronimo Giglio.

Thick 12mo, old half calf.

Venice, Giacomo Cornetti, 1585.

£2 5s

Sabin, No. 6119. Title shaved by the binder at the top.

Book IV., occupying leaves 193-240, is entirely on America, and contains an account of its discovery by Christopher "Palombo," and particular accounts of the various districts and of their inhabitants, including: The Island of Florida, Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, Terra di Lavoro (Labrador), Venezuela, Straits of Magellan, the Moluccas, Cuzco and Chili, Nicaragua, Peru, Quito, etc.

- 21584 A.D. [2650] CUNARI** (Juan de). **Power of Attorney** (in Spanish) **from Juan de Cunari (Accountant to the Marquis de Villamanrique) in favour of Don Alonso Nieto de Orantes and Captain Diego de Molina Padilla, of Mexico.**

3 pp. Folio. 12th June, 1584.

7s 6d

1586 A.D. [2651] LERY (Joannes de). **Historia Navigationis in Brasiliam, quæ et America dicitur.**

Folding woodcut plate representing the battle of the Tououpanimbaults with the Margaiats (slightly cut into by the binder), and 7 woodcut plates in the text.

Small 8vo, original vellum.

(Geneva), Eustathius Vignon, 1586.

£15 15s

Sabin 40153. "The author was a Protestant minister who went out to Brazil to establish a Colony of Huguenots, under the protection of Admiral Coligny. The enterprise was a failure, and Lery wrote this account on his return. This Latin edition is more valuable than the original, as it contains passages that were suppressed in the French edition. Among other matters the author gives musical notes to show the intonation of the Caraihs. Even the preface is most interesting as in it is to be found the letter written to Calvin by Villegagnon, so celebrated for deceiving the English squadron, by unexpectedly circumnavigating Scotland and conveying from its west coast Mary Queen of Scots safely into Brittany. The entire work bears internal evidence of truth, and such only as an eye-witness of the events could have composed. One of its objects was to introduce the Protestant Faith into South America, especially among the aborigines."

**A CONQUISTADOR OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHO FOUGHT AGAINST
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.**

1588 A.D. [2652] HERRERA (Captain Martin de). **Autograph confidential Report signed** (in Spanish) **in which the writer exposes the malice of the Viceroy of New Spain, Don Alvaro Manrique de Zuñiga, Marquis de Villamanrique, and describes his own services to the Crown, and adventures.**

60 pp. Folio. (Mexico). 1588.

£52 10s

The "Diccionario Universal de Historia y de Geografia" says:—"This Viceroy, brother of the Duke of Bejar and a member of one of the most illustrious families of Spain, took up office on 17th October, 1585, and resigned in Feb., 1590. He had bitter contentions with the Dominican, Franciscan and Augustinian Provincials over the question of compliance with the King's instructions with regard to the secularization of the curacies which those orders administered. . . . In 1587 Sir Francis Drake seized the ship Santa Ana off the coast of California, bearing merchandise from China and Japan. This corsair had travelled the Pacific in previous years, causing damage to the provinces of Jalisco and Sinaloa. The Viceroy had ordered the ships at Acapulco to be in readiness and nominated Dr. Palacios as head of the expedition, but although these ships pursued the English, they were unable to find them.

"Grave questions arose between the Viceroy and the Audiencia at Guadalajara on judicial matters, which led to a rising of troops on one side and on the other. The news of these differences was probably exaggerated, but caused much uneasiness at the Court of Spain, which feared civil war, for which reason they hastened to remove the Marquis de Villamanrique from the supreme command, and appointed as Inspector (Visitador) the Bishop of Puebla, Don Diego Romano, who treated the Marques very harshly, ordering his property to be seized, even to the wearing apparel of the Marquesa; but although the Council for the Indies ordered the embargo to be removed, the Marquis died in Madrid without having recovered his property."

The Report, which gives the other version of the matter, is methodically

Herrera (Captain Martin de)—*continued.*

divided into 101 paragraphs and describes, minutely, all the misdeeds and abuses of the Marques de Villamanrique; the indignities to which he subjected the high ecclesiastical and other officials; his high-handed attitude in dismissing certain members of the Treasury, even replacing these competent administrators by his own servants; and a full catalogue of his iniquities.

The writer states that he is not prompted by malice, but merely by an honest desire to serve his king and country's interests in reporting these incidents.

The Governor began his campaign of annoyance by issuing orders before he had been properly sworn in as Viceroy. He then proceeded to dismiss as many officials as he pleased, in defiance of the King's expressed wishes, and appointed his own friends. He ordered that Don Diego Caballero, a priest, who had reported certain irregularities to the Visitador, should be arrested and sent to Acapulco for banishment to Peru, but subsequently rescinded the order, and, to the indignation of the people, had the priest conveyed back to San Juan de Uloa in a wooden cage, in which he passed through the Indian encampments and infected areas "with no other object in view than that this honoured and esteemed priest should die under such conditions."

The writer was a particular *bête-noire* of the Viceroy, having been one of the principal informants against him. He states how he called on the Viceroy and informed him that he had been "a respected resident of that city for twenty-five years, and had in every way served his Majesty (Philip II.), helping to guard the city of Mexico with his arms and horses . . ."; and how he was at the port of San Juan de Uloa when the corsair Juan Aquines [Hawkins] took it; and how he was amongst those who defended the port of Acapulco "against the corsair, Francisco Draque [Francis Drake] when he sailed the Pacific." He related how his ancestor, Captain Juan de Herrera had died in the service of the King, at Castelnovo; how his uncle, Francisco de Herrera, had arrested Francis I. of France, and how his father's three brothers had died in one day in the service of the Emperor (Charles V.); and how he had been amongst the conquerors of the Philippines. His efforts to obtain permission to travel proved fruitless, the Viceroy suspecting this zealous royalist of endeavouring to communicate his information to headquarters; and instead of granting him leave to travel, the Viceroy ordered him to be arrested, his house searched and many papers seized. Herrera escaped, however, leaving behind him his wife and children, and tried to get aboard one of the ships of the Spanish fleet. Arrived at Tlaxcala, however, he sought sanctuary at the Franciscan Monastery of Atiliqueza, where the Viceroy's men ran him to earth, with warrants to seize him whether he happened to be in a monastery or church. He was therefore obliged to flee from the monastery and proceed to a place where the Viceroy had no authority.

This long report contains a most interesting relation of the vicissitudes of Martin de Herrera and his brother, Diego; and of their efforts to enlist the sympathy of the Consejo de Indias. About six lines from the top of each page have been torn away, but the greater part of the text is quite legible.

1588 A.D. [2653] PHILIP II. OF SPAIN. Royal Decree (in Spanish) **ordering the repatriation from America, of monks who had become priests and were no longer under the control of the prelates of their respective Orders.**

2 pp. Folio.

Son Lorenzo (Escorial), 13th April, 1588.

£15 15s

The official Notarial document signed by the Royal Secretaries.

1588-9 A.D. [2654] VILLAMANRIQUE (Marques de). **Collection of contemporary manuscripts** (in Spanish) **being transcripts of Royal Decrees from Philip II. to the Marques de Villamanrique, Viceroy of New Spain, authorizing him to exercise supreme power in the dominion under his command; and letters from the Viceroy to the Real Audiencia of Guadalajara and other places, in which these officials are warned that they must take their orders from the Viceroy.**

Some of the papers are signed and sealed; in a few cases the seal has been cut out and the top edges of most of the pages are water-stained and torn away, but the greater part of the text is not affected.

Together, 38 MSS., 96 pp., folio.

Mexico-Guadalajara, etc., 1588-1589.

£3 3s

This collection of MSS. is a contemporary transcript of the Viceregal letter book, and contains many extremely interesting documents dated from 1588 (the year of the famous Spanish Armada's conflict with the British Navy) to 1589. It is also an interesting record of the local quarrels in New Spain, amounting almost to civil war, with which this Viceroy's régime is associated. Indeed, the reports received in Madrid gave rise to so much uneasiness at the Court, where the King of Spain's frustrated schemes for the subjugation of Europe were already causing him grave anxiety, that the Viceroy was subsequently recalled to Spain, lest Spain should lose some of her supremacy in the New World.

1589 A.D. [2655] NUEVA GALICIA (Francisco, Bishop of). **Letter signed** (in Spanish) **to the Marquis de Villamanrique, Viceroy of Mexico, in which he states that he has tried to get the officials of the Audiencia to obey the Viceroy's orders, but without effect, and that they have threatened to defend themselves with armed forces.**

3 pp., folio.

Guadalajara, 20th May, 1589.

£2 2s

1589 A.D. [2656] NEW GALICIA (Real Audiencia of). **Manuscript Declaration** (in Spanish) **to the effect that the members of the Real Audiencia had met to discuss the best means of dealing with the situation forced upon them by the Marquis de Villamanrique, Viceroy of New Spain, who, having claimed the right of Governorship over the Province of Nueva Galicia, had surrounded the office of the Real Audiencia with armed troops and had ordered the arrest of some of the members.**

2 pp., folio.

Guadalajara, 20th April, 1589.

£2 10s

An interesting relic of Villamanrique's short and stormy régime in New Spain.

- 1589 A.D. [2657] VILLAVICENCIO** (Nuno de). Contemporary official transcript (in Spanish) of the decree issued by the Marques de Villamanrique, Viceroy of New Spain, in which the suspension of Don N. de Villavicencio's appointment as Judge of the Real Audiencia, is proclaimed.

1 page, folio.

Mexico, 20th May, 1589.

£1 1s

- 1589 A.D. [2658] VILLAMANRIQUE** (Marques de, Viceroy of New Spain). Transcript of letter (in Spanish) to Don Altamirano, in which he refers to his instructions to Don Gil Verdugo Davila to bring him Villavicencio and Pineda (two officials of New Spain) as prisoners.

1 page, folio.

Mexico, 15th May, 1589.

£1 1s

- 1589 A.D. [2659] VILLAMANRIQUE** (Marques de). Contemporary transcript of letter (in Spanish) from the Viceroy of New Spain to the Bishop of Guadalajara, in which the former sternly admonishes the Real Audiencia for "disobeying His Majesty's orders," and creating disturbances, and appeals to the clergy to maintain order and avert further trouble.

2 pp., folio.

Mexico, 15th May, 1589.

£2 2s

NEW SPAIN'S REAL AUDIENCIA TO THE VICEROY.

- 1589 A.D. [2660] VILLAVICENCIO** (Nuno Nuñez de) and **ALTAMIRANO** (Liedo). Letter signed (in Spanish) to the Marquis de Villamanrique, Viceroy of New Spain, from the Real Audiencia at Guadalajara, in which they protest against his action in sending troops to enforce his wishes, and explain with comic politeness their own reasons for protecting themselves with rival armed forces.

[A circle, probably containing seal, has been cut out.]

4 pp., folio.

Guadalajara, 15th May, 1589.

£4 4s

- 1589 A.D. [2661] ALTAMIRANO** (El Licenciado) and **VILLAVICENCIO** (Nuño Nuñez de). Letter signed (in Spanish) to the Marquis de Villamanrique, Viceroy of New Spain, in which these two officials of the Real Audiencia blandly inform the Viceroy that their desire to be in "perfect accord" with him was so great, that they were sending an emissary, Don Francisco de Pareja, a magistrate of Guadalajara, to enquire whether the Government was in the hands of the Viceroy or the Real Audiencia.

[Corners worn, but text not affected.]

2 pp., folio.

Guadalajara, 13th April, 1589.

£2 10s

- 1589 A.D. [2662] VILLAMANRIQUE** (Marques de). Contemporary transcript of two letters (in Spanish) from the Marquis de Villamanrique, Viceroy of New Spain, (1) to the Real Audiencia of New Galicia, stating that he had sent Gil Verdugo Davila to their capital to notify them that two of the members of the Audiencia, Villavicencio and Pinedo, were to be arrested for not having complied with his orders (to appear before him), and for continuing in office after they had been dismissed by him; (2) letter to Gil Verdugo Davila ordering him to return and to give an account to the King of Spain (Philip II.) of all that had happened.

4 pp., folio.

Mexico, 26th May, 1589.

£5 5s

There had been great friction on account of some of the officials defying the ministerial orders with the assistance of armed troops, in consequence of which the Viceroy had sent other troops to defend his emissary, Verdugo Davila.

- 1589 A.D. [2663] VILLAMANRIQUE** (Marques de). Contemporary transcript of letter from the Viceroy of New Spain to the Bishop of Galicia, in which he refers to the arrest of two officials of the Real Audiencia (who remained in office after their dismissal and got married without due licence).

3 pp., folio.

Mexico, 17th May, 1589.

£2 10s

The officials in question were Don Nuño Nuñez de Villavicencio and Señor Pinelo, whose arrest was the subject of one of the many scandals which marked the régime of the Marques de Villamanrique. He mentions the marriage of these officials as a grave offence, because at that period, Treasury and other officials in New Spain were not allowed to marry the daughters of other Treasury officials without a special licence from the King.

1590 A.D. [2664] URIVE PALLUA (Juan de). **Manuscript contract** (in Spanish) **for the construction of two Galleons of 600 tons, for transatlantic transport.**

6 pp., folio.

Seville, 2nd April, 1590.

£10 10s

An interesting clause is to the effect that the King (Philip II.) was to issue a Royal Decree ordering the judicial authorities to grant the builder as much timber as he required for his purpose, in the event of the need for building further galleons during the period that these two were being constructed, and the consequent scarcity of timber and increase in the price of materials. A sum of fourteen thousand ducats was also to be advanced to the builder to assist him with his expenses, and this was to be paid off against the monies "earned" by the galleons.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SHIPBUILDING IN THE DAYS OF PHILIP II.

1590 A.D. [2665] URIVE PALLUA (Juan de). **Manuscript agreement** (in Spanish) **by Juan de Urive Pallua to build two Galleons according to King Philip's specifications; and to keep them in repair for a period of ten years. Together with two original documents signed by Don Fernando Urtado de Mendoça, Captain-General of the Province of Guipuzcoa, issued on instructions from the King's Secretary, authorizing the construction of the Galleons for transatlantic service. With draft of the same.**

(Together) 4 MSS., 12 pp., folio.

Puerto de Pasaje (near San Sebastian), 28th April, 1590. **£18 18s**

1590 A.D. [2666] VILLAMANRIQUE (Marques de, Viceroy of Mexico). **Manuscript Report** (in Spanish) **of the evidence given before the Judge, Andres Ramirez de Alarcon, in the case brought against the Marqués de Villamanrique, Viceroy of Mexico, and his servants, by the Bishop of Tlaxcala. With an inventory of the Viceroy's property on which the Bishop had placed an embargo.**

20 pp., folio.

Xalapa, 16th April, 1590.

£5 5s

Alvaro Manrique de Zuñiga, Marqués de Villamanrique, was Viceroy of Mexico from 17th October, 1585 to February, 1590.

There were bitter contentions between this Viceroy and the Ecclesiastical authorities, as with the Real Audiencia at Guadalajara, which led to both parties raising troops, each ostensibly in self-defence. Exaggerated reports were communicated to Spain, where the Court, fearing an outbreak of civil war in Mexico, recalled the Viceroy, and nominated Don Diego Romano, Bishop of Puebla, as Visitador. His treatment of the Viceroy was severe, and it was he who ordered the confiscation of the Viceroy's property and that of the Vicereine.

This interesting manuscript gives the original text of the inventory, and

Villamanrique (Marques de, Viceroy of Mexico)—*continued*.

other documents relating to the evidence in court and other proceedings at Xalapa. There is a record of the Bishop's statement referring to the somewhat pathetic exit of the Viceroy from the country from which he had recently been dismissed; and he refers to a petition from the Marquesa for a licence to proceed to Castille and that the embargo on her personal property should be withdrawn.

[Although an order came through from the Council for the Indies, to this effect, it is said that the Viceroy and his wife returned to Spain, where they eventually died, without even having had their possessions restored to them].

1593 A.D. [2667] AVELLAR (Andrea d'). **Reportorio dos Tempos, muito curioso; acrescentado & emendado de novo.**

Title within woodcut border representing the signs of the Zodiac; and numerous astrological and geographical woodcuts.

Small 4to, full calf, blind stamped, gilt panelled back.

Coimbra, Antonio de Barreira, 1593.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XVII.).

£63

Innocencio da Silva, 188.

This curious work which deals principally with astrology and meteorology, has an interesting chapter on the "fourth continent of the world"—the "Spanish Indies" or New World. A woodcut map of the Globe depicts Brazil and the Southern Continent.

1593 A.D. [2668] AVELLAR (Andrea d'). **Sphaerae utriusq; tabella, ad Sphaerae Luius mundi faciliorem enucleationem.**

With numerous astronomical woodcuts.

12mo, vellum, gilt back.

Coimbra, Antonio de Barreira, 1593.

£63

Not in Sabin. Innocencio da Silva, No. 296.

Amongst the many interesting old woodcuts contained in this volume is a very curious map of the world, showing the American continent according to the sixteenth-century conception of it. The author, who was considered a classic in his particular subject—mathematics—was born in Lisbon in 1546. He was professor of Mathematics at Coimbra University from 1592 to 1612. On the death of his wife, he took Holy Orders and was attached to the Cathedral at Coimbra. The date of his death is unknown, but Barbosa states that he was still alive in 1622.

The book is extremely scarce and seems to be unknown to bibliographers of Americana.

WITH ACCOUNTS OF DRAKE'S FIRST VOYAGE, AND CAVENDISH'S VOYAGE
TO THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.

1594 A.D. [2669] BLUNDEVILLE (Thomas). **M. Blundeville.** His Exercises, containing sixe Treatises: which Treatises are verie necessarie to be read and learned of all yoong Gentlemen that haue not bene exercised in such disciplines, and yet are desirous to haue knowledge as well in Cosmographie, Astronomie, and Geographie, as also in the Arte of Navigation, etc.

4to, old vellum.

London, John Windet, 1594.

[SOLD]

Each part contains a separate title-page, although the pagination is continuous. The six treatises comprise: Of Arithmetike, and a Briefe Description of the tables of the three speciall right lines belonging to a Circle, called Sines, lines Tangent, and lines Secant.

A plaine Treatise of the first principles of Cosmographie, and specially of the Spheare, representing the shape of the whole world. With numerous diagrams.

A plaine description of Mercator, his two Globes. . . Whereunto is added a briefe discription of the two great Globes lately set forth by M. Molinaxe: and of *Sir Frances Drake his first voyage into the Indies*. Also the voyage of Mr. Candish unto the West and East Indies.

A plaine and full description of Petrus Plancius his Universall Map, serving both for sea and land, and by him lately put forth in 1592. In which Mappe are set downe many more places, as well of both the Indies as of Afrique . . . than are to be found either in Mercator or any other moderne Map.

A very brief and most plaine description of Maister Blagrave his Astrolabe.

A new and necessarie Treatise of Nauigation containing all the chiefest principles of that Arte. With a woodcut of a ship on the title. Unfortunately the last three leaves of table are missing from this treatise, otherwise the volume is in good condition.

1595 A.D. [2670] NUNEZ DE LEON (Christoval). **Summa de los capitulos y puntos principales que se pueden sacar y reducir a mejor orden y estilo, de todo lo que en estos libros se contiene.** (Summary of the principal chapters and points elucidated from the contents of these books).

Manuscript volume, in Spanish and Latin, signed by Christoval Nuñez de Leon, and "rubricated" on each leaf with his paraphe, containing a summary of the laws affecting the Indian subjects of the Spanish Crown in America, since the early part of the sixteenth century.

Folio, vellum. Circa 1595.

£105

The MS., which is divided into ten sections, was evidently intended to be the first part of a more exhaustive study of the judicial and social history of Hispanic America, and is thus described as "Book One." A summary is appended herewith translated from the Spanish paragraphs, which gives some idea of the scope of the work. There is no record of the work ever having been printed: it is possible that the writer was a collaborator of Duarte Nuñez de Leon, a celebrated sixteenth-century lawyer and chronicler, who compiled a great legal work which remained unpublished:—

(1) Whether the conquest was justifiable, and whether by virtue of delivering them from idolatry, one may make war upon them, seize and occupy their lands, and whether the Spaniards are justified in seizing them on behalf of their sovereign because the natives are barbarians and infidels and have certain customs and rites which are inhuman.

(2) As the principal motive for these conquests was the establishment of the Catholic Faith in these distant countries, our Kings have taken care to erect churches and establish teachers in the Indian districts. (Particulars of the apostolic bulls granting rights of patronage in those parts).

(3) On the "Doctrinas" (newly-converted districts which have not yet been established as parishes, etc.) presented to the clergy, and whether they have a perpetual or temporary interest in them and the nature of the benefits, rites, etc., derived.

(4) How the doctrinas were also given to monks owing to the scarcity of ordinary clergy, and whether these monks acquire financial benefits for themselves or for their impoverished monasteries. Whether they must observe the rules of monastic life, and Philip II.'s decree ordering Doctrinas to be handed to the clergy.

(5) On the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical judges in America, and their powers.

(6) On the Viceroy's power to order the banishment of any ecclesiastical judge who may abuse his power, or interfere with the secular administration.

(7) Whether, in the event of a case proceeding against a layman, in which something should need to be proved against a clergyman, the case should

Nunez de Leon (Christoval)—*continued*.

be taken out of the secular judge's hands: or whether, being incidental to the layman's case, it should remain in the hands of the secular judge.

(8) What action the Viceroy's and other Governors should take against any clergyman who might use the pulpit as a means of denouncing the judges, the Crown, etc.

(9) That the Indians, although conquered, and subjects of the Spanish King, are not slaves but freemen, and are not to be forced or compelled against their will to perform any personal service, except in the work of the mines, estancias and some other branches of labour, but in any case subject to humane conditions.

(10) How the slave-owning rights granted to the early conquerors began and developed: the conditions under which they held slave labour, and their obligation to teach and care for them.

(11) Whether the Ruler can revoke any slave-owning grant to the early conquerors and the pension granted to the conqueror's son.

(12) Refers to who shall be entitled to slave-owning rights: whether they may be given to women: whether they may be granted to clergymen, hospitals and monasteries, and for how long.

(13) The laws of succession with regard to slave-grants.

(14) How a deputy, sent out by a slave-owner amongst the Indians, should act.

(15) Whether the Spanish Kings are justified in exacting tributes from the Indians in consideration of the latter having been converted to Catholicism; and if not, whether they can claim tributes for some other reason. The system of tributes exacted by the Romans, and the means of collecting personal and Royal tributes from the Indians.

(16) On the dignity and office of the Viceroy's: their prerogatives, ceremonies, privileges, and simultaneous office of President of the Chancery. Comparison with the office of the Roman Proconsuls. Their need of a knowledge of military matters as Captain General of the Dominion.

(17) The Viceroy's authority to make grants with regard to what has not been reserved to the King: the extent of these reservations: how "vacant" lands and slave-owning rights are granted: the Viceroy's right to act in certain legal matters by issuing a Decree without consulting the Real Audiencia: his inability to sell appointments or procure them for money.

(18) The procedure with regard to decrees issued by Viceroy's.

(19) Whether Viceroy's are authorised to dismiss Judges and other officials: whether they may take action against them in criminal cases: the procedure with regard to criminal and civil cases against them and their families, and the method by which secret reports may be conveyed to the King. Also whether the Viceroy might take action against any judge who may have contracted a marriage in contravention of the Royal Decree on the subject.

(20) Critical analysis of the terms of the Decree forbidding the marriage of Oidores in the district.

The remainder of the summary refers to various other points of Spanish law in America.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF A NEW EDITION, WITH NEW MAPS.

1596 A.D. [2670a] PTOLEMY. *Geographia*.

With 64 finely engraved maps.

4to, fine copy in the original vellum.

Venice, Haeredes Simonis Galignani de Karera, 1596. **£8 8s**

Phillips' Atlases, No. 403. Sabin, No. 66492.

The first issue of a new edition, with new maps, edited by Giovanni Antonio Magini of Padua. The 64 copper plate maps prepared for this edition, and engraved by Girolamo Porro, are on a smaller scale, and better executed than those in the 1562 edition. With a few exceptions, each map fills the verso of a single leaf. The first 27 leaves of the second part contain the 27 ancient maps of the world, with the old descriptions of Ptolemy, then follows the modern account of the world with the up-to-date maps, nine of which relate to America.

The famous astronomer and geographer, Ptolemaeus Claudius, flourished at Alexandria about A.D. 140-160. His Geography was the great authority on the subject for thirteen centuries.

1597 A.D. [2671] HERNANDEZ (Luys de). *La Orden é Instrucion que Vos Luys Hernandez averis de tener y Guardar en la administracion a rendamiento y Cobrança de las rentas y lo demas anexo y pertenciente a mi encomienda del lugar de Santi Espiritus (Vera Cruz) a donde de aveis de Regidir.* Manuscript (in Spanish) containing instructions for the administration of an estate in Santospiritu. Unusually clear handwriting for the period, in a remarkably good state of preservation.

6 pp., folio.

28th February, 1597.

£1 1s

- THE EARLIEST AMERICAN ATLAS, WITH MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF CALIFORNIA, QUIVIRA AND ANIAN, FLORIDA, VIRGINIA, AND CANADA, ETC.
1598 A.D. [2672] WYTFLIET (Cornelius). **Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum, sive Occidentis Notitia brevi commentario illustrata, et hac secunda editione magna sui parte aucta Cornelio Wytfliet Lovaniensi auctore.**

Engraved title-page and 19 fine engraved American Maps.

Second Edition. Small folio, old half calf.

Louvain, Gerard Rivius, 1598.

£31 10s

Wytfliet's is the "earliest distinctly American Atlas, and is as important in the history of the cartography of the New World, as Ptolemy's Maps are in the study of the Old."

The Maps comprise:—The two Hemispheres; Patagonia, "Terra Australis," and the Straits of Magellan; Chile; Plata (Argentine and Uruguay); Brazil; Peru; Castilia Aurifera (Colombia); Haiti; Venezuela and the lesser Antilles; Cuba and Jamaica; Central America; Mexico; *California; Florida and Apalche* (including most of the U.S.A.); Quivira and Anian (Alaska and N.W. Canada); Conibas Regio (Central Canada, south of Hudson's Bay); including Hochelaga (Montreal); Norumbega and Virginia, 1597. (The coast of the United States from Canada to about Charleston, South Carolina); Nova Francia and Canada, 1597 (Mouth of the St. Lawrence and Eastern Canada); Estotilandia and Laboratoris Terra (Labrador and Greenland, etc.).

The first ninety-two pages of text contain a general account of the discovery and exploration of America, and a long description of the particular countries accompanies each map. There is a small wormhole in the first few pages and an old library stamp on the title, otherwise the book is a very good copy.

"The map of Norumbega and Virginia is equally curious, as it was made while the sea-coast was quite unknown. Long Island Sound is not shown. The Hudson is called Rio Grande. An island called Claudia, to the eastward was so named by Verazzano, who discovered the entrance to the Hudson River in 1522, and is the only place on the coast to which he gave a name. From this island Verrazzano sailed north into a spacious bay (Narragansett) where he lay two weeks trading with the natives. The island was known as Claudia till one of the Dutch Colonists, Adrien Blok, called it after himself, Block Island, which name it still bears."

- 1598 A.D. [2673] LAS CASAS** (B. de). **Narratio Regionum Indicarum per Hispanos quosdam devastatarum verissima, etc.**

Engraved title-page and 17 engraved plates in the text illustrative of the Spanish cruelties against the American Indians.

Small 4to, half morocco.

Frankfort, Theodore de Bry and Joannes Saur, 1598.

£18 18s

Sabin 11283. This edition was translated from the French issue of 1579. The plates were designed by Iodocus a Winghe, each one occupies three quarters of a page. This particular edition is much sought for in consequence of the beauty of the first impressions of the plates.

1599 A.D. [2674] VERA (Gerardo de). **Tre Navigazioni fatte dagli Olandesi, e Zelandesi al Settentrione nella Norvegia, Moscovia, e Tartaria verso il Catai, e Regno de' Sini, doue scoperfero il Mare di Veygatz, La Nuova Zembla, et un Paese nell' Ottantesimo grado creduto la Croenlandia.**

Engraved vignette on title, and 32 copper-plate engravings in the text of ships, maps, bear hunting and sealing scenes, etc.

Small 4to, fine copy in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

Venice, Jeronimo Porto & Compagni, 1599.

£25

This work contains an account of three early Dutch voyages for the discovery of the North East passage to China and Cathay, and contains valuable early particulars regarding Nova Zembla, and Northern Siberia. The first Western European to visit Nova Zembla was Captain Burrough in 1556. The famous Dutchman William Barents sailed along that coast in 1594, and various other Dutch expeditions sought to discover a new route to the East Indies by way of the North-East Passage. Spain had control of the route round South America, and Portugal controlled the route round South Africa and for expeditions of other nations, notably the English and Dutch, to attempt these routes usually meant fighting the Spanish and Portuguese, and the probable loss of part or all the fruits of their trading, consequently the discovery of another route to the East would have been of the greatest value to them.

THE FIRST COLLECTION OF MEXICAN POETRY.

1600 A.D. [2675] RIBERA FLOREZ (Dionisio de). **Relacion Historiada de las exequias funerales de la magestad del Rey D. Philippo II. nuestro senor.**

Hechas por el Tribunal del Sancto Officio de la Inquisicion desta Nucua Espana y sus prouincias, y yslas Philippinas; asistiendo solo el Licenciado Don Alonso de Peralta Inquisidor Appostolico, y dirigida a su persona por el Doctor Dionysio de Ribera Florez, Canonigo de la Metropolitana desta Ciudad, y Consultor del Sancto Officio de Inquisicion de Mexico.

Donde trata de las Virtudes esclarecidas de su Magestad, y transito felicissimo: declarando las Figuras, Letras, Hieroglyphicos, Empresas, y Diuissas, que en el Tumulo se pusieron, como persona que lo adorno y compuso, con la inuencion y traça del aparato sumptuoso con que se vistio desde su planta hasta su senecimiéto. 4to, morocco.

Mexico City, Pedro Balli, 1600.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XVIII.).

£52 10s

Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, No. 171. Only knew of two copies. "One of the most interesting books written in Mexico in the 16th century."

- 1600 A.D. [2676] [CALDERON** (Melchor, Commissary of the Inquisition at Santiago)]. **Tratado de la Importancia y utilidad que ay en dar por esclavos a los Indios rebelados de Chile.**

24 pp., folio. [Text wormed.].

(Santiago de Chile, c. 1600.)

£3 3s

An interesting tract, presenting the case for and against claiming the Chilean Indian rebels for slaves. It is addressed by the Commissary of the Inquisition to the Viceroy and Audiencia of Los Reyes (Lima) for their decision.

- 1600 A.D. [2677] [ONATE** (Alonso de)]. **Parecer de un Hombre Docto en la facultad de Teología y Canones, y Lector de la misma facultad, y de muchos años de experiencia en las cosas de las Indias, cerca del servicio personal de los Indios del Piru y Nueva España.**

With woodcut Arms of Philip III. of Spain on title. [Text wormed.]

20 pp., folio.

(Madrid, 1660.)

£2 10s

An essay presented to the King of Spain and the Council for the Indies by Don Alonso de Oñate, Procurator-General of the miners of New Spain, on the question of native labour in Peru and New Spain. He is of the opinion that forced labour is permissible in the interests of the Crown, but if kept within conscientious bounds, need not degenerate into an imposition of slavery.

- 1600 A.D. [2678] [LE VER** (Girard)]. **Vraye Description de Trois Voyages de Mer, tres admirables, faicts en trois ans, a chacun an un, par les Navires d'Hollande et Zelande, au Nord par deriere Norwege, et Tartarie, vers les Royaumes de China & Catay: ensemble les decouvremens du Waaygat, Nova Sembla, & du pays situé souz la hauteur de 80. degrez; lequel ou presumé estre Groenlande, ou oncques personne n'a esté, etc.**

Engraved vignette of ships, etc., on the title-page, and 31 engraved plates in the text of maps, shipping scenes, sealing and bear hunting, etc.

Folio, morocco, g. e.

Amsterdam, Corneille Nicolas, 1600.

£17 10s

This is a very scarce account of three early Dutch voyages made for the purpose of discovering a new route to the East Indies round the north of Europe and Asia. The Spanish and Portuguese to a large extent controlled the routes to the East via South America and South Africa, so the English and Dutch attempted to find new, shorter, and unguarded routes by way of the North-East and North-West passages. Although each of these attempted discoveries were not ultimately attained until the middle of the nineteenth century, yet the numerous voyages made for their discovery led to a great many important and valuable explorations and discoveries along the coasts of North America, Siberia, and Nova Zembla during the course of four centuries.

1604 A.D. [2679] SAN ANTONIO (Fr. Gabriel de). **Breve y Verdadera Relacion de los Successos del Reyno de Camboxa. Al Rey Don Philipe nuestro Señor.**

8vo, vellum, gilt filet border.

Valladolid, Pedro Lasso, 1604.

£75

Not in Salva, Heredia, Retana or Leclerc. Mentioned under No. 36 of "Bibliografia Española de las Islas Filipinas" by Medina, who did not see it, but states: "Quetif and Echart, who saw this work in the Royal Library of Paris, tell us that it is divided into three parts: the first containing a description of the kingdom; the second, the work accomplished there by Luis Perez de las Marinas; while the third gives an account of the peregrinations of the author."

"From page 44, they transcribe the following: 'The saintly aged Fray Juan de Castro and Padre Fray Miguel de Benavides were the first Spaniards who entered China in priestly garb.' And on page 45: 'Latterly in the year 1601, two religiosos of this Province of the Philippines entered China, and are there with the approval of the mandarins and the king's consent.'"

"Fray Gabriel de San Antonio was born in Spain and had already been ordained at Guadalajara when Fray Miguel de Benavides took him away to the Philippines, having arrived en route for Mexico about the middle of the year 1594. A year later, he arrived in the Philippines, and after performing his priestly duties in Manila for nearly two and a half years, was sent to the Peninsula on business connected with his Order (The Dominican); in February, 1598, he set out for East India remaining at Malacca some two years, and from there he proceeded to Ceylon and other islands of the Archipelago, to Cochin and Goa. He left for Europe in 1603, arriving six months later at Lisbon, en route for Madrid."

In this little-known book, which is practically a Memorial to the King of Spain, Fray Gabriel de San Antonio addresses Philip III., mentioning that the deeds of the Spaniards in the Philippines, Siam, Cochin-China and Cambodia, and their services to the Crown, have been very great although unrecognised. "because there has been none to mention them to Your Majesty, though they might have been worthily related by a Homer, Cicero, Titus Livy or Plutarch. While Dr. Antonio de Morga's prose relations, and those of Captain Andres Lariz Durango in verse, are being prepared for publication, I venture to give Your Majesty this little report of the events in Cambodia, so that the false reports that have been circulated may finally be dissipated."

He describes not only the events in Cambodia, but his own very interesting wanderings in the Orient, and upholds the ambitions of the Council for the Indies and the Conde de Baylen, who acting upon the stirring reports from Captain Pedro Sebil, had decided to make vigorous war upon the states of Cambodia, Cochin-China, Chumpon and Siam, with a view to reducing them to submission to the Spanish Crown, and to Christianity. The reasons given for their conquest were that: the King of Cambodia, having been reinstated in his throne by the Spanish (amongst whom was Pedro Sebil), he had treacherously murdered from 25 to 30 Spaniards including two missionaries, and had embraced Mohameddanism instead of Christianity; the King of Chumpon was a piratical robber and forbade Christianity; the King of Siam was a declared enemy of Christianity, and had taken many Franciscans and Dominicans captive and treated them cruelly; the King of Cochin-China was a declared enemy of Spain.

Moreover, the wealth of Cambodia, Tonkin, Siam, etc., compared very favourably "with the best that is in America, Europe and Africa." Thus Spain's supremacy in the East Indian Archipelago not only afforded an opportunity for the realization of her dream regarding the conversion of the Eastern Empires to Catholicism, but held the possibility of making Spain mistress of the commerce from Peru, Mexico and the Philippines, whose coasts were never free from the persecutions of the English and the Dutch.

1604 A.D. [2680] ACOSTA (Joseph). **The Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies.** Intreating of the remarkeable things of Heaven, of the Elements, Mettalls, Plants and Beasts which are proper to that Country: Together with the Manners, Ceremonies, Lawes, Governements, and Warres of the Indians. Written in Spanish by the R. F. Joseph Acosta, and translated into English by E. G.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. 4to, levant morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges.

London, Printed by Val: Sims for Edward Blount and William Aspley, 1604.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XIX.)

£22 10s

Sabin 131. Church Catalogue 328.

A very fine copy of one of the most celebrated early works on America. Especially important for its particulars concerning the state of South America at that time, and the early history of the Indians of Peru and Mexico.

Acosta lived in America for seventeen years and was a missionary in Peru from 1571 to 1576, after which he stayed in Mexico for over two years. He was a careful and accurate observer of all that he saw, and his work is of great intrinsic value. Part of the work was written during his stay in Peru, and was completed after his return to Spain, it became a standard authority and attained great popularity, being translated into nearly every European language. This, the first English Edition, is supposed to have been translated by Edward Grimston.

1605 A.D. [2681] ONA (Pedro de). **Arauco Domado. Compuesto por el Licenciado, Pedro de Oña, natural de los Infantes de Engol en Chile, Colegial del Real Colegio Mayor de San Felipe, y San Marcos, fundado en la Ciudad de Lima.**

12mo, fine copy in crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1605.

£27 10s

Medina, "Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena," No. 27. Sabin 57301.

The first great poem written in South America composed by the first native Chilean to achieve distinction in literature.

The poem opens with the departure of Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza for Chile, where he became Governor, and concludes with the great Naval combat of Callao, between Don Beltram de Castro and that English pirate Richard Hawkins. Drake and his followers are also called pirates in the poem. Its historical value is great, and the student must refer to it for many details of the conquest and settlement of Chile not to be found elsewhere.

Pedro de Oña was born in the town of Valdivia when it was only just a frontier post garrisoned by forty soldiers, between 1560 and 1570. About 1592 he took part in an expedition for the suppressing of a revolt at Quito, and in 1596 published his "Arauco Subjugated" in nineteen cantos totalling sixteen thousand lines, in commemoration of the victory of Ercilla in the War of Arauco, over the Araucan Indians.

1605 A.D. [2682] WYTFLIET (Cornelius). Histoire Universelle des Indes. Orientales et Occidentales. Divisée en deux livres, le Premier par Cornille Wytfliet: le Second par Ant. M. & Autres Historiens.

Engraved title-page, 19 fine engraved American Maps, and 4 other small maps.

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH. Folio, old half calf.

Douay, François Fabri, 1605.

£18 18s

Phillips, Geographical Atlases, No. 1143.

Part I. is a free translation into French from the Latin edition of Wytfliet's American Atlas, with omissions and additions, and the fine series of American Maps are the same as in the earlier editions (see the 1598 edition in this catalogue).

The second part of the work, relating to the Oriental Indies, is new, occupies 52 pages, and is written by Giovanni Antonio Magini, and other historians. To this part are a series of four small engraved maps, of India, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands. The first 24 pages contain a general account of the East Indies, and their discovery. Then comes an account of the Islands, with particular descriptions of Japan, China, the Philippines, the Moluccas, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, etc., Malacca, Aracam, Bengal, Ceylon and the Maldives, Maldive Islands, Malabar, Kingdom of Cranganor, The Deccan, Cambaya, and Ormuz. At the end is a long table to the two parts.

The engraved title-page to this edition is formed by the decorative border of the old Latin edition being pasted over a slip containing the new French inscription.

1605 A.D. [2683] WYTFLIET (Cornelius). Another Copy.

Folio, half calf.

Douay, 1605.

£15 15s

A good copy, but wanting the small map of the Philippines in the second part.

NAVIGATIO

extiterant. Quo superbiā modo iustus omniū cen-
sor deus cōpensat. Et ita nunc apud Lisbonā ipsam
subsisto/ignorās qđ de me serenissimus ipse rex de
inceps efficere cogitet/ qui a tantis laboribus meis
iam exnunc requiescere plurimū peroptarem/hunc
nunciū maiestati vestre plurimū quoq; interdū cō-
mendans. Americus Vesputius in Lisbona.

Pressit/ & ipsa eadē Christo monimēta fauēte
Tempore venturo cetera multa premet.



Finitū. iiii. kl. Septē-
bris Anno supra ses-
quimillesimū. vii.

Vrbis Deodate tuo clarescens nomine prae-
sul
Qua Vogelū montis suat iuga pressit opus

COSMOGRAPHIA. Saint Dié, 1507.

The Book in which was first suggested the name of America for the New World.

See Item No. 2592.

Itinerariū Portugallēsiū e Lusitania in Indiā ⁊ in
de in occidentem ⁊ demum ad aquilonem.



Title-page from [VESPUCCI]. ITINERARIUM PORTUGALLENSIUM.

Milan, 1508.

See Item No. 2593.

1605 A.D. [2684] MERULA (Paul). *Cosmographiae Generalis Libri tres: item Geographiae Particularis Libri quatuor.*

With 5 fine engraved folding maps; small engraved view of the Escorial, and 42 small engraved maps in the text; and engraved vignette device on title.

4to, fine copy in old French red morocco, gilt, with Arms on sides of Anne de Levis-Ventadour, Archbishop of Bourges, & with his book-plate dated 1633 inside front cover, g. e.

Amsterdam, ex Officina Plantiniana, 1605.

£18 18s

Not in Sabin.

Four of the Maps are of American interest:—

Folding map of Europe. An extremely fine map and sea chart, shewing all that was then known of the coast and mainland of Greenland, parts of Baffin Land and Labrador (Labrador is named Drogeo). Among the names given are: Davis Strait, Sir Martin Frobisher's Straits, Lester Point, Warwikes Forland, Gilberts Sound, London Coast, etc. It is curious to note that the cartographer gives a large Island just S.W. of Iceland called "Frisland" (all trace of which has now vanished although various early maps shewed its position), and a small island to the S.W. of Ireland called "Brazyl" (a mythical Island supposed, long before the voyages of Columbus to lie in the Atlantic somewhere West of Ireland, and which gave its name to Brasil). On the map are various engravings of ships and whales, and a small insert map of Nova Zembla from information gained in 1594.

Folding Map of the World, in the two hemispheres. New Guinea is shewn as a huge island about the size of Australia, and the base of both hemispheres is occupied by the great Southern continent of "Terra Australis" incorporating Terra del Fuego and Magallanica. Round the sides are small insets of: View of St. Helena; maps of Iceland, Japan, Ceylon, and the Northern and Southern constellations.

A small Map of Europe shews Greenland, Estotiland, etc., and there is also a small map of the whole world by I. Hondius.

Book III. of Part I. includes a short account of the voyages and discoveries of Columbus, Vespuccius, Magellan, John Davies, etc., and account of the Oceans; and other American references.

1606 A.D. [2685] PHILIP II. OF SPAIN. Manuscript (in Spanish), being a certified transcript, dated 1606, of a Royal Decree addressed to the Real Audiencia of New Granada, instructing them to see that the Governor did not appoint Lieutenant Generals in that Dominion. The original Decree was signed by "The Princess, on behalf of the King," and was dated from Valladolid 22nd Jan., 1556. [As Philip II. did not succeed to the throne until 1556, it is possible that the King referred to was Charles I., otherwise known as the Emperor Charles V., who abdicated in his son's favour.]

2 pp., folio. 1606.

£3 3s

1607 A.D. [2686] BAEZA (Pedro de). Este memorial es traslado de otro que di a Su Magestad en mano propia quando le hable y le di cuenta deste negocio y asiento del azogue.

Memorial, presented by Pedro de Baeza to the King of Spain, with reference to the transportation of quicksilver from China to Acapulco for use in the mines of New Spain.

12 pp., small folio, half morocco, g. e.

Madrid, 1st October, 1607.

£5 15s

Perez Pastor (Bibliografía Madrileña) No. 958. Pedro de Baeza, who spent a great part of his life in the service of the King in India, Malacca, China, Portugal and Spain, proposes in this Memorial to transport quicksilver from Canton to Acapulco, at far cheaper rates than had been possible previously. The quicksilver with which the gold and silver mines in New Spain were treated, was previously sold to the miners at the rate of 70 ducats per quintal. Baeza proposed to provide it at a price which would enable the Spanish Government to sell it to the miners at 30 ducats per quintal, "who will therefore receive this great benefit from your Majesty, which will result in a great increase of revenue for the Royal Treasury, for if the miners obtain quicksilver so cheaply, they will be able to deal with larger quantities of precious metal, which will consequently yield a larger sum in taxes for your Majesty." (The metallic earth in the gold-bearing district was mixed in a trough with quicksilver, which acted upon the particles of metal, separating them from the soil. In this way large quantities of precious metal were extracted, which would otherwise have been overlooked by the miners, and lost).

1607 A.D. [2687] BAEZA (Pedro de). Traslado del Memorial que se Hizo con el Licenciado don Francisco de Tejada, Oydor del Consejo Real de las Indias . . para tratar el assiento del açogue con Pedro de Baeza: y se halló que no convenia al servicio de su Magestad que se hiziese, sino de la manera que aqui va puesto, el qual se ha llevado al Consejo de Indias: y con el se van haziendo ciertas diligencias, por orden del Consejo (de Indias). Text of agreement between Don Pedro de Baeza and Don F. de Tejada, Judge of the Consejo de Indias, and appointed as commissary by that body, to provide quicksilver for America in accordance with the clauses set forth.

6 pp., small folio, half morocco.

Madrid, 13th December, 1607.

£3 3s

Baeza was to send, at his own risk, an annual consignment of four thousand quintals of quicksilver from China, to Acapulco or Callao de Lima, for use in the precious-metal mines in Spanish America. He was to be allowed to take as many vessels as he required from Manila, but at his cost and risk, sail to Macao, and from there to Canton, purchase the best quicksilver and convey it to Manila, where the Governor of the Philippines was to give him every assistance. Amongst the interesting conditions in this agreement, is one, by which the cargo of quicksilver was to be allowed to enter the Spanish-American ports free of all taxes or duties. The price was fixed at forty-five ducats per quintal.

1608 A.D. [2688] MOGOLLON DE ACOSTA (Juan). Manuscript document (in Spanish) authorizing Field Marshall Rodrigo de Orozco to purchase silks and other merchandise up to the value of three thousand ducats.

5 pp., folio.

La Plata, 14th February, 1608.

10s 6d

1609 A.D. [2689] ALAYA (P. de). Relacion de los Maravedis que montan las haverias de los Creditos que dieron los Sres. Luis de Ma y Compania a diferentes personas del oro plata y Reales Mercaderias y otras cosas que les vinieron de Tierra firme y Nueva España en los Galeones de la Armada del cargo del General D. Geronimo de Torres y Portugal. . . .

MANUSCRIPT (in Spanish), SIGNED BY P. DE AYALA, GIVING A LIST OF NAMES OF RECIPIENTS OF MERCHANDISE, GOLD AND SILVER, ETC., FROM AMERICA (CONVEYED IN THE GALLEONS OF DON G. DE TORRES Y PORTUGAL'S ARMADA), AND THE RESPECTIVE AMOUNT OF DUTIES, IN MARAVEDIS [a small Spanish coin] ON THE BILLS ISSUED TO THEM BY "DON LUIS DE M." AND COMPANY.

9 pp., folio. Seville, 2nd February, 1609.

£1 10s

PRINTED IN LIMA IN 1610.

1610 A.D. [2690] RELACION DE LAS FIESTAS QUE EN LA CIUDAD DEL CUZOC se hizieron por la Beatificacion del Bienaventurado Padre Ignacio de Loyola, fundador de la Compañia de Jesus, a pedimiento de Don Fernando de Vera y Padilla.

7 pp., folio, half morocco, t. e. g., by Rivière.

Lima, Francisco de Canto, 1610.

£15 15s

An extremely scarce report of the celebration at Cuzco of the *beatification of Father Ignatius Loyola*, founder of the Society of Jesus, *printed in Lima*. There is no reference to it in Medina, Salva, Heredia or Sabin. Salva mentions a *Relacion* of similar celebrations in Seville in 1610, the book having also been printed in Seville, but the Lima publication seems to be quite unknown.

The news of Ignatius' beatification was received in Cuzco on 2nd May, 1610, to the gratification of both Spaniards and Indians. "Such enthusiasm had never been demonstrated in the city since its foundation, and no sooner had the news been received (on the third Sunday after Easter at three in the afternoon) than it was communicated to the Ecclesiastical and secular chapters, by the Jesuit Fathers who were congratulated upon this happy event. That night there was a special peal of bells in all the Churches, Monasteries and Parishes, and at the Jesuits' house there was music with clarionets and other instruments. In the early evening, there was a grand *Te Deum*, chanted with the cathedral music, and there was such a vast gathering that there was not room for them all in the church. They had placed a great altar in the principal chapel, beautifully decorated, with a large image of the blessed Padre Ignatius, flanked on either side by one of Francisco Xavier and another of Stanislaus of the same Society. Everyone wondered at the excellent manner in which the arrangements had been carried out in the space of some two hours. . . . The Dominicans came in procession chanting a *Te Deum*, accompanied by clarionet-music, and when that was over, they stood at the altar before the image of the beatified Ignatius and rendered their Antiphony and prayer. Owing to the number of people who were desirous of attending the ceremony, the church remained open until nine, and the same thing occurred on the two nights following. On these nights the church was illuminated with many lights, wax tapers, candles and lamps suspended from the ceiling all over the church. There were also illuminations all over the city, particularly in the mayor's house, that of Don Pedro de Cordova Mexia, of the Order of Santiago. . . .

"The following Sunday the feast was celebrated by the Vizcaynos. On the Saturday they had had music in the Jesuits' tower until the evening, and after nine, erected a miniature castle before the Jesuits' door. In this they placed a large wheel of gunpowder, and before setting fire to it, they burned great pans of rozin, which afforded a brilliant light like that in the illuminated church. Most of the evening was spent in enjoying a firework display of rockets and other devices with gunpowder, the great wheel being lit last of all, and while this was blazing, they played on various musical instruments."

- 1610 A.D. [2691] NOORT** (Olivier van). **Description du Penible Voyage fait entour de l'Univers du Globe Terrestre, par Sr. Olivier du Nort d' Utrecht, General de quatre navires . . . , pour traversant le Destroict de Magellanes, descouvrir les Costes de Cica, Chili & Peru, & y trafiquer, & puis passant les Molucques, & circomnavigant le Globe du Monde retourner à la Patrie.**

Engraved vignette of Van Noort's fleet on the title, and 25 engraved plates in the text of maps, shipping scenes, wrecks, etc.

Folio, full morocco, g. e.

Amsterdam, chez la Vefve de Cornille Nicolas, 1610. **£14 14s**

Sabin 55438. The voyage of Olivier van Noort was the third of the Dutch expeditions to the East Indies for the establishment of their trade there and for ousting the Portuguese. The fleet left Holland in Sept., 1598, and entered the South Sea through the Straits of Magellan in Feb., 1600. After keeping along the West Coast of America nearly as far as the line, he shaped a course for the Ladrone Islands and the Philippines, and finally arrived back in Holland after a three years' absence.

- 1611 A.D. [2692] BOEMUS** (Joannes). **The Manners, Lawes, and Customes of all Nations. Collected out of the best Writers by Joannes Boemus Aubanus, a Dutch-man. With many other things of the same Argument, gathered out of the Historie of Nicholas Damascen. The like also out of the HISTORY OF AMERICA, OR BRASILL, WRITTEN BY JOHN LERIUS. The faith, religion and manners of the Aethiopians, and the deploration of the people of Lappia, compiled by Damianus à Coes. With a short discourse of the Aethiopians, taken out of Joseph Scaliger.**

Written in Latin, and now newly translated into English. By Ed. Aston.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Small 4to, limp vellum.

London, Printed by George Eld, 1611.

£7 10s

Sabin 6120. Small repair to corner of title.

Pages 483-502 relate to the Barbarians of Brasil.

THE FIRST MAP OF HUDSON BAY.

THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF HUDSON'S DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AMERICA,
AND THE SECOND PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTHERN
COASTS OF AUSTRALIA, BY DE QUIROS.

1612 A.D. [2693] HUDSON (Henry). Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti, sive, Transitus ad Occasum, supra terras Americanas, in Chinam atque Japonem ducturi, Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Anglo.

Narratio . . . super tractum, in quinta Orbis terrarum parte, cui **Austrialiae** Incognitae nomen est, recens detecto, Per Capitaneum Petrum Fernandez de Quir.

Woodcut of a Ship on reverse of title, large woodcut of Esquimaux, and 5 large folding maps.

Small 4to, old calf.

Amsterdam, Hessel Herritsz, 1612.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XX.).

£250

Not identical with Church No. 354.

A hitherto unrecorded variant of the FIRST EDITION of the most remarkable Collection of Voyages of Discovery of this period, with two additional maps and four additional pages.

The Editor has collected together in this book a relation of the three most marvellous discoveries of the previous years in the most unknown parts of the world, viz. :—

(1) The Discovery of the North West passage to America, by Henry Hudson; including the Hudson River, and Hudson Bay, etc.

(2) The Discovery of the Northern Coasts of Australia, by Fernandez de Quiros.

(3) The voyage of Isaac Massa to Siberia.

For the Discoveries of Hudson in the Northern part of America this is the first news printed concerning the voyage. For De Quiros it is the First Edition in Latin of his report to the King of Spain, where he gives particulars of the countries of Terre Australe; and for Isaac Massa it is also the First Edition of his Relation of Siberia.

The volume is accompanied by 5 large Maps, namely :—

(1) Map of the two Hemispheres, showing the discoveries of Hudson in America, and of De Quiros in Australia, also of Massa in Siberia.

(2) Chart of the discoveries of Hudson in North America, designed by Hudson himself. It is the first map of Hudson Bay and the adjacent country.

(3) Chart of the Northern Coast of Asia.

(4) Map of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

(5) Map of Magellan's Strait and Tierra del Fuego.

In this, the First Edition, at the end of Massa's Treatise, is added a little dissertation on the possibility of a North-West passage between Asia and America. This portion is omitted in the Second Edition.

- 1613 A.D. [2694] MORE** (Sir Thomas). **UTOPIA. Illustris viri Thomae Mori Regni Britanniarum Cancellarii, De Optimo Reipublicae Statu, Deque Nova Insula Utopia.**

12mo, original vellum. Hanau, 1613.

£2 12s 6d

See note to No. 2617 edition of this Catalogue.

A very scarce Edition, printed on poor paper which has become discoloured.

- 1614 A.D. [2695] LAS CASAS** (Bartolomé de). **Narratio Regionum Indicarum per Hispanos quosdam devastatarum verissima: per Episcopum Bartholomaeum Casaum, natione Hispanum conscripta.**

Engraved title-page, and 17 engraved plates in the text, depicting the cruelties of the Spaniards towards the American Indians.

Small 4to, old green French morocco, gilt, g. e.

Oppenheim, J. T. de Bry, 1614.

£6 6s

Sabin 11284. See footnote to the 1620 edition, No. 2703 in this catalogue.

RELATING THE DISCOVERY OF NEW MEXICO.

- 1614 A.D. [2696] GONCALEZ DE MENDOZA** (Fr. Juan). **Histoire du Grand Royaume de la Chine. Plus trois voyages faits vers iceluy en l'an 1577, 1579 & 1581; avec les singularitez plus remarquables y veuës et entenduës: ensemble un Itineraire du Nouveau Monde, et le descouvrement du Nouveau Mexique, en l'an 1583.**

12mo, original calf.

Rouen, Nicolas Angot, 1614.

£4 10s

Sabin 27780. Ortelius, in his Atlas, declared that he had received more information concerning America, from this Itinerary, than from any other single book.

- 1615 A.D. [2697] JARRICI** (R. P. Petri). **Nova Historia rerum memorabilium quae tam in India Orientali aliis Regionibus quas Lusitani detexere.**

2 vols in 1, thick 8vo, old vellum.

Cologne, Petrus Henning, 1615.

£10 10s

This is the Latin translation by Matthew Martinez of this important early history of Portuguese discoveries, originally written in French by the Jesuit, Pierre Du Jarric, and contains a long and interesting account of Brazil and the Jesuit Missions there (pp. 296-419).

This historian was born at Toulouse in 1566, was professor of philosophy and theology at Bordeaux for 15 years, and died at Saintes circa 1618.

UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT.

WITH IMPORTANT DETAILS CONCERNING COLUMBUS AND HIS FAMILY.

1616 A.D. [2698] MEDINA Y NUNCIBAY (Francisco de). **Tratado de los Caballeros Portugales.** Original unpublished contemporary manuscript, signed by the author, Francisco Medina Nuncibay (but text of book not in his autograph) of the history of the Portugal family.

Folio, old calf, gilt.

(Seville, 1616).

£105

A remarkably interesting history of the lineage of the house of Portugal, from the period of the Gothic Kings to the early seventeenth century—roughly covering a period of a thousand years. He also gives the lineage of William the Conqueror, as well as that of numerous noble families of Spain, Portugal, Sicily, France, etc.

The author was a well-known genealogist, and this book is known to have been written, but, according to Fernandez Duro in his "Nebulosa de Colon," it was never published, and "must be in existence in some obscure archive unknown or forgotten."

There is a valuable reference to this very manuscript in the biographical paragraph on Francisco de Medina y Nuncibay in Espasa's "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo Americana": "This historian was born at Seville in 1557 and died in 1637. He wrote a *Tratado de los Caballeros Portugales*, in which he also deals incidentally, with other genealogies such as the Tellos, Medinas, etc. . . . a manuscript in the possession of Don Francisco Tello de Portugal. Don Juan Lucas Cortes, in his *Biblioteca Genealogica Heraldica* mentions this writer and his work. . . . In a catalogue of rare books of the *Biblioteca de la Catedral* (Seville) another work by this author is mentioned, entitled *Linajes de Sevilla*, which seems to be a different work to the one on the Portugales, which is also notable as an extremely rare book."

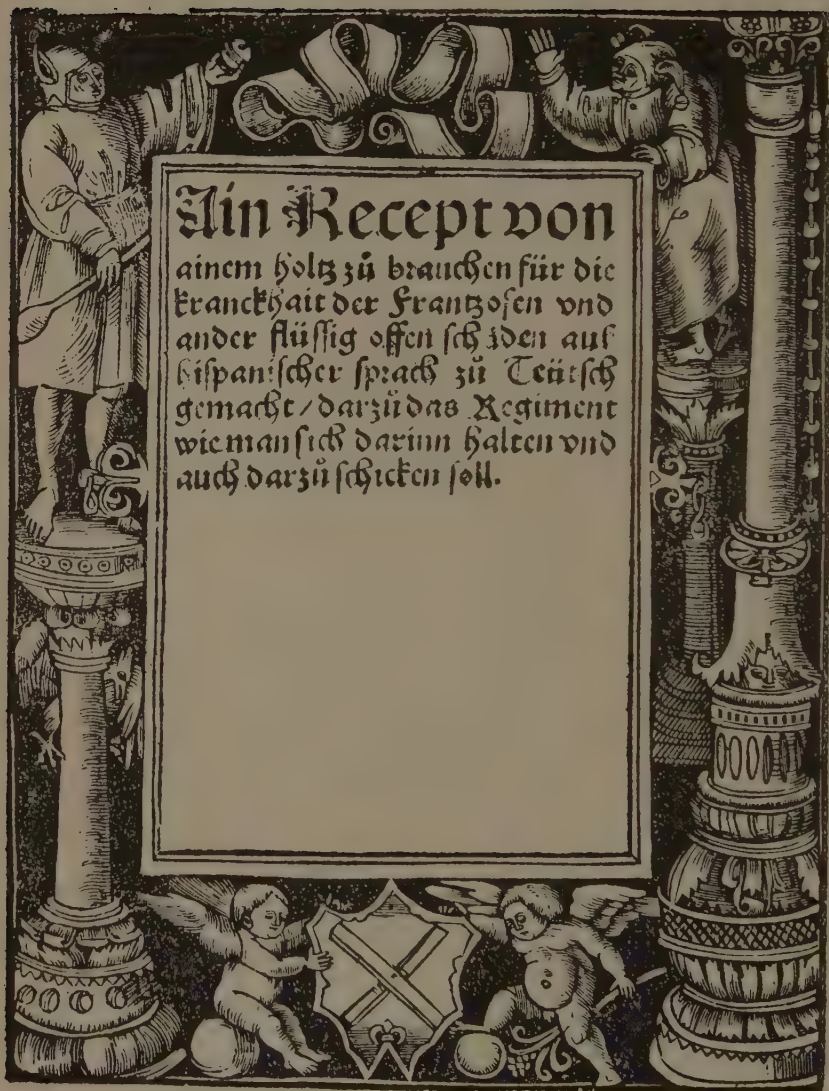
A noteworthy inscription on the fly-leaf of this book is as follows (translation): "I consider this book to be the original which Don Francisco de Medina Nuncibay wrote, which is mentioned in the Annals of Seville and the *Biblioteca Heraldica*, entitled *Tratado de los Caballeros Portugales*, which was in the possession of Don Francisco Tello de Portugal, Marques de la Saucedá, Chevalier of the Order of Alcántara, Field Marshal in command of the troops in this city of Seville."

The writer introduces many transcripts of documents of great historical interest, and the entire book is written more in an historical style than as a purely genealogical relation. There are some 362 pp. of which about 20 altogether refer to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. He transcribes the codicil to his will, relates something of the great navigator's work, and shows how his family was connected by marriage with the house of Portugal—his granddaughter Doña Isabel Colon, daughter of Diego Colon and Maria de Toledo having married Don Jorge De Portugal, Conde de Gelves. Medina Nuncibay was a great champion of Columbus, and has been at great pains to prove that the Admiral was not of humble ancestry as his contemporary detractors were inclined to state. "Jealousy and spite always

PLATE IV.



Portrait of the Author from
ULRICH VON HUTTEN, DE GUAIACI MEDICINA.
Mayence, Scheffer, 1519.
See Item No. 2599.



GUIACUM WOOD RECIPE.

Augsburg, 1519.

See Item No. 2599A.

Medina y Nuncibay (Francisco de)—*continued.*

prompt people to distort the pleasant facts and enlarge upon the unpleasant ones of a celebrity's family history." He records that Columbus was of aristocratic ancestry, mentioning that one of two Spanish Grandees of Catalonia, circa 1345, named Guillermo and Bernardo Coloma (otherwise Colon) was his ancestor.

He speaks of the foundation of the Dukedom of Veragua and gives the ancestry of Doña Maria de Toledo, wife of Diego Colon, and daughter-in-law of Christopher, who was the daughter of Fernando de Toledo and the King's niece. Amongst the numerous celebrities mentioned in this remarkable relation, is Hernan Cortes, who was associated with the family of Tudela through his daughter Juana, who married the Duke of Alcala. Her son married the daughter of the Duke de Osuna. He also gives the lineæ of the Rojas family, of whom the famous Ruy Diaz de Rojas, the Cid of chivalrous renown, was a member; Saavedra, Guzman, Zuñiga, Sandoval, Portocarrero, Botti, Bahamonde, the author's own ancestry, Medina y Nuncibay, de Palma, de Castro, Fonti, Ortiz, Tello, Osorio, Gutierrez, Acuña, Ribadeneiro, Hurtado de Mendoza, and Medina are some of the families of whom he gives genealogical particulars and very interesting details of the history of their time and its effect upon the heraldic significance of their arms.

He describes the siege of Granada, the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, the political intrigues and entry into Castille of the Portuguese house of Braganza (Vergança), and gives a transcript of a contemporary letter describing a Moor's attempt on King Ferdinand's life in 1487, and how Doña Felipa, Marquesa de Moya, came to grips with the assailant who was subsequently overpowered and blown up with gunpowder. He quotes the doggerel rhyme that was composed in that day in connection with this event: "Cata ay vuestro moro santo que vino a pie y bolando" (there goes your saintly Moor, who arrived on foot and returns through the air). He also quotes a letter from Don Alvaro of Portugal to King Joao II. of Portugal, the original having been written in Portuguese in a faint illegible hand, which the author says he translated into Spanish as well as he could. The letter refers to the administration of political affairs by the Portuguese King and explains the feud between the supporters of Joao (who was considered a saint by his people) and the Kings of Castille.

The latter part of the book consists of a transcript of the codicil of Columbus's will, and his letter to his son Diego before leaving for his third voyage to America.

Apart from the extreme interest of the subject-matter of the text, the fact that this manuscript has never been reproduced in print, and is mentioned in the annals of the city of Seville as a rare work, makes it especially valuable as a bibliographical acquisition to any library.

1617A.D. [2698a] SMITH (Sir Thomas, 1588?-1625). **Portrait, Half-length in oval, hat, ruff, fur-edged cloak, holding map lettered "Russia, Virgi—" etc., in right hand, Arms and inscription under.**

Line engraving, Simon Pass, Sculp. Compt. Holland, excud. 1617.

£14 14s

Merchant; treasurer of Virginia Company, 1620.

1618 A.D. [2699] [CAPE VERDE, GUINEA, AND PORTUGAL.] Cabo Verde. Trespado do Contrato de Cabo Verde, Rios de Guine, Ilhas de Barlavento, e Estanque do Ferro, que se fez no conselho da fazenda de sua Magestade, con Antonio Fernandes Delvas, por oito annos que comecarao do primeiro de Janeiro de 1616 & hao de acabar em fim de Dezebroy de 1623. With woodcut Arms of Portugal.

14 pp., small folio, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

(Lisbon, 1618).

£5 5s

Contract (in Portuguese) between Don Antonio Fernandez Delvas and the Portuguese Ministry of Finance, respecting certain privileges accorded to the former in Cape Verde and Leeward Islands for a period of eight years, in consideration of substantial contributions to the Royal Treasury. The contract refers principally to the slave trade, and commerce in dyes and ivory, also duties on munitions, etc.

1610 A.D. [2700] SCHOUTEN (Willem Cornelisz). *Journal ou Description du Merveilleux Voyage de Guillaume Schouten, Hollandois natif de Hoorn, fait es années 1615, 1616, & 1617. Comme (en circumnavigeant le Globe terrestre) il a decouvert vers le Zud du destroit de Magellan un nouveau passage, jusques à la grande Mer de Zud. Ensemble, des aventures admirables qui luy sont advenues en decouvrant de plusieurs Isles, & peuples estranges.*

Engraved shipping vignette on title-page, and 8 folding maps and plates.

Small 4to, original vellum.

Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1619.

£10 10s

Sabin 77949. This copy contains the important map shewing the voyage through the Straits of le Maire and round Cape Horn, likewise the large map of the Southern Pacific shewing several newly discovered South Sea Islands, etc., but lacks the less important map of the World.

1619 A.D. [2701] JARDIN AND MONARD. Histoire des Drogues, Espisceries, et de Certains Medicamens Simples, qui naissent és Indes & en l'Amérique.

Le tout fidèlement translaté en François, par Antoine Colin, maistre Apoticaire Juré de la ville de Lyon; par luy augmenté de beaucoup d' Annotations, de diverses drogues estrangeres & illustrée de plusieurs figures, non encores venës. Seconde edition reveuë & augmentée.

With numerous woodcut illustrations of plants, etc.

8vo, old vellum.

Lyons, Jean Pillehotte, 1619.

£8 8s

Sabin, Nos. 13801 and 14355.

This includes the works of Acosta; Prosper Alpin; Nicolas Monardes; Pierre Bellon; and Garcia Orta.

WITH MAGNIFICENTLY ENGRAVED PORTRAITS BY THE PASSE FAMILY.

1620 A.D. [2702] HOLLAND (Henry). Heroologia Anglica, hos est clarissimorum et doctissimorum aliquot Anglorum qui floruerunt ab anno 1500 ad 1620. Vivae Effigies, Vitae et Elogia.

Engraved title, 65 finely engraved portraits and 2 plates engraved by the family of Passe.

Folio, original calf gilt, two-line fillet round sides, repeated to form a panel, monogram in corners and large Arms of Nicloas Chevalier in centre, fleurs-de-lis on back.

Arnheim, C. Passe (1620).

£31 10s

Included are magnificently engraved portraits of Sir Francis Drake, Richard Grenville, Thomas Candish, Martin Frobisher, John Hawkins, all of whom are of American interest.

1620 A.D. [2703] LAS CASAS (Bartolomé de). **Le Miroir de la Tyrannie Espagnole** perpétrée aux Indes Occidentales. On verra icy la cruauté plus que inhumaine, commise par les Espagnols, aussi la description de ces terres, peuples, et leur nature. Mise en lumière par un Evesque Bartholome de las Casas, de l' Ordre de S. Dominic. Nouvellement refaite, aver les Figurs en cuyvre.

Engraved border to title, and 17 engraved plates in the text shewing the cruelties of the Spaniards against the American Indians.

Small 4to, fine copy in eighteenth century French red morocco, gilt, g. e.

Amsterdam, Jan E. Cloppenburg, 1620.

£16 16s

Sabin 11270. This work is most valuable for the particulars it contains of the cruelties committed by the Spaniards in America, from the year 1493, when they first commenced to inhabit that Continent, to about 1550—cruelties carried on for such a length of time and with a pertinacity so remarkable as to call forth, even in those days, a remonstrance against such inhuman barbarity. It contains accounts of the atrocities in various parts of America, one three page section being entitled “De la Provence Floride.” Other sections include the Rio de la Plata, St. Juan and Jamaica, Mexico, Guatimala, Trinidad, Venezuela, Peru, etc.

Las Casas went out to America with Columbus, in 1493, at the age of nineteen. On his return to Spain he embraced the ecclesiastical profession in order that he might act as a missionary in America, “there to spend his days in preaching the Gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors.” Twelve times he crossed the ocean to plead at the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians, and passed fifty years of his life in attempting the amelioration of their lot. The book, especially illustrated, was very popular in the Low Countries, where it was used as a special warning of what the people were to expect should Spain regain her ascendancy over them.

THE SPANISH CRUELITIES IN HOLLAND AND AMERICA, INCLUDING FLORIDA.

1620 A.D. [2704] The Same. Together with **Le Miroir de la cruelle & horrible Tyrannie espagnole** perpétrée au Pays Bas, par le tryan Duc de Albe, & aultres Commandeurs de par le Roy Philippe le deuxiesme.

(With separate title-page).

With thirty-six engravings, illustrating the various forms of cruelty perpetrated by the Spaniards in the Netherlands and America.

In 1 vol, small 4to, calf, gilt, Arms on sides, g. e.

Amsterdam, Jan Everts, 1620.

£16 16s

Sabin, No. 11270, catalogues the second tome on the Spanish cruelties *Aux Indes Occidentales*, and mentions the first tome of the volume we offer. The text is a translation from the Dutch, and not the same as the edition of 1579.

SPANISH VICTORY OVER ENGLISH AND FRENCH PIRATES IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

1621 A.D. [2705] Verdadera Relacion del Viage, y suceso de los Caravelones, Galeoncetes de la Guarda de Cartagena de las Indias, y su costa. Y la grandiosa vitoria que an tenido contra los Cossarios Piratas en aquel Mar.

Woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Spain, & large woodcut initial.

Folio, 4 pp., half morocco, t. e. g.

Seville, Bartolome Gomez de Pastrana, 1621.

£28

An extremely scarce "relation" concerning the pirates. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 108.

The author describes the ravages of two English and French pirates on the coast, how they had seized a "despatch boat" belonging to Christoval Cambero of Cartagena en route for Coro and, with it, had followed the frigates along the coast in the usual manner, as far as the Rio de la Hacha, where entering, they had bombarded the place, and passing Santa Marta, had fired on various other vessels they met, and had chased a fine fourteen gun vessel, in the charge of Capt. Geronimo de Bien, from the Rio Grande de la Magdalena as far as Zamba, nine leagues from Cartagena, where, as a last resort it had run aground, so saving those on board. The pirates had seized this boat and so strengthened their forces, and at the mouth of the Rio Grande had seized another frigate belonging to Alexos Hernandez of Cartagena with 1,000 measures of maize and more than 6,000 pesos worth of gold and silver.

The author then describes how the Governor, Don Garcia Giron de Loaysa, prepared a punitive expedition, under the command of Captain Martin Vasquez de Montiel, and how they followed the pirates to Santa Domingo where they had a rendezvous at a small Island called Caymito (Gt. Cayemite near the western extremity of Hayti). A Dutch vessel conveyed the warning to the pirates of the Spanish approach. The pirate vessels comprised:— the Spanish boat taken from Geronimo de Bien; the "Marquesa," commanded by Monsieur de Namburg, and having as lieutenant M. de Renter, and as constable M. Miguel de Moguer; the Dutch ship, the "Black Bear," under Capt. Juan Nicolas; an English launch; an English sloop called the "Sevillano," under Capt. Estevan Carbi (Stephen Kirby), "a very valiant and experienced man."

After a desperate battle, in which the Spanish were victorious, Capt. Juan Nicolas surrendered, the English vessel was blown up by her Captain who, with the few remaining members of his crew left in the small boats, the French boat was also destroyed, and only the captured Spanish vessel, under Monsieur de Namburg, escaped in a badly damaged condition. The pirates lost over sixty killed, besides five who were hung later, and also sixteen men, including Capt. Nicolas, taken prisoners from the Dutch vessel; and those who escaped were almost all wounded.

1621 A.D. [2706] NODAL (Bartolomé Garcia de & Gonçalo de). **Relacion del viaje que por orden de su Magd. y acuerdo del Real Consejo de Indias, hizieron los Capitanes Bartolome Garcia de Nodal y Gonçalo de Nodal hermanos, naturales de Pontevedra, al descubrimiento del Estrecho nuevo de S. Vicente y reconocimiento del de Magallanes.**

With engraved title page showing portraits of the two navigators and their vessels. [Wants the map.]

Small 4to, Spanish calf.

Madrid (Fernando Correa de Montenegro), 1621.

£20

First edition. Not in Salva or Heredia. Sabin No. 55394:—"This edition of the voyage for the discovery of the Magellan Straits performed by the two brothers Nodal, with the original map, is one of the rarest books of its class. The map (for some unknown reason) is found in very few copies. The Strait of San Vincente had been traversed by Le Maire shortly before the brothers Nodal, and his name has remained to designate it."

The brothers were recalled from their respective engagements by the Consejo de Indias, Bartolomé Garcia was serving with the Pacific Fleet, while his brother Gonçalo was in Corunna. On the King's instructions (Philip III.) they were summoned to Madrid, where the expedition was proposed to them. They were to proceed to Lisbon, where two vessels of eighty tons each were built for them by Alvia de Castro, the King's shipbuilder. Each vessel was armed with four guns weighing from ten to twelve quintals, four mortars, thirty muskets and arquebuses, etc., and manned by forty sailors, all of whom were Portuguese. They carried supplies for ten months, "and as the voyage was so far and risky, there was not one who went voluntarily, but all had to be forced," the authors tell us. They sailed from Lisbon on the 27th September, 1618, the crew having been given ten months' pay in advance, and the two Captains in high spirits over the adventure. They returned from their famous journey on the 9th July, 1619, Captain Gonçalo having disembarked at Cape St. Vincent on the 7th to inform the King of Spain, who was then in Lisbon, all about the voyage.

1623-4 A.D. [2706a] SCOTT (T.). An Experimentall Discoverie of Spanish Practises, or The Counsell of a well-wishing Souldier, for the good of his Prince and State: Wherein is Manifested from known experience, both the Cruelty and Policy of the Spaniard, to effect his own ends, etc.

A Second Part of Spanish Practises, or A Relation of More Particular wicked plots, and cruell, inhumane, perfidious, and unnaturall practises of the Spaniards: With More Excellent reasons of greater consequence, delivered to the Kings Maiesty to dissolve the two treaties both of the Match and the Pallatinate, and enter into Warre with the Spaniards: Whereunto is adjoyne a Worthy Oration Appropriated, unto the most Mighty and Illustrious Princes of Christendome, wherein the right and lawfulnessse of the Netherlandish warre against Phillip King of Spayne is approved and demonstrated.

Both Parts in one volume, small 4to, half calf.

Printed, Anno. 1623-4.

£31 10s

This Discourse is addressed to James I., King of Great Britain, and largely concerns his rights in America. The Author also quotes Sir Francis Drake whom he knew personally. He further writes:—

"And where as he saith in the foregoing project, that hee hath right and good title to the Crowne of England, by vertue of his Grandfather and Predecessours (which I know to be otherwise) yet contrailly can I prove your Majestie, by the vertue of your Grandfather of famous memory Henry the 7. to bee as rightfull Heire to all the firme land of the Indies, as the King of Spain, is to the Islands of Cuba. . . . I know no reason why your Majestie should not doe as he hath done; that is, to possesse as much as you can of those Heathen Countries; especially where the Spaniard is not seated, nor hath no command; whereby you might not only propagate the Christian faith, amongst those Pagans and Infidels, as you are bound to doe, as much as you can; but a golden world to the Crown of England: whereby you be more enabled, as well to undertake a forraign warre against the enemy of the Christian name; as also to make your State the more Strong by the Indian treasures, against such of your neighbours as shall envie your Highness. And therefore to come to this Title: If he claim his interest by possession, and first Discovery (which doubtless must be the strongest Title that he can challenge) then your Majestie hath as much title for all the firme land of the Indies, as he hath for these lands before named. As for Proove of this, the Captaines of Henry the 7, being Sebastian Cabot, and his companions, discovered the Iland of the Indies, on the north part of the Indies, from 60 degrees, coasting the north latitude; the very year before Christian Columbus discovered the high land of Dania, on the south part of the Indies; which was the first day that ever the Spaniards saw the maine, and tooke possession of that new Discovery in the behalf of Henry the 7, and his successors their Lord and Master. So as if first Discovery and Possession be his Title, your Majestie preceding him in that said Title, must necessarily precede him in the right thereof. If he claime it by the gift of Pope Alexander the sixth, then it must be argued whether the said Pope had power to give it: yea, or no; if not, then the gift is voide in itselfe: If yea, he must prove it either by Divine or Human Arguments; for Human he cannot, for that no way belonged to him, or any other Christian Prince or Potentate, at that time; nor were so much as ever heard of, before that present Discovery of Columbus, upon which the gift was made in the year of grace 1492," etc.

ENGLAND HAS MORE RIGHT TO THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA THAN SPAIN.
1623 A.D. [2707] SCOTT (Thomas, B.D.). **An Experimentall Discoverie of Spanish Practises, or the Counsell of a well-wishing Souldier, for the good of his Prince and State.**

Wherein is manifested from known experience, both the Cruelty, and Policy of the Spaniard, to effect his own ends. Chiefly swelling with multiplicity of glorious titles, as one of the greatest Monarchs of the earth, that being admired of all, his greatnesse might amaze all, and so by degrees seeking covertly to tyrannize over all. When as indeed and truth, the greatest part of his pretended Greatnesse, is but a windy crack of an ambitious minde.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, half morocco.

(London), 1623.

£15 10s

Sabin 78363. Not in the Church Catalogue.

A curious and interesting work, endeavouring to stir up popular feeling against Spain, shewing how much England had to fear from the increasing wealth Spain was obtaining from the Indies, and proving that England had prior right to the Mainland of America, owing to Sebastian Cabot having, with his English companions, reached the mainland of America a year earlier than Columbus. and shewing the fallacy of the Spanish claims to that Continent. Pope Alexander VI. could not give America to Spain as it was not his to give, either by Divine or human right. Spain had no general consent of the natives, as they had not gone any further north than Florida, where they only had two small forts, St. Augustine and St. Helena. Spain could claim no more by conquest than she had conquered.

In speaking of Florida, the author refers to the undiscovered land to the North, and states that its "infiniteness is such, as no mortall tongue can expresse, nor eye hath seen," and that the inland inhabitants do not even dream of the existence of any other land than their own, and that the natives on the coast believe the English, French, Dutch, and Spaniards to be all one people.

A few headlines cut into.

PRIVILEGES FOR THE DISCOVERER OF NEW MEXICO.

1624 A.D. [2708] ONATE (Juan de). **Printed Royal Decree** (in Spanish) issued by Philip IV. of Spain, authorizing Don Juan de Oñate, then Governor of New Mexico, and his suite to wear their customary uniforms, (which had been forbidden, under a previous Decree), during a tour of inspection of the mines in the district. (Given at Madrid, 6th May, 1624).

2 pp., folio.

Guadalcavala, 25th April, 1625.

£25

This printed Decree carries at end the signature of the Royal Notary and others.

New Mexico was first settled by Don Juan Oñate's expedition of 1598. "*which set out from Bartolome, Chihuahua, to conquer New Mexico, and achieved its object.*"

In one of the ramifications this expedition extended Spanish knowledge of the lower Colorado River Country. In 1604-5, Oñate marched westward along Bill Williams Fork, to the Colorado, descended the latter to its mouth, and then retraced his steps to New Mexico. Oñate reported that a strait existed between the Californias and the mainland, thus leading the Spaniards to believe that California was an island.

ALTOGRAPH SIGNATURE OF THE DISCOVERER OF NEW MEXICO.

- 1624 A.D. [2709] ONATE** (Juan de). **Official Document** signed (in Spanish) by which Don Juan de Oñate, "Conqueror and Governor of New Mexico, and Inspector General of His Majesty's Mines in Spain," nominates Don Juan de Rucavado, who had had experience in the mining districts of Zacatecas, to serve under him in Spain in the work of inspecting mines and testing metals.

1 page, folio.

Madrid, 2nd February, 1624.

£25

See note to No. 2708 of this catalogue.

- 1624 A.D. [2710] MORE** (Sir Thomas). **Utopia.** Containing an Excellent, Learned, Wittie, and Pleasant Discourse of the best state of a Publike Weale, as it is found in the Gouernment of the new Ile called Utopia.

First written in latine, by the Right Honourable and worthy of all Fame, Sir Thomas Moore, Knight, Lord Chauncellor of England, and translated into English by Raphe Robinson.

And now after many Impressions, newly Corrected and purged of all Errors hapned in the former Editions.

Small 4to, half roan (title a little damaged).

London, 1624.

£5 5s

Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 122-3.

See note to No. 2617 of this catalogue.

- 1624 A.D. [2711] PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN.** **Royal Decree** (in Spanish) signed by the King, ordering the Viceroy of Peru to pay Don Balthasar de Chaves two thousand pesos as income from a "lease for two generations" of the services of Indian slaves in Peru, in accordance with the terms of a Royal Decree granted to his uncle Don Nuno Garcia de Chaves, by Philip II.

Manuscript, 3 pp., folio.

Madrid, 20th June, 1624.

£5 5s

1624 A.D. [2712] CORREA DE SOSA (Juan), Governor of Angola].
Copia de una carta que el Governador de Angola . . . escribio al
Arçobispo de Mexico, a tres dias llegado a esta ciudad de la
Habana a veinte de Março de 1624.

4 pp., folio, wrappers.

(Havana, 20th March, 1624).

£5 5s

Text of a letter from the Governor of Angola requesting the Archbishop of Mexico to intercede with the Oidores of the Real Audiencia there (who had deprived the Viceroy of his right of Governorship), and to compel them to reinstate the Viceroy.

1625 A.D. [2713] [BAHIA]. La Defaite Navale de trois mil, tant
Espagnols que Portugais, mis & taillez en pieces par les Hollandois,
à la Baya de Todos los Sanctos. Traduite de Flamand en François.

12mo, 14 pp. and 1 blank leaf, Morocco gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

Paris, chez Jean Martin, 1625.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXI.).

£52 10s

Rodrigues 840. Not in Sabin.

In 1623 Bahia was captured from the Portuguese by the Dutch, and this pamphlet describes one of Spain's great attempts to recapture that city, in which the Dutch were successful for a time, although they were obliged to give the city up a short while afterwards. Mention is made of probable help coming from the English Fleet under the Duke of Buckingham (here spelt Boucquinquant).

THE EXPULSION OF THE DUTCH FROM BRAZIL.

1625 A.D. [2714] TOLEDO (General Fadrique de). Relacion de la carta
que embio a su Magestad el señor Don Fadrique de Toledo, General
de las Armadas y poderoso exercito que fue al Brasil, y del felicis-
simo sucesso que alcançaron dia de los gloriosos Apostoles S.
Filipe y Santiago, que fue a primero de Mayo deste año de 1625.

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

Seville, Simon Faxardo, 1624.

£15 15s

The text of Don Fadrique de Toledo's own report to the King of Spain, of the expulsion of the Dutch from the Bahia de Todos Santos, Brazil, in April and May, 1625. He gives an interesting description of the military operations directed by himself; and of the terms upon which the enemy capitulated. The city of Salvador was to be handed over to the Spaniards intact, with all munitions, supplies; ships in the port; ivory, gold, silver and jewels; merchandise; slaves; prisoners; horses, &c.; and the enemy was to undertake not to take up arms against Spain until Holland had been reached. In return, the Spaniards were to give the Dutch, Flemish, English, French and German occupants a free passage to Holland with sufficient supplies for the voyage, &c.

IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS OF CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA AND CANADA.

1625 A.D. [2715] LAET (Joannes de). **Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien, wt veelerhande Schriften ende Aenteekeningen van verscheyden Nation by een versamelt . . .**

With 10 finely engraved folding maps, of the West Indies; Central America and the Gulf of Mexico; New Granada (Venezuela and Colombia); Peru; Chili; Tierra del Fuego and the South of South America; the basin of the Rio de la Plata; Brazil; Guiana; and Venezuela.

FIRST EDITION. Folio, original vellum.

Leyden, Isaack Elzevier, 1625.

£17 10s

Sabin 38554. No copy in the Church Catalogue. Not mentioned in Cowan's *California Bibliography*. Bartlet, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 127.

This important work is one of our very best early histories of America. The celebrated Flemish Geographer, Joannes de Laet, was born at Antwerp about the end of the 16th Century, and became a Director of the Dutch West India Company. This is the most valuable of his works, and offers a judicious résumé of all that had been written on America by the most reliable authors, and, in the words of Father Charlevoix, is "filled with excellent researches, both as regards the establishment of the Europeans in America, the Natural History of America, and the Character and Manners of the Americans."

At the end of the Preface, Laet gives a list of the authorities and books consulted by him, among which may be mentioned, the various works of Captain John Smith on Virginia and New-England; the works of Antonio de Herrera, Pedro de Cieca de Leon. Father Joseph de Acosta, Lopez de Gomara; Champlain's travels in Canada; Lescarbot's History of Canada; Whitbourne's Newfoundland; Harcourt's Voyage to Guiana; etc.

The first Book relates to the various *West Indian Islands*. The second Book relates to *Nova Francia, or Canada*; containing 25 chapters on the early travels in Canada of Champlain, Jean Alfonse, etc. Book III. concerns *Virginia*, and contains 25 chapters on the exploits of Capt. John Smith, Sir Walter Raleigh, etc. Book IV. contains 18 chapters relating to the early history of *Florida*. Book V. is on Mexico. Book VI. is particularly interesting, and contains 25 chapters on New Galicia, relating almost entirely to the early discoveries and exploration of *California*, the Gulf of California, *New Albion*, and *New Mexico*.

The remaining books relate to Guatemala, Tierra Firme (North Coast of S. America), Nuevo Reyno de Granada (various parts of N. of S. America), Peru, Chile, Rio de la Plata (Argentine), Brazil, Guiana, and New Andalucia (Venezuela).

1625 A.D. [2716] RODRIQUEZ DE BURGOS (Bartholomé). **Relacion de la Jornada del Brasil, escrita a Juan de Castro, escrivano publico de Cadiz, por Bartolomé Rodriquez de Burgos, escrivano mayor de la Armada.**

With woodcut Arms of Leon and Castille.

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

Cadiz, Juan de Borja, 1625.

£15 15s

The text of the report written by the fleet's notary, of the Spanish expedition, under Don Fadrique de Toledo, to Brazil. A detailed description is given of the military operations at Bahia de Santiago.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING OF SAN SALVADOR, IN BRAZIL, FROM THE DUTCH,
BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

1625 A.D. [2717] AVENDANO Y VILELA (Francisco de). **Relacion del viaje y suceso de la Armada que por Mandado de su Magestad partio al Brasil, a echar de alli los enemigos que lo ocupavan.**

With woodcut vignette on title, representing the King and two bishops.

7 pp., 4to, morocco gilt, uncut, t. e. g., by Rivière.

Seville, Francisco de Lyra, 1625.

£15 15s

Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., p. 125.

An interesting relation, by an eyewitness, of the expedition which set out from Cadiz on 14th January, 1625, for Brasil "for the purpose of expelling the enemy who occupied it." The report gives the terms on which the Dutch ceded San Salvador to Don Fadrique de Toledo, Marquis de Villanueva (the Spanish commander), and a summary of the spoils which the conquerors seized. These represented an amusing miscellany, including money, silver, munitions, slaves, wine, spices, and Dutchmen.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S RAIDS.

1625 A.D. [2717a] VANDER HAMMEN Y LEON (Lorenzo). **Don Felipe el Prudente, Segundo deste nombre, Rey de las Españas y Nuevo Mundo.**

With woodcut vignettes.

Small 4to, mottled calf, gilt back.

Madrid, viuda de Alonso Martin, 1625.

£10 10s

Salva 3207.

A very clever and concise biography, and description of the eventful reign of Philip II. In it the author describes the evacuation of Florida by the French settlers, in 1566; the colonization of the Philippines; and Francis Drake's raids on the Spanish-American ports.

- 1625 A.D. [2718] Casos Notables, sucedidos en las Costas de la Ciudad de Lima, en las Indias, y como el Armada Olandesa procurava coger el armadilla nuestra, que baxa con la plâta de ordinario a Cartagena, y se passò dexádoslos burlados: desde el mes de Junio deste año passado de 1614.**

Folio, 4 pp., half morocco, t. e. g.

Madrid, Bernadino de Guzman, 1625.

£10 10s

Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*. Vol. II., p. 125.

This edition not in Medina, but see No. 782. Sabin, see footnote to No. 11342.

An interesting "relation" telling of the noteworthy events that had occurred off the coast of Peru, near Lima, and of how the Dutch fleet had tried to capture the small Spanish fleet carrying the silver ore to Carthagena, and how the Spanish fleet had escaped. Also relating the confession made by a Greek soldier who was captured, and who had been with the Dutch fleet, concerning the Dutch losses, their rations, and other matters. The relation traces the movements of this Dutch fleet from its leaving Holland on April 29, 1624, its touching at the Guinea Coast, and sailing round into the "South Sea," and sending a vessel to Count Maurice of Nassau telling him of the expedition's progress, etc.

- 1625 A.D. [2719] Verdadera Relacion de la Grandiosa Vitoria que las Armas de España an tenido en la entrada del Brasil, la qual queda por el Rey don Felipe Quarto.**

With woodcut arms on title.

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

Cadiz, Juan de Borja, 1625.

£10 10s

An amusing and interesting description of the Spanish victory over the Dutch in Brazil, related by a servant of Don Juan Coloma, who conveyed the news to the King of Spain.

REFERRING TO THE ATTACKS OF FRANCIS DRAKE.

- 1625 A.D. [2720] VALDES (Pedro de). Printed Memorial to the King of Spain from the Governor of Havana, on the various points connected with the establishment of a Naval Base at Havana, for the purpose of circumventing the designs of English and French corsairs in the Atlantic and safe-guarding Spanish interests in Florida, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo and Cuba.**

5 pp., folio.

N.P., N.D. (Madrid, c. 1625).

£10 10s

Although Don Pedro de Valdes had been appointed Governor of Havana, it was considered that his fine military qualifications would be better utilized as commander of the fleet for guarding the "Indies route." Havana was considered the most suitable port for the purpose, the King being reminded that neither Santo Domingo, nor Carthagena had been able to offer sufficient resistance "when Drake fell upon them in the time of Pedro Fernandez de Busto." Moreover, a fleet stationed at Havana would prove extremely useful as an auxiliary "treasure" service, for conveying silver from Central America *en route* for Spain.

- 1625 A.D. [2721] [GUADALCAZAR (Marques de.)] Insigne Victoria que el Señor Marques de Guadalcazar Virrey en el Reyno del Peru, ha alcançado en los puertos de Lima y Callao, contra una armada poderosa de Olanda, despachada por orden del conde Mauricio.**

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

(Seville) Luys Ramirez de Arellano, 1625.

£10 10s

The Spanish edition of the following tract.

- 1625 A.D. [2722] [GUADALCAZAR (Marques de), Viceroy of Peru]. Insigne Victoria que el Señor Marquez de Guadalcazar, Virrey en el Reyno del Piru, ha alcançado en los puertos de Lima y Callao, contra un armada poderosa de Olanda, despachada por orden del Conde Mauricio.**

4 pp., small 4to, full blue calf, gilt panel border and back.

(Lisbon, 1625).

£10 10s

A report of the conflict between Forces of the Spanish Viceroy of Peru and the Dutch fleet under Count Maurice, at Lima and Callao, when the latter attempted to seize the Spanish ships conveying silver to Spain, and were defeated.

- 1625 A.D. [2723] RELACAM do dia en que as Armadas de sua Magestade chegarao a Baya, and do que se fez ate vinte dons de Abril, em que se mandon a Pernambuco desde vinte nove de Março, em que derao fundo na dita Baya.**

3 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

(Lisbon) Pedro Craeabeeck, 1625.

£10 10s

A Portuguese account of the doings of the Spanish and Portuguese fleets against the Dutch off Bahia, from 29th March to 22nd April, 1625 (when they sailed for Pernambuco). On this occasion Don Francisco de Almeida acted in concert with Don Fadrique de Toledo to resist the Dutch encroachments in Brasil, "which, they threatened, would soon be ruled by Count Maurice."

- 1626 A.D. [2724] LAS CASAS (Bartolomé de). Istoria ò brevissima relatione della distruzione dell' Indie Occidentali.**

FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION. Fine copy in full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

Venice, Marco Ginammi, 1626.

£21

Sabin 11242. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., p. 132.

This is the first edition of the first Italian translation of Las Casas' first and most celebrated tract, and has the original Spanish in parallel columns with the Italian. The translation is by Giacomo Castellani.

"The Destruction of the Indies" is one of the most gruesome books ever written, and one of the boldest works that ever issued from the press. It gives a short account of the cruelties of the Spaniards in each of the colonies, including Jamaica, Trinidad, Florida, Rio de la Plata, and Peru.

- 1627 A.D. [2725] LIBRE de Consolat dels Fets Maritims ara novament corregit y emendat ab algunes declaracions de paraules als margens.**

(In the original Catalan). With fine woodcut of a ship under sail on title.

Folio, half morocco.

Barcelona, Antoni Thomas, 1627.

£15 15s

- 1628 A.D. [2726] FARIA Y SOUSA (Manuel de). Epitome de las Historias Portuguesas. Primero i Segundo Tomo. Divididos en quarto Partes.**

2 vols. in 1, with several woodcut Coats-of-Arms in the text.

4to, original vellum.

Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1628.

£4 4s

Sabin 28003. The author of this work was a very celebrated Castillian poet and historian. He was born in Portugal in 1590, and died at Madrid in 1649. The History extends to 1628, and contains particulars regarding Portugal's Conquests in the East and in Brazil. The work is much esteemed for its veracity and impartiality.

PROHIBITION RECOMMENDED IN PERU IN ORDER TO MAKE THE MINERS DO
MORE WORK.

- 1629 A.D. [2727] PENALOSA Y MONDRAGON (B.) Libro de las Cinco Excelencias del Español que despueblan a España para su mayor potencia y dilatacion. Ponderanse para que mejor se adviertan las causas del despueblo de España: y para que los lugares despo- blados della, se habiten y sean populosos.**

4to, old vellum.

Pamplona, 1629.

£21

First Edition. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., pp. 145-46.

This very important work on the depopulation of Spain and the remedy therefor, contains several chapters of American interest. Folios 38-42. Of the justified Conquest and legal Suzerainty of the Spaniards over America because they planted there the Catholic Faith. Folios 65-67: Of the Spanish Possessions in America (California being described as a peninsula). Folios 114-146: Of the immense riches obtained from America and of its wonderful gold, silver, and quicksilver mines; of Potosi and its mines and miners; of the Spanish Eagerness to exploit the American mines; of the damage done to Spain and the Spaniards in the Peruvian mines from the wines of Peru, and of the necessity of Prohibition, etc.

1630 A.D. [2728] RUA (Sebastian de la). *Relacion verdadera de los successos y vitorias que en nombre de su Magestad han ganado los Governadores de las partes de las Indias de Portugal, tanto de los Orlandeses que han passado, en aquellas Mares, como naturales della, en este presente año 1630.*

With woodcut on title, depicting a naval battle.

3 pp., 8vo, morocco, gilt, g. e.

Barcelona, Sebastian y Jayme Matevad, 1630.

£5 5s

A report of the victories of the Spanish King of Portugal's arms against the Dutch and native adversaries in Portuguese India in 1630, narrated by an eye-witness, the Portuguese ensign Sebastian de la Rua.

ON CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

1631 A.D. [2729] COLMENERO DE LEDESMA (Autonio). *Curiosa Tratado de la naturaleza y calidad del chocolate, dividido en quatro puntos. En el primero se trata, que sea chocolate; y que calidad tenga el cacao, y los demas ingredientes. En el segundo. se trata la calidad que resulta de todos ellos. En el tercero se trata el modo de hacerlo, y de quantas maneras se toma en las Indias, y qual dellas es mas saludable. El ultimo punto trata de la quantidad, y como se ha de tomar, y en que tiempo, y que personas.*

8vo, vellum.

Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1631.

£10 10s

This (original) edition not cited by Leclerc, who describes the French translation published in Paris, 1643, as "a curious and very rare treatise," in which the writer discourses upon the various chocolate ingredients grown in Mexico, Campeachy, &c., and the manner in which it is prepared and served.

1631 A.D. [2730] HEYLYN (Peter). *A Little Description of the Great World.*

Decorative woodcut border to title, & a folding table.

Small thick 4to, calf.

Oxford, printed by Will. Turner, 1631.

£2 2s

Sabin 31656. The Account of America occupies about 40 pages at the end of the work, and Heylyn remarks that "this great tract of Land, ought, and that most aptly, to bee called the New World: New, for the late discovery; and World, for the vast spaciousnes of it. The most vsuall; and yet somewhat improper name, is America because Americus Vespucius discovered it: but sithence Columbus gave us the first light to discerne these countries, and Sebastianus Cabot touched at many parts of the Continent, which Americus never saw; why is it not aswell called Columbana, Sebastiana, or Cabotia?" Short, but particular accounts are given of Mexico, Quivira, Florida, Virginia, Norumbega (New England), Nova Francia (Canada), Labrador, Peru, Brazil, Chili, American Islands (Solomons!, West Indies, etc.).

L'ybre appellat Consolat de mar. Nouament estampat e corregit. Affegirs los capitols e ordinaciōs dis drets d'l gñeral. E del dret del pes del scyor Rey ab altres coses necessaries: les qn. ls fis al pñt no eren estades estapades.



Title-page from CONSOLAT DE MAR (In Catalan).

Barcelona, 1523.

See Item No. 2600.

Præclara Ferdinãdi.
Cortesii de Noua maris Oceani Hy-
spania Narratio Sacratissimo. ac Inuictissi-

mo Carolo Romanorũ Imperatori semper Augusto, Hyspa-
niarũ, & ĩ Regi Anno Domini. M. D. XX. transmissa:

In qua Continentur Plurima scitu, & admiratione
digna Circa egregias earũ pũtinarũ Vrbes, In-
colarũ mores, puerorũ Sacrificia, & Religiosas
personas, Potissimũq; de Celebri Ciuitate

Temixtitan Variisq; illi9 mirabilib9, que
legẽtẽ mirifice delectabũt, p Doctore

Petrũ saguorgnanũ Foroluliensẽ

Reueñ. D. Ioan. de Reuelles

Episco. Viẽnẽsis Secretariũ

ex Hyspano Idi

omate in lati

nũ versa

ANNO Dñi. M. D. XXIIII. KL. Martii;

Cum Gratia, & Priuilegio.

Title-page from CORTES' SECOND LETTER.

First Latin Edition.

Nuremberg, 1524.

See Item No. 2601.

- 1631 A.D. [2731] LEON HOLGADO** (Garcia de). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) **to his cousin, in which he refers to private matters and to his nomination as Vicario-Juez (Ecclesiastical Judge) of the City of La Plata.**

2 pp., folio.

Potosi, 10th Feb., 1631.

10s 6d.

- 1632A.D. [2732] VANDER HAMMEN Y LEON** (Lorenzo). **Don Filipe el Prudente, segundo deste nombre, Rey de las Españas y Nuevo Mundo.**

Small 4to, half morocco.

Madrid, viuda de Alonso Martin, 1632.

£7 10s.

- 1632 A.D. [2733] " NUESTRA SENORA DE LOS REYES "** (ship). **Partidas de la cuenta de la administracion de la Nao Nra. Señora de los Reyes dueños El Capitan Pedro Lorenzo de Andrada Duarte Coronel Enrriquez of Miguel Fernandez Perera Partercias.**

Manuscript (in Spanish) giving curious and interesting accounts of the privately-owned ship which sailed in 1631 to Tierra Firme (America).

14 pp., folio.

N.D. 1632.

£3 3s

From the accounts it is shown that the ship carried cargoes of Flemish timber, gunpowder which was sold in America, and quantities of sailcloth. Amongst the notes of accounts to be adjusted is the question of settling the pay of soldiers and officers who served on board. One of the owners of the ship also reserves a substantial salary for his services as Captain.

- 1635 A.D. [2734] LE CONSULAT** contenant les Loix, Statuts et Coutumes touchant les Contracts, Marchandises et negociation Maritime. **Ensemble de le Navigation tant entre Marchands, que Patrons de Navires et autres Mariniers. Traduiot de language Espagnol et Italien en Francois [Par François Maysonni, de Marseilles].**

4to, old vellum.

Aix, Estienne David, 1635.

£12 12s

- 1635 A.D. [2735] YBARRA** (Admiral Carlos de). Letter signed (in Spanish) from the Admiral commanding the "Spanish Armada guarding the Indies" [America] granting Captain Martin Rodriguez de Medina three months' leave of absence, to attend to personal affairs in connection with his uncle's death.

1 page, folio.

Cadiz, 19th Dec., 1635.

£1 1s

- 1636 A.D. [2736] DURAN** (N.), Soc. Jesu. Litterae annuae Provinciae Paraquariae Soc. Jesu ad R. P. Mutium Vitellescum missae ejus nomine ac jussu scriptae a P. Jacobo Rançonier.

12mo, old vellum.

Antwerp, J. Meursius, 1636.

£14 14s

Sabin 21407. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., p. 188.

- 1637 A.D. [2737] CEPEDA** (Fernando de) y **CARRILLO** (Fernando Alfonso). Relacion Universal Legitima, y verdadera del sitio en que esta fundada la muy noble, insigne, y muy leal Ciudad de Mexico, cabeça de las Provincias de toda Nueva España, etc.

With three woodcut Coats-of-Arms on the title-page.

Folio, fine copy in crimson levant morocco, g. e. (by David).

Mexico, Francisco Salbago, 1637.

£31 10s

Medina, "Mexico." No. 484. Sabin 11693. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II. p. 190.

"This very rare book contains an official account of the celebrated Desaque, or canal of Gueguetoca, called by Humboldt, Huehuetoca, which was constructed to carry off the superabundant waters of the lake of Mexico. Humboldt gives a full account of this stupendous undertaking."

- 1637 A.D. [2738] Sucesos felices que por mar y tierra ha dado N.S. a las armas Españolas, en las Islas Filipinas contra el Mindanao; y en las de Terrenate contra los Holandeses por fin del año de 1636 y principio del de 1637.**

8vo, morocco, g. e., by Riviere.

Manila, Tomas Pimpin, 1637.

£31 10s

Medina (La Imprenta en Manila) 50.

Retana (Orígenes de la Imprenta Filipina, No. 48) is of the opinion that this relation was printed at the Jesuits' press in Manila; and is consequently one of the earliest examples of Philippine typography, printed on Chinese paper.

This is the earlier of two contemporary reports of the successes of the Spanish arms against the King of Mindanao (the other having being printed at Seville in 1639). In addition, the tract offered herewith contains an account of the events at Terrenate, where the Spaniards fought the Dutch in 1636-7, an account which is omitted from the later publication.

1638 A.D. [2739] LINSCHOTEN. Histoire de la Navigation de Jean Hugues de Linschot Hollandois: Aux Indes Orientales. Contenant diverses Descriptions des lieux jusques à present decouverts par les Portugais: Observations des Coustumes & singularitez de delà, & autres declarations.

Avec annotations de B. Paludanus. Troisiéme edition augmentée. 2 engraved titles; engraved portrait of the author; 13 engraved folding maps; and 30 engraved plates.

Folio, calf, gilt.

Amsterdam. Evert Cloppenburgh, 1638.

£21

Sabin 41373. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., p. 195.

The second part of this volume has separate pagination and a new title with inscription:— "Le Grand Routier de Mer, de Jean Hugues, de Linschot Hollandois. Contenant une instruction des routes and cours qu'il convient tenir en la Navigation des Indes Orientales, et au voyage de la coste du Bresil, des Antilles, et du Cap de Lopo Gonsalves. Avec description des Costes, Havres, Isles, Vents, et courants d'eaux, and autres particularitez d'icelle Navigation. Le tout fidelement recueilli des memoires et observations des Pilotes Espagnols et Portugais. Et nouvellement traduit de Flameng en François. Amsterdam, 1638."

"This inestimable book, a treasure of all the learning respecting the East and West Indies and the Navigation thither, at the end of the 16th Century, has been in the highest esteem for nearly a century, and was given to each ship sailing to India, as a log-book. Hence the many editions, which is also the cause why *fine* copies, especially with *all* the plates and maps, are so *very rare*. A large part of the book is occupied by translations of original Spanish and Portuguese documents on geography, ethnography, statistics, navigation, etc., and in these respects the book is of the highest Importance and Authority."

1639 A.D. [2740] [PORTUGUESE FLEET AT BRAZIL.] Relação do successo que tene no Brazil a Armada que S. Magde. Mandou a cargo de Dom Fernando Maz, Conde da Torre, no anno de 1638 e logo que chegou a quelle estada pollos principios do anno de 1639.

Manuscript report (in Portuguese) of the voyage of the Portuguese and Castillian fleets sent to Brazil in 1638 under the command of the Conde de la Torre. The writer relates some thrilling adventures round Cape St. Augustine (Florida) and the hardships endured by the crew when they ran short of rations and fresh water.

7 pp., folio. (1639).

£15 15s

EARLY NEWSPAPER FOR AMERICAN INFORMATION.

- 1639 A.D. [2741] Breve y ajustada relacion de lo sucedido en España, Flandes, Alemania, Italia, Francia, y otras partes de Europa, desde fin de Febrero de mil y seiscientos y treinta y siete hasta todo el mes de Diziembre de mil y seiscientos y treinta y ocho.**

8 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Madrid, viuda de Juan González, 1639.

£5 5s

One of the earliest European news-sheets in Spanish, sent out from Spain to America, containing an interesting account of the Dutch and French political aspirations in Brazil.

- 1639 A.D. [2742] MORE (Sir Thomas). The Commonwealth of Utopia.**

Engraved title, with portrait of Sir Thomas More, and printed title.

12mo, original calf.

London, B. Alsop and T. Fawcet, 1639.

£5

Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 199. "The new yle called Utopia" was an imaginary island near the Coast of South America. The narrator of the story was one of the companions of Americus Vespucius. For an extended account of this book see No. 2617 of this catalogue.

- 1640 A.D. [2743] Relacion muy verdadera de los felices sucessos que ha tenido el Señor don Fernando Mascareñas General de la Armada de Portugal.**

With woodcut heraldic device on title.

3 pp., small 4to, half morocco, g. e., by Rivière.

Barcelona, Sebastian y Jayme Matevad, 1640.

£12 10s

A curious and scarce publication, in blank verse, double columns, relating the exploits of the Portuguese General Fernando de Mascareñas against the Dutch fleet off Pernambuco.

- 1640 A.D. [2744] VAUGHAN (Sir Wm.). The Church Militant, Historically continued from the Yeare of Our Saviours Incarnation, 33, untill this present, 1640. (In verse).**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, mottled calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

London, Tho. Paine, 1640.

£7 10s

This work contains references to the discovery of America by Columbus; the quarrel between Spain and Portugal over America; Drake and Cavendish; the English Colonies in Virginia, etc.

The author, Sir Wm. Vaughan, was one of England's foremost Colonial Pioneers, practically founding the Colony of Newfoundland in 1616.

- 1640 A.D. [2745] BOTERO** (Giovanni). *Relationi Universali di Giovanni Botero Benese. Divise in Quattro Parti. Arricchite di molte cose rare, e memorabili, e con l' ultima mano dell' Autore. Aggiuntovi di nuovo le ragione di stato del medesimo.*

With 4 small engraved folding maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, & America.

4to, calf, gilt back, g. e.

Venice, Giunti, 1640.

£6 6s

This edition not mentioned by Sabin. The collation is pp. (viii.); 800; (xxxvi.); (viii.); 264. The parts of American interest comprise short accounts of:— The ancient inhabitants of the New World; The main divisions of America; Norumbega (New England); Florida; Gulf of Mexico; New Spain; Guasteca; Mexico; Quivira; Yucatan; Guatemala; Tierra Firme; Nicaragua; Castilla del Oro; New Granada; Paria; Marañon; Brazil; Argentine; Magellanes; Chile; Peru; Callao; Lima; Cuzco; Quito; Paraguay; Various West Indian Islands; etc.

Short accounts are also given of the Solomon Islands; New Guinea; Japan; Formosa; Borneo; Celebes; Sumatra; etc.

The second portion of this volume, the "Della Ragion di Stato," with separate title and pagination, is Botero's most celebrated work. It was written as a refutation of Machiavelli, and attempts to shew that in the art of Government, that which is just is never separated from that which is useful, and that that which is unjust is never advantageous.

- 1640 A.D. [2746] MEDINA** (Captain Martin Rodriguez). *Manuscript official Certificate (in Spanish) from the Secretary of the Inquisition, confirming the genealogical statements, and qualifications claimed by Medina for appointment to the post of "Familiar" (Inquisition official) at the Mexican Tribunal.*

6 pp., folio.

Seville, 20th June, 1640.

£1 1s

- 1642 A.D. [2747] [OVALLE** (Padre Alonso de).] *Relacion vardadera de las Pazes que capitulo con el Araucano rebelado, el Marques de Baides, Conde de Pedroso, Governador y Capitan General del Reyno de Chile . . . Sacada de sus informes, y cartas, y de los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus. que acompañaron el Real exercito en la jornada que hizo para este efeto el año passada de 1641. Contiene raros prodigios que precedieron a estas pazes.*

8 pp., folio, blue calf, gilt border and back.

Madrid, Francisco Maroto, 1642.

£25

Not in Salva or Sabin.

Medina (Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena, No. 108) states that the author of this publication was Padre Alonso de Ovalle, who wrote one of the best histories of Chile in 1646. In this tract, he describes some of the curious physical and geographical phenomena observed in Chile, and a report of the peace convened between the Marques de Baides, Governor of Chile, and the rebels of Arauco in 1641.

1642 A.D. [2748] Relacion verdadera del levantamiento de los Sangleyes en las Filipinas, y de las vitorias que tuvo contra ellos el Governador Don Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera, el año passado de 1640 y 1641.

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

Madrid, Catalina de Barrio y Angulo, 1642.

£10 10s

A graphic report of the organised revolt by the Sangleys—Philippine labourers of Chinese extraction—against the tyranny of Don Luis Arias de Mora, whom the Governor had appointed as alcalde in charge of the agricultural work of Colamba. The labourers had been in communication with the corsair Yquan Sanglus, and the plot was that they were to enter Manila on Christmas Eve, 1639, take the Spanish residents unawares and overpower them, and literally leave the coast clear for the pirate Yquan to seize the cargo ships that were expected from New Spain. They were, however, completely defeated by the Spaniards, and some friendly Indians.

1642 A.D. [2749] Relacion de Algunas Perdidas, que tuvo Filippe IV. Rey de Castilla, para siempre jamás.

Small 4to, 7 pp., half morocco.

Lisboa, Domingo Lopez Rosa, 1642.

£5 5s

Innocencio's "Diccionario Bibliographico," No. 88, p. 186, Vol. 18.

This curious little tract is practically a catalogue of the towns, lands, etc., which had been lost to the Spanish crown in Philip IV.'s reign. Amongst this strange report of losses, the "reputation of the Spaniards" figures as an amusing item, also "not being in a position to pride ourselves upon possessing a single handful of land in France"—the minor possessions in that country having been ceded together with other territory in Europe, by Philip IV. in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of the Pyrenees, later, in 1659. Ormuz, Ceylon, Brazil, the Pacific Islands and Pernambuco figure in this catalogue of losses.

The book also enumerates the citadels, armadas and fleets that were lost, one of the armadas having been "completely burnt by the Dutch, off the English coast." The various overwhelming defeats of the Spanish armies are chronicled with much relish, as though the writer had set out to record them in a satirical vein, and intended to represent Spain's military forces in the most ludicrous light. Having set down seven pages of Spanish disasters, the writer concludes: "This is enough for the present, another day will relate the rest."

1643 A.D. [2750] PLAYING CARDS. Collection of 179 engraved plates, of which 140 are playing cards. These comprise:—

Complete series of 39 plates containing representations of the 65 King of France to the accession of Louis XIV. in 1643.

Complete set of 52 playing cards of celebrated Queens, with the suit marks.

Series of 36 playing cards, representing people of various countries; the Clubs representing America, and the Spades, Asia, being complete.

Complete set of 52 playing cards of Gods and Goddesses, and representations of Classical Stories, with the suit marks.

Bound in 1 vol., 12mo, old half calf, gilt.

France, circa 1643.

£10 10s

The 13 American Playing Cards represent "Castille d'or, Popaian, Brezil, Chile, *Quivira ou Nouvelle Albion* (California), Nicaragua, Yucatan, Floride, Mexique, Peru, Virginie, Nouvelle France (Canada), and America," with a short description of each.

DISPUTE CONCERNING THE ORIGIN OF THE AMERICANS.

1644 A.D. [2751] LAET (Joannis de). **Responsio ad Dissertationem secundam Hugonis Grotii, de Origine Gentium Americanarum.**

12mo., crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by David of Paris.

Amsterdam, Louis Elsevir, 1644.

£7 10s

Sabin 38562. Willems, "Les Elzevier," 1007. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 223.

Joannes de Laet wrote one of the best early histories of America, see No. 2714 in this catalogue, Leyden, 1625. In 1642 Grotius had published at Paris his "*De Origine Gentium Americanarum*," in which he claimed that the natives of America were not of ancient origin but that they had crossed over to America from Europe. Laet wrote a refutation of this, and claimed that America had been populated from other parts of the world at a remote period. Grotius wrote a somewhat haughty reply to this, and Laet, in his turn, replied with the present volume. The discussion aroused considerable interest among savants, many other authorities taking a part in it.

EARLY INFORMATION CONCERNING CALIFORNIA AND THE CALIFORNIANS.

1645 A.D. [2752] PEREZ DE RIBAS (Father Andrés). **Historia de los Triumphos de Nuestra Santa Fee entre Gentes las mas barbaras, y fieras del Nuevo Orbe: conseguidos por los Soldados de la Milicia de la Compañia de Jesus en las Misiones de la Provincia de Nueva-España.**

Referense assimismo las Costumbres, ritos, y supersticiones que usavan estas Gentes: sus puestos, y temples: las vitorias que de algunas dellas alcançaron con las armas los Catolicos Españoles, quando les obligaron à tomarles: y las discosas muertes de veinte Religiosos de la Compañia, que en varios puestos, y a manos de varias Naciones, dieron sus vidas por la predicacion del santo Evangelio.

Folio, original vellum.

Madrid, Alonso de Paredes, 1645.

£105

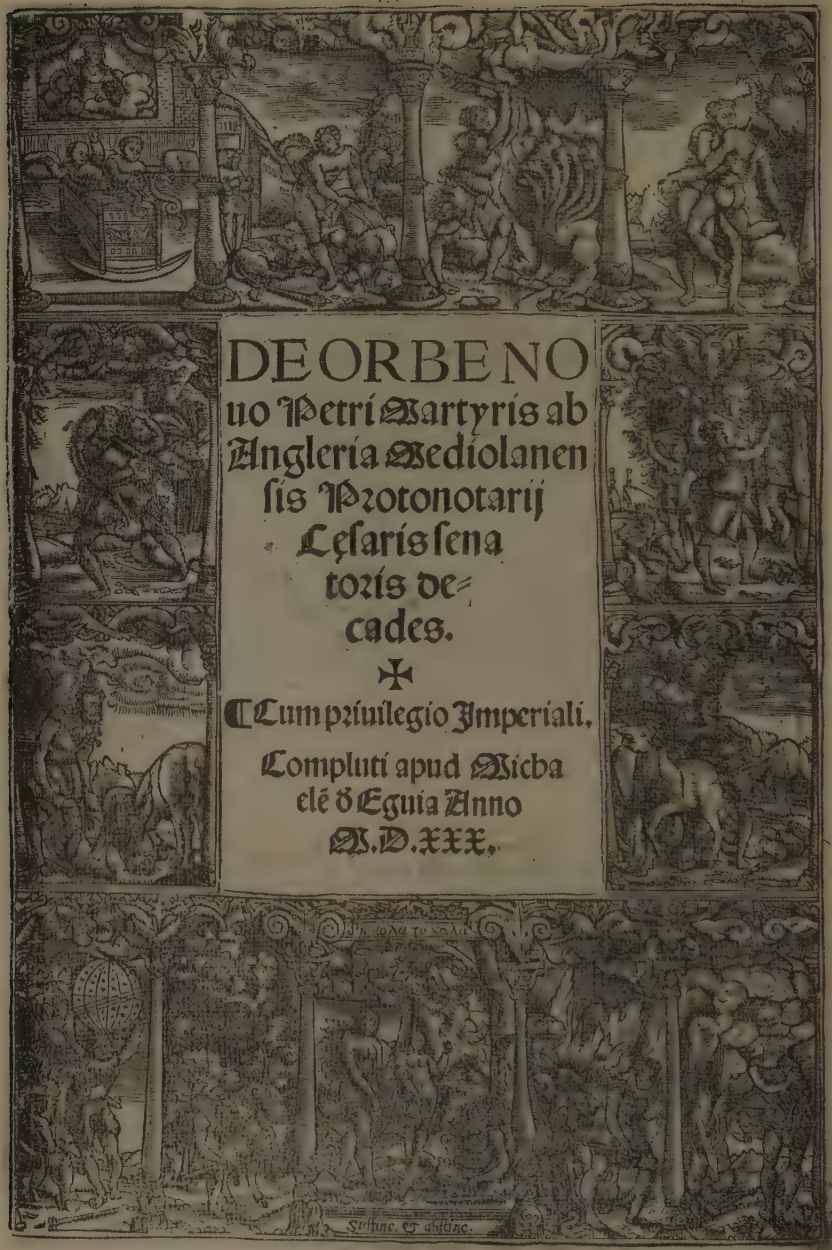
Salva 3376. Heredia 6836. Sabin 60895. Medina, 1083. Wagner 43.

An extremely interesting authentic history of the Jesuit activities in the heathen districts of Sinaloa, California and Florida, with a description of the superstitions and rites of the natives, their temples, their conquests, and conversion to Christianity.

The work is divided into twelve parts, or "books," in the first of which the author describes the province of Sinaloa, the natives, their customs, and the first entry of the Spaniards there. Book II. is devoted to the Jesuit foundation of the Sinaloa mission; book III. treats of the conversion of three of the principal tribes of natives to Catholicism; book IV. describes the Mission and conversions in the district of Rio de Mayo, Sinaloa and district; book V. describes the wars between the Spaniards and the Hiaqui natives, and their conversion; book VI. treats of the later conversions in Sinaloa; book VII. deals with the question of Missions among the barbarous peoples in general, and of the common benefits derived from them; book VIII. is devoted to the history of the Topia Mission and the conversion of its natives; book IX. describes the San Andres Mission and district; book X. describes the conversion of the Tepeguanes and their subsequent rebellion; book XI. deals with the Missions at Parras and Laguna Grande, while book XII contains an appendix to the History of the Missions in New Spain, including a long account of the martyrdom of the nine Jesuit missionaries in Florida in 1566.

Of special interest is the chapter in which the writer mentions Admiral Pedro Porter Casanate's expedition. Philip IV. had ordered him to reconnoitre the Californian lands on the Pacific, "to seek for pearls, and colonize the unknown lands and spread the Catholic Faith," and he took with him some Jesuit Missionaries on his voyage of discovery.

Previous to this, however, a Jesuit, Father Jacinto Cortes, had already trodden on Californian soil, and a letter of his, quoted in this book, describes his meeting with the natives. This Father Jacinto had been employed in the Sinaloa Missions for sixteen years, and, on the invitation of the Governor of the Province, Captain Luis Cestin de Cañas, accompanied him in a small vessel across the Gulf of California in 1642, taking with him a few soldiers from the Sinaloa



DE ORBE NO
uo Petri Martyris ab
Angleria Mediolanen
sis Protonotarij
Cesaris sena
toris de
cades.



Cum privilegio Imperiali.
Compluti apud Micha
elē d'Eguia Anno
M.D.XXX.

Title-page from
PETER MARTYR. DE ORBE NOVO.
Alcala, 1530.
See Item No. 2605.

Perez de Ribas (Father Andres)—*continued.*

garrison. The Father wrote a full account of this expedition to the Provincial, stating that they arrived in July, but owing to contrary winds and tides, they took a short cut and "sighted the islands of California. We left Baibachilato, and coasting past the port of San Ignacio, we came upon a hillock which is in the middle of the sea, not more than twenty leagues from San Ignacio. We continued to the west, and before we had lost sight of Sinaloa, the Californias came into view. We landed at the port, which has been named the port of St. Joseph, where there are some friendly Indians. Passing all the creeks and bays, we came to the one which they call La Paz, about forty leagues. All the Indians gathered together, as friendly as if they were from Sinaloa. On this coast, as far as San Barnabé, there must be something like a thousand of them, all fisherman, their food being mainly shellfish.

"These simple people, orderly in their habits, for there are no drunkards amongst them, and they each have but one wife, are very peaceful, and only wage war against the tribe known as the Guaicuras, who live in the islands on the opposite coast, and these Guaicuras wish to eject them from their land and take possession of La Paz. The arms of the Californians are large bows and arrows, with flint, but without poisonous herbs for, although this is to be found here, they do not know it, or use it. . . .

"These Indians have been assisted against the Guaicuras by the Spaniards who have recently effected an entry in those lands. In fact, as soon as the Spaniards go there, they come in search of them, bringing them fish and fruit from Pitahayas, and requesting them to fire their arquebuses at the Guaicuras—and are very happy when their request is complied with. Once we formed a procession, carrying the Image of the Virgin, chanting our Litanies, and they accompanied us, Indian women and men—more than two hundred of them—with their bows and arrows, thinking that we were going to make war upon the Guaicuras. . . . This land is poor in water and other supplies, but there is a lagoon of drinking water. And when these islands are colonised, it will be necessary to start with the Guaicura territory, in order to provide sustenance for the islands, which is where all the pearl fisheries exist. We have bartered for a few of these, which the Captain is sending to his Excellency, so that he may see some of the fruits of this country. The reason why there are so few (pearls) to send, is because the Indians had hurried away to their caves owing to the heavy rains. We returned after having spent a month there. What I think about this country is: that it seems very extensive, another new world, or another New Spain. If God disposes that we should teach these people, I offer my services; indeed it is precisely this which has brought me from the College of Mexico, and no other wish."

Porter Casanate's expedition, according to this writer's account, started the following year (1643), the Admiral taking with him some priests of the Company of Jesus, at the request of the Viceroy, the Conde de Salvatierra, "and because he was particularly fond of this Order." The Provincial of the day stated that it was given to the "sons" of Ignatius (Loyola) to introduce Catholicism in those remote western American regions, and, some forty years later, another famous Jesuit, Father Kino, the "Apostle of California," firmly established the faith in the country which was still considered an island.

"Father Perez de Ribas went to Sinaloa, himself, in 1604, and actively engaged in Missionary enterprises. In 1617, with Tomas Basilio, he first undertook a Mission to the Yaquis. In 1620 he returned to Mexico as Rector of the Colegio Maximo, and in 1640 became Provincial. In 1646 he was in Rome as Procurador of the Mexican Province, but in 1648 he returned to Mexico, where he died seven years later."

THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONARIES LEAVE FLORIDA.

- 1645 A.D. [2753] [FRANCISCAN ORDER.]** *Renuncia que hizo la Religión de nuestro Padre S. Francisco de todas las Doctrinas y Conversiones que tiene en la Nueva España é Islas Filipinas.*

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

(Convent of San Juan de los Reyes), Toledo, 9th June, 1645. **£25**

Medina (Bibliographia Española de Las Islas Filipinas) No. 164.

A declaration, addressed to the King of Spain by the General of the Franciscan Order, claiming recognition for the Franciscans as the spiritual pioneers in Florida, Zacatecas, Guatemala, Yucatan and the Philippines, and renouncing all their work in the "Spiritual vineyards" there, in view of certain apostolic briefs which had been obtained "by sinister means" for their disturbance and annoyance. He requests that the Franciscans should be provided with a free passage back to Spain.

- 1645 A.D. [2754] Libre de Consolat dels fets Maritims ara novament corregit.**

With woodcut of a ship on title and a fine woodcut in text.

Folio, calf.

Barcelona, Sebastian de Cormellas, 1645.

£15 15s

MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF THE BEST EARLY HISTORY OF CHILE.

- 1646 A.D. [2755] OVALLE** (P. Alonso de). *Historica Relacion del Reyno de Chile, y de las misiones, y ministerios que exercita en el Compañia de Jesus.*

With a curious engraved folding map of the Southern half of South America, including Chile and the Argentine; engraved plan of Santiago and 13 engraved plates of Indian customs, costumes, games, etc.; 21 engraved plates of portraits of the principal Spaniards who had conquered or governed in Chile; 18 full-page woodcuts, comprising views of various Jesuit colleges in Chile, map of the Chiloe Archipelago, and views or plans of Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Quintero, Concepcion, Islands of Santa Maria and Mocha; and 2 extra plates.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, fine copy in contemporary brown morocco, gilt back, sides, & edges, with the Arms of the Grand Duke of Tuscany on the sides; from the Beckford Library.

Rome, Francisco Cavallo, 1646.

£52 10s

Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., p. 244.

Sabin 57972. Medina, "Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena," No. 118.

The editions in Spanish and Italian of this celebrated work were published

Ovalle (P. Alonso de)—continued.

simultaneously at Rome. The Spanish edition is, however, the more complete, and contains the series of interesting portraits not found in the Italian issue.

"Alonso de Ovalle became more widely known than most of the early Colonial historians, partly from the fact that his 'history of Chile' was one of the first Chilean books of which translations were published in Europe.

"The author writes as if addressing readers who were entirely ignorant of his subject. He treats extensively of the natural features of the country, the soil, the rivers, the lakes and mountains. He presents statistics of agricultural products, of the output of the mines, of the plants, fishes and birds. The author's plan of his work is set forth in his preface where he announces the principal topics of the several books; 'The first and second books will show the natural state of the kingdom of Chile, both as to its climate and products; the third will describe the qualities of its first inhabitants; the fourth and fifth will describe the first entrance of the Spaniards into it, and the conquest of it by them; the sixth will contain the various events of the war; the seventh will show the first means of peace attempted by Father Lewis de Valdivia; the last, the first means of planting the Christian faith and its propagation among the Indians.'

"Soon after his arrival in Chile, he was ordained priest, and entered with zeal upon the work of his ministry. He undertook the moral and religious instruction of the negroes, and on Sundays preached in the public square of the town. He also went as a missionary to the Indians in various parts of Chile, and had unrealized projects of more extensive work, when the authorities of his order directed him to take up the duties of a professor of philosophy. A little later he was appointed rector of the Seminario at Santiago. His reputation for learning and religious devotion increased, and when a few years later it became necessary to treat with the general of the Society concerning questions relating to the vice-province of Chile, the members of the order in Chile resolved unanimously to send Alonso de Ovalle to Rome. He undertook the journey by way of Lima and Panama. At Lima he found that his reputation as a preacher and an orator had preceded him, and the people pressed with gratification to hear him. From Italy, Ovalle went to Madrid where he was received by the monarch. Returning in 1650 he embarked for Chile by way of Panama. At Piata, not meeting there the ship he expected to take him to Callao, he set out over land for Lima, over an almost trackless region, with little preparation for meeting his need for food and water. He arrived in Lima suffering under a violent fever, from which he died a few days later." (Adapted from Dr. Moses' "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America").

1646 A.D. [2756] ——— Ditto. The Italian Edition.

Historica Relatione del Regno di Cile, e delle missioni, e ministerii che esercita in quelle la Compagnia di Gesu.

Engraved folding map of Chile and the Argentine; 14 engraved plates, including the plan of Santiago; and 18 full-page woodcuts of Jesuit colleges, ports, etc.

4to, old half roan, m. e.

Rome, Appresso Francesco Cavalli, 1646.

£25

Sabin No. 57971. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., p. 244.

88462

1647 A.D. [2757] [WARD (Nath.).] The Simple Cöbler of Aggavvam in America. Willing to mend his native Country, lamentably tattered, both in the upper-Leather and sole, with all the honest stitches he can take. And as willing never to be paid for his work, by Old English wonted pay. It is his Trade to patch all the year long, gratis. Therefore I pray Gentlemen keep your Purses. By Theodore de la Guard.

With a decorative printed border.

4to, 48 pp., full levant morocco, by Rivière.

London, John Dever & Robert Ibbitson, for Stephen Bowtell, 1647.

£8 8s

No copy of this issue in the Church Catalogue. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 256.

In 1633 Nathaniel Ward had his living taken away by Archbishop Laud, on account of his puritan views, and in 1634 he emigrated to Massachusetts, and settled as Minister at a place called Agawam, soon afterwards renamed Ipswich. He joined with the Rev. John Cotton of Boston in framing the first code of laws established in New England, which were passed by the General Court in 1641 under the title of "Body of Liberties." Six hundred acres of land granted him at Haverhill he afterwards gave to the University of Cambridge, Mass. During his stay in New England he took an important part in its history. Early in 1645 Ward began writing "The Simple Cöbler of Aggavvam," a prose satire of the time, which he sent to England, and which immediately became popular, and will always associate his name with early American literature. He returned to England in 1646.

Ward was famous for his wit, also for his judgment and gravity, but a becoming gentleness scarcely seems to have been one of his strong points. It was the period of the Irish Massacres, and in "A Word of Ireland" at the end of this present work, he remarks "Cursed bee hee that maketh not his Sword starke drunk with Irish blood." He was fond of introducing short rhymes into his works such as the following, which he attributes to a lady living somewhere with the Queen of Bohemia!

"The world is full of care, much like unto a buble,
Women, and care, and care and women, and women and care and trouble."

A perfect copy, but somewhat stained by age.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS FOR AMERICAN INFORMATION.

1647-1652 A.D. [2758] *Escrivense los sucesos de la Europa . . . e Provisiones para Indias.*

A series of Spanish News-sheets sent out from Spain to America, giving the contemporary social and political news in Europe; and the diplomatic, ecclesiastical and other appointments in Spanish America.

(Together) 50 pp., folio.

(Spain, 1647-1652).

£15 15s

These quaint examples of early journalism, giving European news for the information of Spanish officials in America, contain some extraordinarily interesting items of social and historical importance. Dramatic point is given to the contemporary report of Charles I.'s trial: "Horrible things are happening in Great Britain, to which there is no parallel in history. . . . Parliament, now lord of the kingdom, has formed an army of which Thomas Fairfax is General.

. . . Unspeakable things have been witnessed against the King, who on Tuesday, the 9th February, '46, was beheaded on the block in front of the Palace in the city of London, in view of the populace, and in consequence of a sentence passed by 150 men nominated by Parliament to enquire into the case. Two hours later it was proclaimed that anyone speaking of the Prince of Wales as King of England, or Ireland, would be regarded as a traitor; he was to be known solely as Charles Stuart. . . . At the end of April '49, the Government proclaimed a Republic, depriving the heirs of the late King for ever of their kingdom."

There is, in addition, much interesting news of Europe, Mexico, Peru, etc.

A FAMOUS DUTCH SERIES OF VOYAGES.

1648 A.D. [2759] *HARTGERTS (Joost). Oost-Indische Voyagien door dien Begin en Voortgangh, van de Vereenighde Nederlandsche Geotroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie. Vervatende de voornaemste Reysen, bz de Inwoonderen der selver Provintien derwaerts ghedaen, etc.*

With 11 engraved plates, each containing 6 illustrations, and a shipping vignette on each of the 17 title-pages.

16 parts in 1 vol, 4to, vellum.

Amsterdam, Joost Hartgerts, 1648.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXII.)

£85

Stevens's Nuggets 1339. Sabin 30680. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., pp. 261-2.

"This extraordinary Collection of Voyages is sometimes called the "Dutch De Bry" or the "Dutch Hulsius"; for in beauty of execution and intrinsic interest it rivals both of those famous collections. In point of rarity there is no comparison; this being scarcely known to bibliographers. How many parts Hartgerts published is even now uncertain, although the most active research

(Continued over)

Hartgerts (Joost)—continued.

has been made by collectors of Voyages and Travels for many years. The parts were probably issued and sold separately, and their collection into sets, with a collective title, preface, etc., was an afterthought. This collection has an advantage over De Bry and Hulsius, that many of the voyages are in the language in which they were originally written, while most of those by De Bry and Hulsius are translations."

The preliminary leaves contain: engraved general title, with inscription "Oost en Westindische Voyagien: met de Beschrijvingen van Indien"; printed general title; and 20 pages of preface and list of contents. The 16 voyages, each with separate title-page containing a vignette of two ships, and separate pagination (with two exceptions), comprise:—

I. *Verhael van de eerste Schip-Vaert der Hollandische ende Zeeusche Schepen, door't Way-gat, by Noorden Noorwegen, Moscovien ende Tartarien om, na de Coninckrijcken Cathay ende China. Met drie Schepen uyt Texel gezeylt in den Jare 1594.* Title; 1 plate; and 57 pp.

II. *Eerste Schip-Vaert der Hollanders naer Oost-Indien, etc.* Title; 1 plate; and 102 pp.

III. *Waerachtigh Verhael van de Schip-vaert op Oost-Indien, Ghedaen by de acht Schepen, onder den Heer Admiraal Jacob van Neck, en de Vice-Admiraal Wybrand van Warwijck, van Amsterdam gezeylt in den jare 1598. Hier achter is aen-ghevoeght de Voyage van Sebald de Weert, naer de Strate Magalanes.* Title; 1 plate; and pp. 3-92.

IV. *Wonderlijke Voyage, by de Hollanders gedaen, door de Strate Magalanes, ende voorts den gantschen kloot des Aertbodems om, met vier Schepen: onder den Admiraal Olivier van Noort, uytghevaren anno 1598.* Title; 1 plate; and pp. 3-88.

V. *Historis Journael van de Voyage gedaen met 3 Schepen uyt Zeelant naer d' Oost-Indien onder het beleyt van den Commandeur Joris van Spilbergen, syn eerste Reyse. Indien jare 1601-4. Etc.* Title; 1 plate; and pp. 3-96.

VI. *Journael, ende Historische Verhael, van de treffelijke Reyse, gedaen naer Oost-Indien, ende China, met elf Schepen. Door den Manhaften Admiraal Cornelis Matelief de Jonge . . . 1605-8. Etc.* Title; 1 plate; and 142 pp.

VII. *Wonderlijke Historische ende Journaelsche aenteyckeningh, van't ghene Pieter van den Broecke, op sijne Reysen, soo van Cabo Verde, Angola, Gunea, Oost-Indien; etc.* Title; 1 plate; and pp. 3-112.

VIII. *Oost-en West-Indische Voyage, door de Strate Magalanes naer de Moluques, met ses Schepen onder den Commandeur Ioris Spilbergen, als mede de wonderlijke Reyse ghedaen door Willem Cornelisz Schouten van Hoorn, en Jacob le Maire, in 1615-17. Etc.* Title; 1 plate; pp. ii., 5-66.

IX. *Journael ofte Beschrijvinge van de wonderlijke Reyse, ghedaen door Willem Cornelisz Schouten van Hoorn. In de Iaren 1615-17. Hoe hy bezuyden de Straet Magallanes eenen nieuwen doorganck gevonden heeft, etc.* Title and pp. 68-120.

X. *Journael van de Nassausche Vloot, ofte Beschrijvingh van de Voyage om den gantschen Aert-Kloot, Gedaen met elf Schepen: onder't beleydt van den Admiraal Iaques l'Heremite, en de Vice-Admiral Gheen Huygen Schapenham, 1623-26. Noch is hier by gevoegt een Beschrijvinge vande Keegeeringe van Peru, door Pedro de Madriga, geboren tot Lima. Als mede een verhael van PEDRO*

Hartgerts (Joost)—continued.

FERNANDEZ DE QUIR, aengaende de ontdeckinge van't onbekent AUSTRIA, syn grooten Rijkdom ende vruchtbaerheyt. Title; 1 plate; and pp. 1-33; 36-46; 49-67; 60-76.

XI. *Journal ofte Gedenckwaerdige beschrijvinge* van de Oost-Indische Reyse van Willem Ysbrantsz Bontekoe van Hoorn. Title; 1 plate; pp. ii., 58.

XII. *Journal ofte Beschrijvinghe van de reyse ghedaen by den Commandeur Dirck Albertsz.* Raven, na Spitsbergen, in den Jare 1639, ten dienste vande E. Heeren Bewindt-hebbers van de Groenlandtsche Compagnie tot Hoorn. Title; and pp. 60-76.

XIII. *Ongeluckige Voyagie, van't Schip Batavia*, nae Oost-Indien: Uytgevaeren onder de E. François Pelsaert. Title; 1 plate; pp. 1-40; pp. (xxii).

XIV. *Generale Beschrijvinge van Indien* . . . Door Johan van Twist. Title and 94 pp.

XV. *Beschrijvinghe van het Machtigh Coninckrijcke Japan*, Vervattende den aert en eygenscapen van't Landt, manieren der Volckeren, als mede hare grouwelijcke wreedtheyt teghen de Roomsche Christenen, gesteldt Door François Caron. Title and 78 pp.

1648 A.D. [2760] SCHOUTEN (William Cornelisz). **Journal ofte Beschrijvinghe van de wonderlijcke Reyse, gedaen door Willem Cornelisz. Schouten, van Hoorn, inde Jaren 1615, 1616, en 1617.**

Woodcut on the title, and 7 finely engraved folding maps and plates.

Small 4to. Fine copy in levant morocco, gilt, g. e. by Bedford.

Hoorn, Isaac Willemsz, 1648.

£17 10s

Sabin 77930. Bartlett, No. 655.

A new and improved edition, augmented by extracts from three other journals of the same voyage, and by various vocabularies from Le Maire's journal on pages 53-56. All of the nine plates were newly engraved on copper after those of the original edition; in addition there are several small woodcuts in the text.

Very fine copy of a rare and important edition, which formerly belonged to Wm. Hazlitt. See footnote to the English Edition of 1619.

1648 A.D. [2761] Capitulaciones de la Paz hecha entre el Rey nuestro Señor, y los Estados Unidos de las Provincias de Olanda.

With woodcut Royal Coat-of-Arms on title.

Madrid, Domingo Garcia y Morras, 1648.

£5 5s

The text of the Peace Treaty entered into between Philip IV. of Spain and the Netherlands, at Madrid, 3rd March, 1648. By this Treaty, it was convened that Spain and Holland should retain their sovereignty over their respective possessions in the towns, forts, etc., in the East and West Indies and American coasts; the Dutch possessions in Brazil to include all those places which had been taken from them by the Portuguese since 1641.

1648 A.D. [2762] LOSA (Francisco). **Vida que el siervo de dios Gregorio Lopez hizo en Algunos Lugares de la neuva Espana. Principalmente en el Pueblo de Santa Fé.**

With engraved portrait of Gregorio Lopez and additions by Luis Muñoz.

Small 4to, old vellum. (Somewhat worn). 1.

Madrid, Francisco Nieto, 1648.

£2 2s

Sabin 42576. Salva 3465. Medina 1120. Bailett, Bibliotheca Americi, Vol. II., p. 264.

Gregorio Lopez was born in Madrid, on 4th July. He is said to have been of noble lineage, though some doubt exists as to his proper surname. He took the name of Lopez to disguise his family's identity. At an early age he went to Navarre, where he lived with a hermit in great poverty for six years. His father went in search of him, and finally ran him to earth at his hermitage, bringing him back to Valladolid, where the Court then resided, and got him an appointment as Court page, much against his will. Court life not appealing to him, and being anxious to follow the life of a recluse, he proceeded to New Spain about 1563, and after visiting Veracruz, went on to Mexico. Altogether he spent some 33 years in New Spain, "in solitude and sanctity," and died on 20th July, 1596. He is not to be confused with a native Chinese Dominican, Gregorio Lopez, who graduated at Manila, and became Bishop of Nanking, where he died in 1670.

1648 A.D. [2762a] NECK (Jacob van), **WARWYCK** (Wybrand van), & **WEERT** (Sebald de). **Waerachtigh Verhael van de Schip-vaert op Oost-Indien, Ghedaen by de acht Schepen, onder den Heer Admiraal Jacob van Neck, en de Vice-Admiraal Wybrand van Warwijck, van Amsterdam gezeylt in den jare 1598.**

Hier achter is aen-ghevoeght de Voyagie van Sebald de Weert, naer de Strate Magalanes.

Woodcut of two sailing ships on title, & folding plate containing 6 engraved views.

Small 4to, half calf.

Amsterdam, Joost Hartgerts, 1648.

£10 10s

Sabin 46712.

Sebald de Weerdt left the Meuse on June 27, 1598, and proceeded first with the expedition against the Cape Verde Is., being himself instrumental in the capture of the Is. of Santiago. At Cape Lope Gonzalez he was nearly murdered by the natives. He next sailed across to the Straits of Magellan and for a long time tried unsuccessfully to make his way into the Pacific Ocean and so to the E. Indies, but the storms continually drove him back. Whilst in the Straits he met the expedition under Olivier de Noort. Finally he decided to return, after the loss of his other vessels. On the way back he discovered three small islands off the Falkland Is. which he named Sebald's Is., and which were afterwards renamed the Jason Is. by Macbride.

The expedition under Neck and Warwyck was to Madagascar, Ceylon (renamed by Warwyck Mauritius), Bantam, the Moluccas, Java, Amboyna, etc.

THE ORIGINAL SPANISH EDITION.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS THE DESCENDANTS OF THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

1649 A.D. [2763] MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL. *Esperança de Israel. Obra, ... da curiosidad conpuesta por Menasseh Ben Israel Theologo, ... philosopho Hebreo. Trata del admirable esparzimiento de los diez Tribus, y su infalible reduccion con losdemas, a la patria: con muchos puntos, y Historias curiosas, y declaracion de varias Prophecias, por el Author rectamente interpretadas, Dirigido a los señores Parnassim del K. K. de Talmud Tora.*

Original Spanish Edition. 12mo, original vellum.

Amsterdam, Samuel ben Israel Soeiro, Año 5410. (A.D. 1649).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXIII.).

£105

Sabin 44191. Not in the Church Catalogue (which only contains the English Translation of 1650).

Fine copy of the Original Edition of this exceedingly scarce and valuable work.

This book endeavours to prove that the lost Tribes of Israel were to be found in America, and was also written for the purpose of obtaining the re-admission of the Jews into England.

Manasseh Ben Israel was born at La Rochelle about 1604, soon after which his parents moved to Amsterdam. Here he was brought up under Isaac Uzziel of Fez, the rabbi of the new congregation, Neveh Shalom, whom he succeeded in 1620. He became distinguished as one of the best orators of the Amsterdam pulpit, and founded the first Hebrew printing press in Holland. Finding it difficult to obtain a proper living for himself and family, he decided to go to Brazil, but a post being offered him in Holland, he remained.

Manasseh was profoundly interested in Messianic problems, and, coming into contact with Antonio de Montesinos (Aaron Levi) in 1644, became convinced that the North American Indians were the lost Ten Tribes. He was also convinced that the restoration of the Holy Land to the Jews could not be accomplished until they had spread into and inhabited every part of the world. He entered into correspondence with Queen Christina of Sweden for obtaining their admission there, but his chief attention was directed to obtaining their re-admission into England. He sent his son Samuel and his nephew David Dormido to consult with Cromwell in the matter, but later went to London himself, and, although he was not directly successful in his mission, he obtained the important admission that there was nothing in English law to forbid their entry. His "Hope of Israel" was written for the purpose of obtaining this favour, and also for the purpose of putting forward his ideas on the identity of the North American Indians. It was first written in Spanish, and then translated into Latin and English, and met with great favour in England.

1649 A.D. [2763a] AMSTERDAMS DAM-PRAETJE, van Wat Outs en wat Nieuws en Wat vreemts.

Small 4to, half calf.

Amsterdam, Ian van Soest, 1649.

£5 10s

Sabin 1351. Asher's "New Netherland Bibliography," 263.

The title reads in translation, "Amsterdam's Street-Talk, on Something Old, Something New, and Something Strange." The work itself relates largely to Brazil, also to New Netherlands (New York), the Dutch West India Company, etc. A certain Mr. van Beeck and a Mr. Ray meet in the great square of Amsterdam and after some conversation are joined by Señor Francisco, a Portuguese, and then discuss the recent peace with Portugal, the affairs of the West India Co., and the charges brought against the King of Portugal, who is defended by Señor Francisco. Meanwhile an Englishman, Mr. Man, appears. He is a director of the W. India Co., and was an actual personage then living. When he speaks concerning the King of Portugal, Señor Francisco reminds him of the execution of Charles I. by the English Parliament and goes on to prove the impossibility of the King of Portugal being able to fulfil the demands of Holland, and that the W. India Company were really at fault. The Englishman goes away and a certain Mr. Onkelbloet arrives. He speaks at length on the W. India Co., and enumerates the cruelties and acts of mismanagement of their agents, and states that it will never prosper.

1649 A.D. [2764] [BRAZIL] Examen vande Valsche Resolutie vande Heeren Burgemeesters ende Raden tot Amsterdam. Op't stuck vande West-Indische Compagnie.

4to, 36 pp., half calf.

Amsterdam. Abraham de Bruyn, 1649.

£3 10s

Sabin 23344. Asher 253. Bartlett, No. 662.

The title reads in translation "Examination of the false Resolution of the Burgomasters and Common Council of Amsterdam, on the question of the West India Company."

1649-55 A.D. [2765] GONZALEZ DAVILA (Gil). Teatro Ecclesiastico de la Primitiva Iglesia de las Indias Occidentales, Vidas de sus Arzobispos, Obispos, y Cosas Memorables de sus sedes.

With the scarce folding map of Mechoacan; and various woodcut Coats-of-Arms of various cities and districts of Spanish America, in the text.

2 vols., folio, half calf.

Madrid, (secretly printed), 1650.

£24

Medina, Nos. 1133 and 1235. Sabin 18777. Bartlett, No. 667.

A scarce and extremely interesting work, containing accounts of the first Church Establishments in Spanish America, and other important matters relating to its early history, as the introduction of arts and letters, printing, etc. The accounts of the various races of Indians, their creeds and manners, are also highly valuable. At page 23 of Vol. I., Davila notices the introduction of printing into Mexico in 1522, mentions the first printer, Juan Pablos, and states that the first book printed in America was the well-known Scala Paradisi of Joannes Climacus.

SECRETLY PRINTED.

1650 A.D. [2766] **PALAFX Y MENDOZA** (Juan). **Virtudes del Indio, è naturaleza y costumbres de los Indios de Nueva Espana.**

Original Edition.

4to, old calf, gilt Arms of the Marques de Caracena on upper cover.

Madrid, (secretly published), 1650.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXIV.).

£175

Salva 3373. Bartlett, No. 671.

An address from the famous Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles to the King of Spain, in which he discourses upon the character and abilities of the Mexican Indians, whose cause he champions: "The Indians are the vassals who have cost the Crown the least, yet they are not the ones who have helped least to enrich the Crown"; and are therefore worthy of Royal protection.

Leclerc cites the French edition of 1672, which is a "translation of the valuable Memorial of the celebrated bishop. *The original edition is an excessively rare book.*"

Palafox was second to Las Casas in making known to the Spanish government the unfortunate condition of the Indians, and demanded of it an effort to ameliorate their condition. His zeal and humanity are shown in this appeal to the King, to whom his work is addressed. The work was printed secretly, without title, date, or indication where printed, and is very rare.

The rarity and importance of this work in all inquiries relative to the interesting and much abused aboriginal people of Mexico requires a statement of its contents, which its very brief title conveys no idea of. It is divided into 21 chapters, preceded by an Introductory Address to the King. The object of the work, whose title is "Virtues of the Indian," is a panegyric of this people.

(1) On the worthiness of the Indians to enjoy Your Majesty's protection, in view of the meekness with which they accepted the religion of Christ with the Catholic banners.

(2) How much the Indians deserve Your Majesty's protection in view of the fervour with which they practise the Christian religion.

(3) How much the Indians deserve Your Majesty's protection on account of the mildness with which they came under the dominion of your Royal Crown, and their constant fidelity.

(4) On the courage and vigour of the Indians, and that their loyalty and submission to Your Majesty's Crown are not due to any oppression, but to their virtue.

(5) How worthy the Indians are of Royal protection for the utility of their services to the Crown of Spain.

(6) On the innocence of the Indians, and how they are generally free from the vices of tyranny, ambition, envy, avarice, wrath and covetousness, gambling, blasphemy, oaths and complaints.

(7) Of the three other vices: sensuality, gluttony and laziness, which Indians are inclined to indulge in.

(8) On the poverty of the Indian.

(9) On the patience of the Indian.

(10) On the liberality of the Indian.

(Continued over)

Palafox y Mendoza (Juan)—*continued*.

- (11) On the honesty of the Indian.
- (12) On the Indian's frugality in food.
- (13) On the obedience of the Indian.
- (14) On the discretion and elegance of the Indian.
- (15) On the sharpness and wit of the Indian.
- (16) On the industry of the Indian, particularly in mechanical arts.
- (17) On the justice of the Indian.
- (18) On the bravery of the Indian.
- (19) On the humility, courtesy, silence and skill of the Indian.
- (20) On the cleanliness of the Indian and his peacefulness.
- (21) In which replies are given to objections which may be raised.

1650 A.D. [2767] SOLER OVANDO (Francisco de). Letter signed (in Spanish) to the King of Spain (Philip IV.) referring to the payment of money from America due to Doña Lucia Joseph Flores y Montenegro, widow of Don Pedro Joseph de Ovando.

There is a marginal note: "Hagasse offio. [" Issue official document "] which appears to be in the King's autograph.

i page. folio.

Madrid, 25th July, 1650.

£5 5s

PRINTED IN PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES.

1650-60 A.D. [2768] Alegaciones en favor del Clero, Estado Ecclesiastico, i Secular, Españoles, è Indios del Obispado de la Puebla de los Angeles. Sobre las Doctrinas, que en execucion del S. Concilio de Trento, Cedulas, i Provisiones Reales, removiò en èl su Ilustrissimo Obispo Don Juan de Palafox i Mendoza, del Consejo de su Magestad, i del Real de las Indias, el año de 1640, en el Pleito con las sagradas Religiones de S. Domingo, S. Francisco, i S. Agustin.

Folio, full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e. by Bedford.

(Puebla de los Angeles, Francisco Robledo, circa 1650-60). £63

Not in Medina "La Imprenta en Puebla de los Angeles." or "La Imprenta en Mexico." Not in Sabin. Palau, "Manual del Librero," Vol. I., p. 41.

This extremely scarce work relates to the disputes among the members of the Dominican, Franciscan, and Augustinian Orders in Mexico, in which the celebrated Bishop of Puebla, Palafox y Mendoza, took a prominent part. It appears to be one of the earliest works printed at Puebla de los Angeles, by the printer of the secret papers of the Inquisition there, Francisco Robledo. There were a large number of works printed in Mexico relating to these disputes, the majority of which were privately issued in extremely small numbers, and although many of them have very little historical value, they are of considerable interest as examples of early Mexican Imprints. Others, however, do include much valuable historical material relating to Spain and Spanish America, and important genealogical references to noble families.

- 1651 A.D. [2768a] BULKELEY (Peter).** **The Gospel-Covenant; or the Covenant of Grace opened. Preached in Concord in New-England.**
Small thick 4to, old calf.

London, Matthew Simmons, 1651.

£1 10s

Sabin 9097. In the preliminary leaves the work contains a two-page address
"To the Church and Congregation at Concord in New-England."

- 1653 A.D. [2769] ROSS (Alexander).** **A View of all Religions in the World, from the Creation, to these times. Together with a Discovery of all Known Heresies in all Ages and Places.**

Engraved portrait, and Printed and Engraved Titles.

FIRST EDITION. 16mo, morocco, gilt, g. e.

London, James Young, 1653.

£3 3s

Sabin 73313.

Includes an account of the Religions of America, with sections on the Religions of Virginia, Florida, Mexico, South America, Brazil, Peru, Haiti, etc.

- 1654 A.D. [2770] FLECKNO (Richard).** **A Relation of Ten Years Travells in Europe, Asia, Affrique, and America. All by way of Letters occasionally written to divers noble Personages, from place to place; And continued to this present year, with divers other Historical, Moral, and Poetical pieces of the same Author.**

12mo, original calf (slightly repaired).

London, Printed for the Author, (1654).

£21

Bartlett, No. 770. Sabin 24684.

"The most interesting and scarce of all the author's productions." "Richard Fleckno, the poet, is said to have been an Irishman and a Roman Catholic Priest. From his own account of his travels, it appears that he went abroad in 1640, and spent three or four years in the Low Countries. He travelled to Rome in 1645, where, as he says, he was chiefly occupied with pictures and statues. From Rome he made a voyage to Constantinople about 1647, and afterwards went to Portugal, and from there paid a visit to Brazil in 1648. Thence he returned to Flanders and to England. At Rome he was visited by the famous Andrew Marvell, who described him in 'Fleckno, an English Priest at Rome,' and gives a quaint description of his extreme leanness, his narrow lodging up three pairs of stairs, and his appetite for reciting his own poetry." Dryden also wrote concerning him, in his satire "Mac Flecknoe." Fleckno's works were printed for private circulation, and are therefore very rare.

Pages 59-84 relate to Brazil, and contain the following headings:—Of his Sea Voyage from Lisbon to the Brasils; Of our Arrival to St. Sebastians, or the Rio de Janaro in Brasil; Of Brasil in general; Of the Town; Of the Country; Of the Fruit Trees, and Plants; Of their Beasts; Of their Fowl; Of their Insects, or lesser sort of Animals; Of their Salvages, or Natives of Brasil; Commodities of the Country; The Starrs and Heavens of the other Hemisphere; Letter to Father John Pererio, Jesuit in Brasil; Letter to Cardinal Fra. Barba from Brasil.

Owing to faulty spacing by the printer, the catchwords of two leaves have been cut into.

1655 A.D. [2771] Noticia de las Invasiones que las Armas de Inglaterra han hecho en las Indias. Feliz suceso que las Reales de Espana han tenido en su Defensa.

4to, (title and 33 pp.)' rough calf.

Madrid, viuda del Lic. Juan Martin del Barrio, 1655.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXV.).

£35

Not in Salva, Heredia, Gallardo, Sabin, Medina, or the Church Catalogue. A rare contemporary description of the attack on Spanish America by Cromwell's fleet under Admiral William Penn, and the defence of the garrison at Santo Domingo under the governorship of D. Bernardino de Meneses, Conde de Peñalba.

The author commences by giving an account of the Island of Santo Domingo, or Haiti, its position and administration, then describes the manœuvres of the English Fleet in the West Indies, and a full account of the disastrous attack on Haiti and of the Spanish victory there. Finally he describes the manœuvres of Admiral Blake's fleet off the coast of Spain.

On 13th April, 1655, Admiral Penn landed an army of 7,000 men, under the command of General Venables, about thirty miles west of the city of St. Domingo. Their attack on the city was "shamefully repulsed" by a small body of Spanish lancers, and they were obliged to re-embark. The failure was undoubtedly due to the bad leadership of Venables and his staff. Penn now sailed to Jamaica, which island he captured without resistance. There was the greatest rejoicings throughout Spain on the news of their victory at Santo Domingo, although their contemporary reports make very little mention of the loss of Jamaica.

1655 A.D. [2772] MENESES BRACAMONTE (Bernardino de, Conde de Peñalba. *Relacion de la Vitoria que han tenido las Armas de su Magestad (Dios le guarde) en la ciudad de S. Domingo, Isla Española, contra la Armada Inglesa de Cuillermo Pen. Embiada por Don B., etc. Presidente de la Real Audiencia de aquella ciudad, Governador y Capitan General à Guerra de dicha Isla.* Printed Report (in Spanish) of the victory of the Spanish arms against "the English Fleet of William Penn" at S. Domingo, Isla Española. Forwarded by the Governor of that Island.

4 pp., folio (double columns), half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Madrid, Julian de Paredes, 1655.

£12 12s

Medina No. 1250. Not in Sabin.

This interesting "relation" is signed at the end by F. Facundo y Carvajal, the Public and Provincial Notary of Santo Domingo and Hispaniola, and relates the unsuccessful attempt of the English, under Admiral Wm. Penn (father of the founder of Pennsylvania), to capture Santo Domingo from the Spaniards. On 13th April, 1655, Admiral Penn landed an Army of 7,000 men, under the command of General Venables, about thirty miles west of the city of St. Domingo. Their attack on the city was "shamefully repulsed" by a small body of Spanish lancers, and they were obliged to re-embark. The failure was undoubtedly due to the bad leadership of Venables and his staff. However, the expedition next sailed to Jamaica, which island was taken without resistance.

- 1655 A.D. [2773] SHEPARD** (Thomas, Pastor of the Church of Christ at Cambridge in New-England). **Theses Sabbaticae, or, the Doctrine of the Sabbath, wherein the Sabbaths Morality, Change, Beginning, Sanctification are clearly discussed. Which were first handled more largely in Sundry Sermons in Cambridge in New-England, in opening of the fourth Commandment.**

Small 8vo, old vellum.

London, S. G. for John Rothwel at the Fountain and Bear, 1655.

Sabin 80257. Bartlett, No. 800.

£2 10s

- 1656 A.D. [2774] PAGAN** (Comte de). **Relation Historique et Géographique, de la Grande Rivière des Amazones dans l'Amerique.**

With an engraved map of the Amazon Valley.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, original vellum.

Paris, Cardin Besongne, 1656.

£7 10s

Sabin 58141. Rodriguez, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 1835. Bartlett, No. 812.

Several chapters are devoted to descriptions of the aborigines of the Valley of the Amazon. No copy in the Church Catalogue.

ENGLISH CAPTURE OF JAMAICA, AND VICTORY OVER SPAIN'S WEST INDIA FLEET.

1657 A.D. [2774a] A BOOK OF THE CONTINUATION OF FORREIGN PASSAGES. . . . Moreover, an attempt on the Island of Jamaica, and taking the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, beating the Enemy from their Forts and Ordnance, being a body of 3000 men, and so took possession of the Island, May 10, 1655. With a full Description thereof.

With a true Narrative of the late Successe which it hath pleased God to give to some part of the Fleet of this Commonwealth, the Speaker, the Bridgwater, the Plymouth Frigots, against the King of Spains West Indian Fleet: the value of what is taken and possessed by the calculation of the Spaniards about nine millions of pieces of eight, and 350 prisoners, and all this without the losse of one vessel of the English, 1656.

With 8 engraved plates in the text, including map of the W. Indies; portraits of Pope Alexander VII, Ludwig XIV, Christina of Sweden; Naval actions; etc,

Small 4to, morocco, g. e.

London, Thomas Jenner, 1657.

£15 15s

Sabin 6361. Church Catalogue, No. 550.

The book also contains Cromwell's peace treaties with Holland, Sweden, and France, and an account of Blake's attack on the Turkish pirates of Algiers.

DELAY IN THE AMERICAN MAILS.

1657 A.D. [2775] GONZALEZ DE QUEMES (Pedro). Autograph letter signed (in Spanish) to Don Joseph Pardo de Figueroa, in which he complains of the Irregularity of the mails owing to the unwonted number of enemies on the high seas. He particularly mentions General Pedro de Castro Rivadeneyra and gives interesting news of his family.

2 pp., folio.

Santa Fé de Bogota, 24th April, 1657.

£2 2s

1657 A.D. [2776] RIVADENEYRO (Pedro de Castro Volano). Two letters signed (in Spanish) to Don José Pardo de Figueroa enclosing an official document dated 1657 relating to the establishment of his identity; and a manuscript statement, signed, tracing the genealogy of the Ponce de Leon family, of which Rivadeneyro's wife was a descendant.

Together, 4 MSS., 9 pp., folio.

Nueva Granada, 24th April, 1657.

£2 2s

- 1659 A.D. [2777] Manifest, ofte Reden van den oorlogh tusschen Portu-
gael, ende de Vereenichde Provintien van de Nederlanden, met de
aenwijsinge vande oorsaeck waer uyt die ontstaen is. Tot Lisbon
in de Portugesche en Castiliaensche taelen gedruckt ende
uytgegeven, in 't laer 1657. Ende nu getrouwelijck en verstan-
delijck inde Nederduytsche taele overgeset, etc.**

Small 4to, 56 pp., half morocco, t. e. g.

The Hague, Henricus Hondius, 1659.

£4 4s

Sabin 44265. Asher 290.

This work relates to the troubles in Brazil between the Dutch and the Portuguese, which resulted, in 1661, in the total loss of that country by Holland.

The title reads, in translation:—"Manifesto or reasons of the war between Portugal and the United Provinces of the Netherlands; with a discussion of the reasons which gave rise to the War. Published at Lisbon in the Portuguese and Castilian Languages in 1657, and now faithfully and clearly translated into the Dutch. Together with a manifesto of the lies and fictions with which it is filled, and also a short and true account of the faithless and perjured proceedings of the King of Portugal and his subjects; and that they are themselves the true reason and even the commencement of this war."

- 1659 A.D. [2778] ALVA, Conde de (Viceroy of Peru). Letter signed (in
Spanish) to the Corregidor of Chimbo, announcing the death of the
Countess in Cadiz.**

1 page, folio.

Lima, 20th November, 1659.

10s 6d

- 1660 A.D. [2779] VIEIRA (Padre Antonio, Jesuit). Copia de huma
carta para el Rey N. Senhor, sobre as Missoes do Seara, do
Maranhão, do Para & do Grande Rio Das Almas.**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Lisbon, Henrique Valente de Oliveira, 1660.

£6 6s

This is the text of a letter of remonstrance to the King of Portugal, giving a report concerning various Jesuit Missions in Brazil, and along the Amazon.

Father Antonio Vieira was born at Lisbon in 1608, and became a Jesuit in 1623. He met with great success as a Preacher in Portugal, and was employed by João IV. in various Embassies to Holland, England, and Rome. However, he demanded to be sent to some mission among the savages, and went out to Brazil, dying at Bahia in 1697.

1660 A.D. [2780] LE BLANC (Vincent). *The World Surveyed: or, the Famous Voyages & Travailes of Vincent le Blanc, or White, of Marseilles: who from the Age of Fourteen years, to Threescore and Eighteen, Travelled through most parts of the World. Viz.: The East and West Indies, Persia, Pegu, the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, Guinny, and through all Africa. From the Cape of Good Hope into Alexandria, by the Territories of Monomotapa, of Preste John and Ægypt, into the Mediterranean Isles, and through the principal Provinces of Europe. Containing a more exact Description of several parts of the World, then hath hitherto been done by any other Author.*

The work is enriched with many Authentick Histories. Originally written in French, and faithfully rendred into English by F(rancis). B(rooke). Gent.

With the engraved portrait of "The famous Traueller Vincent le Blanc of Marseilles," which is often missing.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Folio, calf.

London, Printed for John Starkey at the Miter, 1660.

£5 5s

Sabin 39593. Bartlett, No. 877.

The work is divided into three parts, the third of which relates to Le Blanc's travels in America, and comprises:—The Authour's voyage in the West-Indies. S. Domingo; Cuba and Hispaniola; The Coasts of New-Spain; Of South and North America; Chap. VI., *Of Canada, or New France*; Chap. VII., *Of Virginia and Florida*, Fountains of youth, dangerous love; Of Mexico: the nature of the Inhabitants, their Kings, sacrifices, &c.; The Mexican Year, their Paradise, Infernall, and their Dances; Burning mountains, the Conquest of Mexico, and some particular trees; Of new Spaine, the Provinces thereof, and of Peru; The Mines of the New World; Peru, the Incas, and the Country of Chila; The Streight of Magellan; *Of Brasile, the Conquest of it, and of the Brasilians; etc.*

1661 A.D. [2781] PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN. Transcript of Royal Decree issued by Philip IV. (in Spanish) to the Padre Provincial of the Jesuits in Paraquay, ordering him to give up the arms held by the Jesuits and Indians in the "Reductions" of his Province, and forbidding him to use, or to give licence to other priests or natives to use, arms in the future.

A note, added to this transcript, states that the above Decree was quoted in a letter dated 30th January, 1728, written by Don Joseph de Antequera, the Protector Fiscal (legal protector) of the Indians in the Real Audiencia at La Plata, while he was imprisoned at Lima.

3 pp., folio.

[Decree] Madrid, 16th October, 1661.

10s 6d

1664 A.D. [2782] BIET (Antoine). *Voyage de la France Equinoxiale en l'Isle de Cayenne, entrepris par les François en l'Année 1652. Divisé en trois Livres. Le Premier, contient l'établissement de la Colonie, son embarquement, & sa route jusques à son arrivée en l'Isle de Cayenne. Le Second, ce qui s'est passé pendant quinze mois que l'on a demeuré dans le pais. Le troisieme, traite du temperament du pais, de la fertilité de sa terre, & des moeurs & façons de faire des Sauvages de cette contrée. Avec un Dictionnaire de la Langue du mesme Pai.*

Par Me Antoine Biet, Prestre, Curé de Ste. Geneviève de Senlis, Superieur des Prestres qui ont passé dans le Pais.

4to, original calf, gilt back. Paris, François Clovzier, 1664.

£5 10s

Sabin 5269. Bartlett, No. 940.

In 1651 a French company obtained from the French Government the cession of Cayenne, which had been abandoned since the death of Brétigny. Four or five hundred colonists left France under the leadership of Royville, and the spiritual direction of the Abbé de l'Isle-Marivault, accompanied by several young priests, among whom was Biet. The Abbé fell into the Seine at the departure of the expedition and was drowned, and Biet was persuaded to take his place, much against his will. The expedition stopped some days at Madeira. During the voyage to Madeira, and whilst there, Royville rather tried to ride the high horse over his associates, and after leaving Madeira, during an illness, whilst sleeping on deck, he was stabbed and dropped overboard. At Cayenne, the colonists and adventurers wasted their time building a new fort instead of repairing the old one and sowing grain for the next year. There was continual strife among themselves, aggravated by the attacks of the Caribbee Indians and the running out of provisions. Those of the colonists who remained embarked in a Dutch vessel for Surinam and so to Barbadoes, where the English gave them a good reception. Biet went on to Martinique to try and arrange for another expedition to Cayenne, but the French there treated him as an English spy. He sailed next to Guadeloupe, whence he returned to France. His work is well written, simply and with candour, and makes quite good reading. At the end is a dictionary of the Caribbee Indian language.

TRIBUTES PAID BY NATIVE CHIEFS TO THE MONTEZUMA HEIRS.

1664-1724 A.D. [2783] MONTEZUMA Y VIVERO (Bernardino de Carvajal Sandi). *Quenta y Relacion de lo cobrado de los Governadores que an sido y son de la villa de Tacuba y quatro pueblos de la Jurisdiccion de Metepeque por razon de los tributos que pagan tocantes a la encomienda que sobre ellos posee y goza el Sr. Don . . . en vinculo perpetuo de Maiorazgo.* Ten Manuscript accounts (in Spanish) compiled by various agents of the Montezuma estates in Mexico, including Juan de Gracia, Juan del Castillo, Florian Rey y Alarcon, giving a detailed statement of the sums collected on behalf of the Condesa de Fuensaldaña, Conde de la Enjarada and other heirs to the tributes on the entailed estate of Tacuba and district.

(Together) 59 pp., folio.

Mexico, 1664-1724.

£5 5s

THE DUTCH CLAIM TO NEW NETHERLANDS.

1665 A.D. [2784] [DOWNING (George)]. *Sommiere Aenteyckeninge ende Deductie Ingestelt by de Cedeputeerden vande Hooge Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden op de lest-ingediende Memorie vanden Heere George Downing, Extra-ordinaris Envoyé vanden Coningh van Croot Brittannien.*

Small 4to, 38; IV. pp., vellum.

Gravenhage, in de Maent Februarii, 1665.

£10 10s

Sabin 20784. Asher 350. Bartlett, No. 959.

This memorial was written for the purpose of convincing the King of France that in the war with England, England was the aggressor, and on pages 29-32 contains details respecting the Dutch title to New Netherlands, for the purpose of proving that Charles II. had no right to occupy the country.

Sir George Downing was one of the most remarkable men that New England ever produced. He was the son of Emanuel Downing, and Lucy, sister of Gov. John Winthrop, who emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, when George was fourteen years old. He was in the first class that graduated from Harvard University in 1642, and his name stands second on the list of the seven thousand alumni of that ancient institution.

It was chiefly through the agency of Downing, in the war between England and Holland, that New Netherland was wrested from the Dutch. By most writers he is denounced as a most unprincipled man, for, after serving and eulogizing Cromwell, he became one of the most slavish flatterers and tools of Charles II. and James.

1665-6 A.D. [2784a] Another copy, bound up with several other tracts, including:—

[DOWNING (George)]. *Verdere Aenteyckeninge of Duplyque, op seeckere Replyque vanden Heer George Downing, etc.*

pp. 256; IV.

Gravenhage, Hillebrandt van Wouw, 1666.

[BRED, TREATY OF]. *Articulen van Vrede.*

40 pp.

Gravenhage, Hillebrandt van Wouw, 1667.

6 works in 1 vol, thick 4to, vellum.

Gravenhage, 1666-1667.

£15 15s

The first item, Bartlett, No. 975, is a continuation of the *Sommiere Aenteyckeninge*, relating to the disputes between Holland and Great Britain over New-Netherland.

The second item is the Treaty of Breda in which the right of Great Britain to New-Netherland was established.

INCREASE MATHER'S FIRST PUBLISHED WORK OF GREAT RARITY.

1669 A.D. [2785] MATHER (Increase). **The Mystery of Israel's Salvation, Explained and Applyed: or, A Discourse Concerning the General Conversion of the Israelitish Nation. Wherein is Shewed, 1. That the Twelve Tribes shall be saved. 2. When this is to be expected. 3. Why this must be. 4. What kind of Salvation the Tribes of Israel shall partake of (viz.) A Glorious, Wonderful, Spiritual, Temporal Salvation. Being the substance of several Sermons Preached by Increase Mather, M.A. Teacher of a Church in Boston in New England.**

FIRST EDITION. A fine copy.

Small 8vo, original calf, enclosed in a levant morocco case by Rivière.

(London, England, or Cambridge, Mass), Printed in the Year 1669.

£58 10s

Bartlett, No. 1027.

Evans, Books Printed in the U.S.A., No. 143. Church Catalogue 605.

Sabin 46707.

Some copies of this book contain two titles, one at the beginning, and one after the Introductory leaves. The first title bears no place of printing or name of printer, but the second bears the imprint: London: Printed for John Allen. Other copies of the book, of which this is one, contain only the first title-page. It is thought by some that it may have been printed by Samuel Green at Cambridge, Mass., and the second title included for copies sent to the London Market. In any case the types used in the printing were in use by Green of Cambridge at this actual date, and the London imprint says "Printed for John Allen" and not "Printed by John Allen." On the other hand both titles are found as part of the regular sheets of the book.

The work itself is the first of a long series of Increase Mather's published works. He was the author of 62 books, and the part author of 100 others.

"Increase Mather, son of Richard Mather, entered Harvard at the early age of twelve, and took his Bachelor's Degree at seventeen. In 1657 he went to Ireland and entered Trinity College, Dublin, and the year after took his Master's Degree. Returning to Boston in 1661, he was made Minister of the North Church in 1664, a place which he held for nearly sixty years. During this period he filled the office of president of Harvard for sixteen years (1685-1701), being the first Native American to fill that position. His most conspicuous services, however, were rendered to the Colony as its agent in England, where he helped in procuring a new charter, under which the Colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth were governed down to the time of the Revolution."

"As to learning, it has been said that he even exceeded all other New-Englanders of the Colonial time, except his own son, Cotton Mather. . . . He could converse fluently in Latin, and could read and write Hebrew and Greek; and his numberless publications in after life bear marks of a range of learned reading that widened as he went on in years, and drew into its hospitable gulf some portions of nearly all literatures, especially the most obscure and uncouth. . . .

"From a literary point of view, his writings certainly have considerable merit. His style is certainly far better than that of his son,—simpler, more terse, more sinewy and direct, less bedraggled in the dust of pedantry; it has remarkable energy; in many places it is so modern in tone that it would not seem strange in any pulpit now, except from the numerous quotations from Scripture, as well as for an occasional use of some Latin, or Greek, or Hebrew phrase."

JESUIT RELATION FROM NEW FRANCE.

- 1669 A.D. [2786] Le MERCIER** (François). *Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable aux Missions des Peres de la Compagnie de Jesus, en la Nouvelle France, aux années 1667 & 1668.*

Small 8vo, fine copy in the original vellum.

Paris, chez Sebastien Mabre-Cramoisy, 1669.

£36

Sabin 39997. Church Catalogue 604. Bartlett, No. 1029.

This is one of the famous 'relations,' or annual reports, sent by the Jesuit Missionaries in Canada (La Nouvelle France), to the head Provincial of the Order in France, which rank among the most important publications relating to the discovery, settlement, and early history of Canada.

"These 'relations' contain vivid accounts of the life and manners of a strange people (the Canadian Indians) and abound in thrilling adventures. They were eagerly read by the people of France, in some cases more than one edition or issue being printed to satisfy the popular demand. This is without doubt the reason why they have become so difficult to obtain. They have proved of high historical value, as accounts are given of the various Indian tribes, their manners, customs, language, etc., as well as of records of events in the Colony."

This present 'relation' contains:—Account of the advantages derived from the peace with the Iroquois; Journey of three Jesuits among the lower Iroquois; Indian Council at the reception of certain Jesuits; Account of the Huron Church at Quebec; Accounts of the Agnié, St. Fr. Xavier, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Joseph, St. Esprit, Taudoussac, and St. Michael Missions among the Iroquois and Outaouac Indians; particulars concerning the drowning of Arent van Curler; a letter from De Petrée, Bishop of Quebec; and Account of the death of Mère Cathérine de St. Augustine, of Quebec.

- 1669 A.D. [2787] [SANTA ROSA DE LIMA.] HANSEN** (L.). *Vida Admiravel e Morte Precioza da bemaventurada Santa Roza de Santa Maria, Natural da Cidade de Lima. Tradusida em Portugues pello Fr. Domingos Freite.*

4to, old calf, gilt, g. e.

Lisbon, 1669.

£5 5s

- 1669 A.D. [2788] MEDINA** (Father Luis de). Autograph letter signed (in Spanish) to "Padre Pedro" stating that he is on the Island of Santa Ana awaiting the ship (apparently from the Philippines) and that Father Thomas is at Agadua. He requests the addressee to send a confidential messenger to collect some things which he has to give him. [On the back of the letter is a paragraph in a strange language—possibly the Marianan dialect phonetically spelt.]

2 pp., small 4to.

S. Pedro (?) de Losa. Philippines, 11th June, 1669.

£2 2s

MENTIONING HURTADO DE MENDOÇA.

- 1669-1769 A.D. [2789] ABRANTES**, Duke of. **Twenty-four Manuscripts** (in Spanish) including Manuscripts of Royal Decrees, referring to the reduction of grants (by the Royal Treasury) to landowners in Mexico, etc., and officially-certified statements regarding the Abrantes-Montezuma lineage.

(Together) 134 pp., folio.

Mexico, Madrid, etc., 1669-1769.

£10 10s

- 1670 A.D. [2789a] FRANCISCUS** (Erasmus). **Neu-polirter Geschichte-kunst-und Sitten-spiegel Ausländischer Völcker, der Sineser Japaner, Indostaner, Javaner, Malabarar, Peruaner, Mexicaner, Brassilianer, Guineer, etc. In Sechs Büchern.**

Engraved frontispiece and 52 engraved plates.

Thick folio, old calf over oak boards.

Nuremberg, J. A. Endter, 1670.

£3 10s

Sabin 25462. "The materials for this "newly polished mirror" are gathered from a whole library of voyages and travels. Many of the engravings illustrate American subjects.

- 1670 A.D. [2790] MEXICO**, Official Registers of. **Two Manuscripts** (in Spanish) referring to the official registers of the Excise, military and naval departments of Mexico. They include interesting reports of the meetings of the Corporation, minutes, decrees, &c. (referring to the Barlovento fleet and other matters), and are certified to have been transcribed from the original documents in the archives of the Corporation.

(Together) 63 pp., folio.

Mexico, 7th April, 1670.

£1 1s

- 1671 A.D. [2790a] DE LA MARTINIERE** (le Sieur Bruzen). **Voyage des Pais Septentrionaux. Dans lequel se void les moeurs, maniere de vivre, & superstitions des Norweguiens, Lappons, Kiloppes, Borandiens, Syberiens, Samojedes, Zembliens, & Islandois, enrichi de plusieurs figures.**

Engraved frontispiece containing the Arms of Paris, and 14 engraved copperplates in the text including a map of Greenland & the North of Europe (joined by a neck of land near Spitzbergen), and representations of Scandinavian costume and customs, whaling, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, blue morocco, gilt, g. e.

Paris, Louis Vendosme, 1671.

£6 6s

Not in Sabin. This scarce little work partly relates to America. Chapter 41 relates to the discovery of the Danes and the author from Nova Zembla for Denmark, of their arrival in Greenland, of the whale fishing, and of how they extract the oil. Chapter 42, departure from Greenland. Chapter 47 contains the author's reflections on the mistake of Geographers regarding the relative positions of Nova Zembla and Greenland.

- 1671 A.D. [2791] HERRERA** (Antoine d'.) **Histoire Generale des Voyages et Conquestes des Castellans dans les Isles & Terre-ferme des Indes Occidentales.** Où l'on voit la prise de la grande ville de Mexique, & autres Provinces par Fernand Cortes; Sa fondation; Les Rois qui la gouvernement; Le commencement & fin de cet Empire; Leurs coutumes & ceremonies; Les grandes revoltes qui y sont arrivees; Les contestations qu'eurent les Castellans & les Portugais, sur l'assiette de la ligne de partage de leurs conquestes; La decouverte des Isles Philippines par Hernando de Magellan; Sa morte & autres choses remarquables.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION of the Third Decade. 4to, old calf, gilt back.

Paris, La Veuve Nicolas de la Coste, 1671.

£10 10s

Sabin 31550.

The first two decades were also published as separate works some years earlier, in 1659 and 1660. The remaining five decades were not translated.

- 1672 A.D. [2792] Declaracion de Su Magestad Britanica contra los Estados Generales de las Provincias Unidas de los Payses Baxos, publicada con acuerdo de su Consejo Privado en 28 de Março de 1672.**

4 pp., 8vo, wrappers.

Madrid, Bernardo de Villa-Diego, 1672.

£5 5s

"Declaration by his Britannic Majesty, published with the approval of his Privy Council, against the Netherlands." This declaration of war against Holland, refers to the Dutch breach of the Treaty of Breda, one of the articles of which provided that all British subjects in Surinam (which was to be returned to the Dutch) were to be given free access to any other British plantations in the West Indies. On receiving the town from the British authorities, the Dutch unlawfully detained all the British subjects there.

- 1672 A.D. [2793] CASA RUBIOS** (Conde de). **Manuscript Royal Decree** (in Spanish) issued by the Queen of Spain and signed with the Royal Sign manual, confirming an earlier Decree by which Don Francisco Zapata, Conde de Casa Rubios, obtained certain slave-owning rights in Guatemala. [The first five lines cut from top of front page].

6 pp., folio.

Madrid, 6th September, 1672.

£3 3s

- 1672 A.D. [2793a] [DOWNING (George)]. Trouloosheydt der Engelsche, van eenige Jaren herwaerts aengewesen: Midtsgaders een klaere aenteekeninghe op de Negotiatie van den Heer Ambassr Downingh, gelijck oock op d'Engelsche Declaratie van Orlooghe. Aldus te samen gesteldt door J. v. H. Patriot van't Vaderlandt.**

Small 4to, boards.

(Holland), 1672.

£1 15s

This work attacks Downing, the English Ambassador to Holland, and the Policy of England towards Holland. Sir Geo. Downing was one of the most remarkable men that New England ever produced. He was in the first class to graduate from Harvard University and his name stands second on the list of the 7,000 alumni of that institution. He went to England and rose to a high position under Cromwell and Charles II, and was for long Ambassador to Holland, in which capacity he was responsible for England gaining New Amsterdam and New Netherland (New York).

- 1672 A.D. [2794] Informação Verdadeira da Cappetania de Porto Seguro de litios terras e emgenhos que tene antes do alevantaminto do gentio da terra e hoje a memoria como cappetania . . . Manuscript (in Portuguese) outlining the history of the lordship of Puerto Seguro.**

3 pp., folio.

Porto Seguro, 17th July, 1672.

£2 2s

This "Capitania" was granted to one Pedro do Campo by King Joao III. in the year 1553, with fifty leagues of coastline to the north of Rio Grande. On the death of the holder, his daughter, Leonor, wife of Fernandez de Pesqueira, sold the Capitania with all civil and judicial rights and interests to the Duke de Aveiro. The writer describes how it passed into the hands of successive members of the Aveiro and Lancaster family; and mentions the fact that the estate possessed some of the finest timber in Brazil.

- 1672 A.D. [2795] THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN (Charles II.'s reign). Royal Decree Signed (in Spanish) to the Governor of Yucatan, granting an allowance of money and Indian slaves to Doña Maria Michaela Zapata.**

5 pp., folio.

Madrid, 23rd December, 1672.

£1 1s

1674 A.D. [2796] JUSTEL (Henri). *Recueil de divers Voyages faits en Afrique et en l'Amerique, qui n'ont point esté encore publiez. Cutenant l'Origine, les Moeurs, les Coûtumes & le Commerce des habitans de ces deux Parties du Monde. Avec des Traitez curieux touchant la Haute Ethyopie. le débordement du Nil, la mer Rouge, et le Prete-Jean.*

With 5 folding maps, including New England, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Source of the Nile, etc.; and 12 engraved plates.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, magnificent copy in full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e. by Thibaron of Paris.

Paris, chez Louis Billaine, 1674.

£21

Bartlett, No. 1111.

This valuable works contains:—Richard Ligon's History of Barbadoes. Relating especially to the Sugar Industry there; Account of the River Nile, its source and course; Account of the origin, manners, customs, religion, wars and voyages of the Caribbee Indians in the Antilles, by the Sieur de la Borde; Account of the Empire of Prester John (Ethiopia); The present state of Jamaica; Account of Barbadoes; Description of St. Christopher; Account of a Voyage along the African coast in 1670-1, commencing at Cape Verde.

1674 A.D. [2797] REYNELL (Carew). *The True English Interest: or, An Account of the Chief National Improvements; in some Political Observations, Demonstrating an Infalible Advance of this Nation to Infinite Wealth and Greatness, Trade and Populacy, with Implyment, and Preferment of all Persons.*

Small 8vo, original calf.

London, Printed for Giles Widdowes, 1674.

£12 10s

Contains a chapter on Tobacco, advocating its cultivation in England.

"But that which would bring infinite wealth to this Nation (if the Law would permit it) is the planting of Tobacco, it would also employ abundance of people, in tilling, planting, weeding, dressing, and curing of it: it improves the rent of Land extremely; for the Land which would not be worth otherwise above ten shillings an Acre, will be relation be worth three pounds per annum in Tobacco, and besides the Tenant shall make thirty pounds, and forty pounds an Acre, all charges paid: before the severity of the Laws against its planting, it went well forward, and would still, if it were reversed; as those Countries where it began to be planted, do much desire, and would, 'tis believ'd, willingly allow his Majesty the common rent of the Ground, or more, rather than be frustrated of it, if required. For by relation there were above six thousand Plantations of it, in Gloucestershire, Devonshire, Sommersetshire, and Oxfordshire: all the objections that are against it, cannot vye with the advantages that it produces. Some say it is not so good as Foreign; however if People will take it as they do, and it will go off, what matter is it," etc.

Chapter 31 concerns American Plantations.

THE MARTYRDOM OF PADRE DIEGO LUIS DE SANVITORES, THE APOSTLE OF THE
MARIANAS.

1674 A.D. [2798] VIDAL (Padre Joseph). *Carta escrita en la ciudad de Mexico por el Padre Joseph Vidal de la Compañia de Jesus . . . a Don Geronimo Sanvitores del Consejo de su Magestad en el Real de Hazienda. Together with Relacion da la dishosa muerte del venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores.*

8 pp., folio.

(Mexico, 10th February, 1674).

£10 10s

Text of the letter from Father Joseph Vidal, Jesuit Procurator of the Mariana Missions in Mexico, to Don Geronimo de Sanvitores, the father of the "Apostle of the Marianas," announcing the martyr's death; of which a detailed report is added, under the heading 'Report of the blessed death of the Venerable Father Diego Luis de Sanvitores in the Mariana Islands.' A very scarce contemporary report of the martyrdom of Sanvitores, who founded the Jesuit Mission in the Mariana Islands with a view to "spreading the Catholic Faith to the unknown Austral lands." He was murdered by an Indian named Matapan, whose life he had saved, and another native, Ilirao, on 2nd April, 1672, "rendering his spirit to God, whose pardon he asked on behalf of those who had brought about his death, on the eve of the Dominica in Passione."

1674 A.D. [2799] [ROSA DE LIMA.] HANSEN (L.). *Vida Admiravel e morte Precioza da bemaventurada Santa Roza de Santa Maria, Natural da Cidade de Lima. Tradusida em Portugues Pello Fr. Domingos Freite.*

4to, old vellum.

Lisbon, 1674.

£5 5s

1674 A.D. [2800] PAGITT (Ephraim). *Christianography: or, the Description of the Multitude and sundry Sorts of Christians, in the World, not subject to the Pope. With their Unity, and how they agree with the Protestants in the principal Points of difference between them and the Church of Rome.*

Engraved folding Mapa Mundi & map of Europe.

Folio, half calf. London, Robert Clavell, 1674.

£1 10s

Not in Sabin. pp. 45-49 are entitled "America and the Christians therein," and reference is made to the supposed voyage of the Welsh Prince Madoc to America, in 1170. Pages 277-280 contain accounts of the "Protestants in the West Indies," and the "Protestants in Brasile."

1674 A.D. [2801] PUNON ROSTRO (Conde de). **Autograph letter signed (in Spanish) to the Duke of Sesa, in which he refers to the movements of the enemy, and the condition of the Army.**

2 pp., folio.

Barcelona, 6th January, 1674.

£1 1s

This writer was the ancestor of one of the holders of private property in Florida, which was ceded together with the entire state to the American Government by Spain in 1820, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington; and led to a famous lawsuit.

1676 A.D. [2802] SPEED (John). **An Epitome of Mr. John Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, and of his Prospect of the most famous parts of the World. In this New Edition are added, the Descriptions of His Majesties dominions abroad, viz., New England & New York, Carolina & Florida, Virginia and Marzland, Jamaica, Barbados, The Empire of the Great Mogol with the rest of the East-Indies, The Empire of Russia.**

Engraved frontispiece, and 90 engraved maps.

Small thick oblong 8vo, original calf.

London, Tho. Basset, 1676.

£3 3s

There is a small hole in one leaf of text.

A curious little atlas. In addition to the maps mentioned in the title there is a general map of America.

- 1677 A.D. [2802a] WALLIS** (Richard). **London's Armory** accurately delineated in a Graphical display of all the Arms, Crests, Supporters, Mantles, & Mottos of every distinct Company and Corporate Societie in the Honourable City of London, as they truly bear them; faithfully Collected from their severall Patents, which have been approved and Confirmed by Divers Kings at Arms in their Visitations. A work never till now exactly perfected or truly Published by any, and will rectify many essentiall Mistakes and manifest Absurdities Committed in Painting & Carving.

Magnificently engraved title page, and 29 magnificently engraved plates, containing 4 large Coats-of-Arms, and 100 smaller Coats-of-Arms of the celebrated London Companies, including those of the Merchants of East-India, The Royal African Company, Merchants of Levant, Merchants of Spain, Merchants Adventurers, Merchants of Muscovia, Merchants of Ye East Land, Bermudas Company, Merchants of Virginia, New French Merchants Adventurers, West Indian Company, Newfound Land, Canary Company, etc., etc., many of which include representations of old sailing ships, galleons, etc.

Large folio, magnificent copy in full contemporary English crimson morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges, with the Arms of the City of London on the sides, surrounded with gilt tooling.

London, Rich. Wallis, at his Shop against ye Royall Exchange, 1677. **£55**

- 1679 A.D. [2803] PEREZ DE EL CHRISTO** (Chr.). **Excelencias y Antigüedades de las Siete Islas de Canaria. Primera Parte** (all published).

4to, old calf.

Xerez de la Frontera, Juan Antonio Tarazona, 1679. **£10 10s**

A most interesting treatise on the Fortunate Islands or Atlantis.

- 1679 A.D. [2804] PORTOBELLO**, Military Governor of. **Transcript of letter** (in Spanish) addressed to King Charles II. of Spain, in which he reports the insubordination of the officers of the Garrison at Portobello and Panama; fraudulent representations at the Treasury; and other matters.

3 pp., folio.

Portobello, 12th January, 1679.

£2 2s

1680 A.D. [2805] ADAMO (Father Joseph Maria). **Autograph letter signed** (in Spanish) **to the Duchess of Aveiro, in which he suggests that the establishment of a mission in the Island of Mocha would be of political importance to Chile and Peru, as well as spiritual importance locally.**

3 pp., folio.

N.P., N.D. Circa 1680.

£5 5s

Translation:—"I received Your Excellency's letter and it was a great comfort to me to know that you are in good health, which God preserve; and to have a souvenir of you, which I carry and keep.

"As regards that which you charge me with, I have no inward remorse; God knows how much I regretted, and do regret, being unable to go to your capital, and I only bow to the will of God who thus disposed it, for had I known that it would have taken me three months to arrive at Cadiz from January, when I reached Alicante, I would have gone to the capital, attended to the negotiations until March and April, and would have come to Seville about June.

"Having been advised from Spain that the Galleons would be leaving in March and being in charge of the arrangements with those at Lima, I arranged my programme thus: Having arrived on the 15th January at Alicante, I would spend January in Cadiz; February and March I would equip the Galleons; April and May, negotiate in Madrid; in June I would return to Seville and arrange for my voyage—but His Divine Majesty ordained that not until the 6th of April should the ship reach Cadiz, so that all my plans were altered and I could not do as I wished. To-morrow the galleons sail and I was unable to go to the Court, to my regret; nevertheless I give thanks unto God, though I cannot fathom His reason for preventing me from carrying out my intention, and I therefore do not consider myself blameworthy . . . I appreciate, beyond my own sight, Your Excellency's goodwill and desire to help me, and God will repay you in this life and the next.

"If my Province thought it feasible, as does that of Paraguay, I assure you that with the companions I take to-day, I would go on to the Isles of Mocha and Madre de Dios. You may rest assured that the door is open and all we need is to finance the Padres and that which concerns the Church; and for this I should have to ask for help, for my Provinces does not think it practicable. If the Archbishop of Lima were in charge, I would feel happier, for he wanted to send missionaries to the Island of Mocha . . . but there were then none to send; and now that I am taking them, he would have arranged the wherewithal for their maintenance, but as he is no longer Viceroy, I have lost hope.

"If Your Excellency could hold out hope of obtaining the means of financing these Missionaries, or of some negotiation through the medium of the Council, as you gave me for the Mission at Nagualguapi whose founder was my companion, the Venerable Padre Nicolas Mascardi, I would go whither you commanded.

"In the meantime I must inform you that the members of the Council write me that they do not approve of sending missionaries to those islands, and I hold contrary views, for Divine as well as human reasons: Divine, because the souls are in danger of perdition; human, because in the event of the enemy arriving whilst the Padres are there, they would not agree to give them supplies; and as the Isle of Mocha and Sta. Maria are close to Concepcion and Arauco, they could notify them, by means of a canoe, of the enemy's presence in the Pacific, and thus the garrison at Concepcion could be ready and from there, notify all that coast. They do not take this into consideration; but if it so happened, it would mean the salvation of all Chile and Peru, for, being forewarned, the enemy could not take them unawares.

- 1680 A.D. [2806] MEDINA** (Martin Rodriguez de). **Manuscript draft of instructions** (in Spanish) as to the administration of a "proprietary company" holding an interest in the silver-laden galleons travelling between America and Spain. It is suggested that a Royal Decree should be issued nominating Don Martin Rodriguez de Medina as administrator, and that messages should be sent to him direct by the officers of the Armada. A footnote in another handwriting, reads: "The Conde de Castrillo's letter is of great consequence."

2 pp., folio.

N.D. (New Spain, circa 1680).

£2 2s

- 1681 A.D. [2807] LOUIS XIV.** **Ordonnance donné à Fontainebleau au mois d'Aoust 1681. Touchant la Marine.**

Folio, old calf.

Paris, 1681.

£3 3s

Refers to the Fishing in America and Newfoundland.

- 1681 A.D. [2809] MELENDEZ** (Father Juan). **Tesoros Verdaderos de las Yndias en la Historia de la gran Provincia de San Juan Bautista del Peru, de la Orden de Predicadores.**

Engraved frontispiece to each volume, engraved portrait of the Author, and a large folding view and folding plan of the Convent of the "Rosario de Predicadores de Lima." Titles and half titles printed in red and black.

2 vols., folio, original vellum.

Rome, Nicolas Angel Tinassio, 1681.

£7 10s

Sabin 47423. Medina, 1717. Bartlett, No. 1220.

"The work of Melendez contains much important information that is not to be met with in any other chronicle, and it must always occupy a prominent position in every American library. It is a work of much rarity."

Melendez was born in Lima and became a Dominican, occupying various important offices in his order. In 1673 he was sent on a special mission to Rome and Spain. His work relates the achievements of the Dominican order in South America. A Third volume was issued later.

- 1681 A.D. [2810] INFANTE MESSIA** (Field Marshal Juan). **Manuscript certificate** (in Spanish) signed by the Judicial Administrator of the Treasury at Portobello, referring to the expenses incurred by the Garrison under Messia's command during the sacking of Portobello by the English. Together with a manuscript testimonial dated Barcelona, 20th December, 1675. from Infante Messia's commanding officer, addressed to Charles II. of Spain, recommending the former for promotion and honours in consideration of his services.

Two Manuscripts. Together 4 pp., folio.

Portobello, 20th December, 1681.

£1 1s

- 1682 A.D. [2811] MEDINA** (Fr. Balthassar de). **Chronica de la Santa Provincia de San Diego de Mexico, de Religiosos Descalços de N.S.P.S. Francisco en la Nueva España. Vidas de ilustres y venerables Varones, que la han edificado con excelentes virtudes. Escrivelas y consagralas al glorioso San Diego de Alcala.**

With additional engraved title-page and engraved sketch-map of the Province of San Diego.

Folio, mottled Spanish calf, g. e.

Mexico, Juan de Ribera, 1682.

£42

Not in Salva. Heredia, 6818. Medina (Imprenta en Mexico) 1250. Sabin 47386.

"A volume of extreme rarity. The map is the earliest specimen of a copperplate engraving done in Mexico." The title page is also noteworthy, comprising numerous illustrations of the martyrdoms of various Saints, whose biographies are given in the work. Both these early copper plates are the work of the Mexican engraver, Antonio Ysarti.

Fray Balthassar de Medina was born in Mexico in 1635, and was a barefoot Franciscan of the Province of San Diego, where he was for fifteen years a Professor of Philosophy and Theology, and became the "Guardian" (Franciscan Superior) of various convents. He went out to the Philippines in 1670 as Visitador of the Province of his Order, returning later to New Spain, wher he died in 1697.

The Chronica, although intended principally as a record of the lives of certain Franciscan Martyrs of New Spain, is a valuable authentic contribution to the lesser known history of Mexico; and contains a political-geographical description of the Province of San Diego.

There is a small repair to the engraved title.

- 1682 A.D. [2812] BORJA Y ARAGON** (Father Francisco de). **Letter signed and subscribed (in Spanish) to the Duchess de Aveiro, referring to the maladministration of the Philippines; the oppression to which the politicians subjected the missions in those Islands and the Marianas; and soliciting the Duchess's help in obtaining Royal Decrees for the benefit of those Missions. He refers to the good work accomplished in China, although Japan still remains obdurate.**

6 pp., folio, on rice paper.

Manila, 24th July, 1682.

£5 5s

- 1682 A.D. [2813] CHARLES II. OF SPAIN.** **Manuscript Royal Decree (in Spanish) signed with the Royal sign manual, authorizing the officials of the Treasury at Mexico to collect certain "Messadas" (monthly payments) from Don Juan de la Peña Butron, Canon of the Mexican Church, on his appointment to the Treasury. [Endorsed by two Members of the Consejo de Indias.]**

2 pp., folio.

Madrid, 23rd September. 1682.

£3 3s

IOANNIS SCHÖ- NERI CAROLOSTADII OPUSCV.

LVM GEOGRAPHICVM EX DIVERSORVM LI

bris ac cartis summa cura & diligentia colle-

ctum, accommodatum ad recenter ela-

boratum ab eodem globum de-

scriptionis terrenæ.

Forte oculis clari spectas qui sidera cœli

In subiectum etiam lumina flecte solum

Non est res indigna tua ista cupidine lector,

Illa magis pulcra est, hæc quoq; pulcra tamen,

Quid dubitas? si de ætheria uitam trahis aura,

Pabula sed tellus & tibi præbet iter.

Hanc uis, quanta patet, breuibus cognoscere cartis?

Hoc modicum lustrans perspice lector opus.

Nec quæ sunt olim nec quæ modo scripta requiras

Cuncta tibi paruo plana futura libro,

Title from SCHÖNER, OPUSCULUM GEOGRAPHICUM.

First Edition.

(Nuremberg, 1533).

See Item No. 2606.



C Libro llamado Cōsulado
de mar. Obra muy vtil y prouechosa: y
muy necessaria: ansí para todo gene
ro de mercaderes: como de señores de
naos: y pilotos: y marineros: y todos
los que nauegā. De mas de tener clara
luz para en todós los negocios dla mar
o concernientes a ella: tiene agora nueva
mente las ordnaciones delos derechos
del general: y del peso del señor Rey. E
va tambien puesto el pruuilegio delos con
sules y mercaderes: cōcedido por el rey
Don Hernando de gloriosa memoria.
Es agora nuevamente traduzido de len
gua Catalana en Castellana. Impresso
y de muchos vicios reconocido..

En Año de: MD. xxxviii.

THE SACKING OF TAMPICO AND VERACRUZ BY THE ENGLISH AND DUTCH.

1683 A.D. [2814] VALLE (Conde del). **Letter signed and subscribed** (in Spanish) **to his cousin, replying to the latter's own letter, dated Caseres, 17th December, 1682** (transcript of which is enclosed). **He refers to the lawsuit which is being conducted on his behalf in Spain (with regard to Fuensaldaña), and is sceptical of its successful issue on account of his absence abroad.**

He gives an interesting description of the troublous times in which they lived: "This has not been a good year, what with the many disasters which have occurred . . . not a port but what has been attacked by the English or Dutch. They sacked Tampico, a small place; nothing much, indeed, as it had not the defensive measures of Veracruz . . . with so many experienced soldiers and civilians, who knew not how to defend themselves, as you will see by the report. I can tell you that each place claimed its toll of losses, for in trying to remedy matters, they only made them worse . . . the troops did not reach the port until the enemy had departed, for had the fleet decided to detain him whilst the others arrived on land, with little difficulty we should have caught him red-handed. In effect, our mistakes are paid for in this way." (Together) 7 pp., folio.

Mexico, 9th August, 1683.

£6 6s

1683 A.D. [2815] [PARDO (Fray Phelipe, Archbishop of Manila)]. **Breve y Compendiosa Relacion de la Prision y Destierro del Señor Arçobispo Don Fray Phelipe Pardo, por la Gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostolica, Arçobispo de Manila.**

23 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

(Manila), 1683.

£5 5s

A full report of the arrest of the Archbishop of Manila on 31st March, 1683, and his banishment to Pangasinan, written by Fray Christoval Pedroche, one of his faithful priests at the Hospital of San Gabriel, Manila. This drastic action was taken at the instance of the secular Governors of the Philippines, who had brought various charges against the Archbishop and his administration.

1683 A.D. [2816] LAGUNA (Marquesa de). **Autograph Letter signed** (in Spanish) **to the Duchess de Aveiro, from the Vicereine of Mexico, containing private news.**

4 pp., folio.

Mexico, 18th August, 1683.

£2 2s

THE MOST FAMOUS WORK ON THE AMERICAN BUCCANEERS.

1684 A.D. [2817] EXQUEMELIN. BUCANIERI OF AMERICA: or, A True Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults committed of late years upon the Coasts of The West-Indies. By the Bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, both English and French. Wherein are contained more especially, the unparallel'd Exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, our English-Jamaican Hero, who sack'd Puerto Velo, burnt Panama, etc.

Written originally in Dutch, by John Esquemeling, one of the Bucaniers, who was present at those Tragedies; and thence translated into Spanish by Alonso de Bonne-Maison, Doctor of Physick, and Practitioner at Amsterdam. Now faithfully rendred into English.

With 11 engraved plates, portraits, and maps; and 15 engraved plates in the text, besides numerous woodcut diagrams.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. Four Parts in 2 volumes.

4to, old calf, gilt.

London, Printed for William Crooke, 1684-5.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXVI.).

£60

Sabin, No. 23479. Church Catalogue, No. 689. Bartlett, No. 1281.

This is the First Edition of the First English translation from the Spanish of Exquemelin, with the First Edition of the Second Volume, which was published a year later and usually accompanies the second edition of the First Volume.

The second volume, containing Part IV., was written by the buccaneer, "Mr. Basil Ringrose, Gent. Who was all along present at those Transactions," and contains "The Dangerous Voyage and Bold Attempts of Captain Bartholomew Sharp, and others; performed upon the Coasts of the South Sea, for the space of two years, &c. From the Original Journal of the said Voyage."

On the publication of this edition of Exquemelin, Sir Henry Morgan took offence at finding himself described as a pirate, and brought an Action against the publishers which he won, being granted £20 damages.

This work ranks as one of the most interesting of Americana, and as the most valuable record of the exploits of the American Buccaneers and Pirates, and became the inspiration of a vast number of novels, plays, and imaginary voyages, and doubtless inspired many an adventurous spirit to turn sea-rover.

- 1684 A.D. [2818] RODRIGUEZ** (Padre Manuel). **El Marañon y Amazonas. Historia de los descubrimientos, entradas, y reduccion de naciones. Trabajos malogrados de algunos conquistadores, y dichosos de otros, assi temporales, como espirituales, en las dilatadas montañas y mayores rios de la America.**

Folio, vellum.

Madrid, Antonio Gonzalez de Reyes, 1864.

£24

Salva, 3389. Heredia, 7882. Sabin, 72524. Bartlett, No. 1297.

The First Edition of a rare work in much demand, by the Jesuit Procurator General of the Indies at Madrid. It contains six "books" giving the history of the political and spiritual conquests in the region of the Amazon and Marañon during a period of forty-four years, in addition to an extremely interesting compendium of the history of American discoveries since 1491. The author states that he has gleaned his information from original documents in the archives of Madrid, and includes in his work a full extract of Padre Cristobal de Acuña's work on the discovery of the Amazon, a fact which Salva regards of considerable bibliographical value. The book is dedicated to General Don Geronimo Baca de Vega, Governor of San Francisco de Borja and the Peruvian Province of the Maynas, who were amongst the first to be converted in the conquered districts of the Marañon and Amazon, in which activity the General played an important part.

Padre Manuel Rodriguez was born at Vega del Val Pedronez in the diocese of Palencia, in December, 1633. He was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1648. He taught philosophy and grammar, was successively rector, master of novices, and procurator of the Indies missions. He died at Valladolid on 5th January, 1701.

- 1684 A.D. [2819] ADAMO** (Padre Joseph Maria). **Autograph Letter signed (in Spanish) to the Duchess de Aveiro, regarding his plans for joining a South American Mission.**

2 pp., folio.

Seville, October 12th, 1684.

£5 5s

Translation:—"If you have regretted my absence, wishing for news of these forsaken souls, far more have I regretted it, but who can fathom the ways of God?—and the delay of three months has cancelled my journey to that city (Cadiz). . . . I was thinking of going to Buenos Aires, and had drawn my papers, but God has now disposed my sudden journey to terra firma . . . His Will be done in all things. . . . I am certain that I shall not go to Chile, and in this frame of mind, I am resigned to whatever God wills. But what I can assure you is that, if God gives me life to reach Chile, I will do all in my power to further your zealous and pious wishes, and I will see to it that the first person we baptize shall be called Stephen, and if a woman, Maria; and of everything I will give you an account, and say whether the Governor helps me or not."

DETAILS RESPECTING THE FOUNDATION AND BUILDING OF PHILADELPHIA.

1685 A.D. [2820] PENN (William). A Further Account of the Province of Pennsylvania and its improvements. For the Satisfaction of those that are Adventurers, and enclined to be so.

4to, morocco gilt, gilt edges, by Rivière.

(London). Wormington-Place, 12th of the 10th Month, (16)85.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXVII.).

£85

Church Catalogue 696. Sabin 59701. Bartlett, No. 1320.

An extremely interesting work in the history of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. In regard to Philadelphia, Penn states that it is to be two miles long and a mile broad, and that it consists of the High Street, Broad Street, and about twenty others "mostly taken from the things that Spontaneously grow in the Country, as Vine-Street, Mulbery-Street, Chestnut-Street, Wallnut-Street, Strawberry-Street, Cranbery-Street, Plumb-Street, Hickery-Street, Pine-Street, Oake-Street, Beach-Street, Ash-Street, Popler-Street, Sassafrax-Street, and the like." In respect to the building of the City he remarks that four-score houses were erected in the first ten months after his arrival in 1682, and that in the past year the town had advanced to three hundred and fifty-seven Houses, "divers of them large, well built, with good Cellars, three stories, and some with Belconies." Later on in his narrative, under date Philadelphia, 3d. of August, 1685, he remarks "Now as to the Town of Philadelphia it goeth on in Planting and Building to admiration, both in the front and backward, and there are about 600 Houses in 3 years time."

Penn also gives various particulars concerning the Country Settlements; the Produce of the Earth; the Produce of our Waters; Of Provision in General; Companies for Whale Catching in the mouth of the Delaware River; Further Improvements for Trade and Commerce; Advice to Adventurers how to employ their Estates, with fair profit; particulars concerning the Natives; the Government; and details concerning the passage out to Pennsylvania.

Pages 11-14 contain a long letter from a certain Robert Turner, addressed to Penn, as Governor, giving details respecting the building of Philadelphia, the Whal Fishing, various manufactures being started in the city, and concerning various citizens, mentioning their names, and describing the houses they were building, etc.

ENGLISH PIRATES' RAIDS IN PERU, AND THE DISCOVERY OF A NEW ROUTE
INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

1685 A.D. [2821] TORRE Y FARIA (Padre José). **Autograph Letter signed** (in Spanish) **to the Duchess de Aveiro, giving her news of the incursions of more than a thousand English pirates near Lima, geographical discoveries, and some personal news.**

4 pp., folio.

Truxillo, 29th April, 1685.

£15 15s

"The letter which you gave me for Cantera, the Inquisitor at Lima, I handed him personally, and it was received with due reverence and much joy, and in return for this I was rewarded with much hospitality, which I judge to have been inspired by your Excellency's favour . . .

"I notify you of the events which are happening in this country and of the perils, against which no decision seems to be taken . . . we find ourselves encountering more than a thousand Englishmen, awaiting help from more and assisted by the Indians; and at altitude 60 they have discovered a safe means of navigation, by which they have sent through, four vessels of forty guns and much ammunition with which to arm whatever vessels they may capture from this kingdom; and indeed they have already captured twelve ships, of which five are already mounted with guns. At first, when the news was communicated by the President [Governor] of Chile, that the enemy was in these parts, they took it as a jest although it was true; thus the enemy robbed and burned vessels, demolishing the ports, destroying the temples, and terrorising the inhabitants, most of whom went inland. As the Viceroy of this Dominion did not order the punishment of these pirates, the whole city of Lima seemed on the point of being lost. The Archbishop is greatly opposed to the Viceroy on account of this great negligence in omitting to safeguard the country . . . and it has been decided that the fleet should set out to fight, and sweep the seas, without taking any money or treasure on board. Don Thomas Palabecino, the Viceroy's brother-in-law, takes command of the troops, and the fleet's admiral is Don Antonio de Beas. They sail on Easter Day . . . and nobody wishes to risk his money as it is known that the enemy's intention is to take the treasure."

1685 A.D. [2822] CHARLES II. OF SPAIN. **Letter Signed by the King** (in Spanish) **with the Royal seal, to Admiral Rodrigo Manuel Manrique de Lara, ordering the detention of two ships carrying contraband to New Spain and Peru.**

1 page, folio.

San Lorenzo, 18th October, 1685.

£6 6s

Translation:—"It being feared that some of the warships which are sailing for New Spain and Peru, are carrying large consignments of clothing in contravention of my orders, and the conventions of commerce, I have resolved to order that, in the most satisfactory and convenient manner, you should investigate this particular fraud and that, when, those two ships should sail from San Lucar or the port from which they proceed from that coast, they should be detained and the clothing not included in the licence, be seized. I give you full authority to act, inhibiting the tribunal, Ministers and officials of the Council for the Indies, with all the necessary power which the case may demand . . . and you will give me a full account of all that you do, at the earliest possible moment."

1685 A.D. [2823] ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO. [Probably a civil administrator.] **Manuscript Letter to his brother, containing interesting secret news.**

7 pp., folio.

Mexico, 9th March, 1685.

£5 5s

Translation:—“Although you do not give one to understand that you know what His Majesty writes to me, with regard to the letter placed in his hands; yet, judging by the honour which His Majesty does me by assuming that I would not consent to anything which was not righteous, I can infer that your sovereign influence was at work; and although I give His Majesty plenty of information, I will not refrain from telling you here what I omit in the despatch—not as an excuse but merely to give you fuller information.

“What they say of Don Francisco de las Heras can be reduced to this: that he released the prisoner from gaol but they do not say that he sent him back later; and they add falsely that he was his servant . . . and other lies . . . the other case mentioned with regard to the chase was true, but that Don Francisco took part in it, I cannot even now—after much investigation—ascertain. I did as His Majesty ordered which was to reprimand and threaten Don Francisco and he has now reformed somewhat; but . . . having taken up his appointment as secretary, on your orders, and discharging his official duties with secrecy, fidelity and cleanliness, it would have been harsh not to have waited to see whether he corrected his errors.

“I can now add that we have discovered who wrote the letter and who solicited it; and the end they had in view. The ones who signed it were some people who called themselves ‘the Conquerors,’ the most ridiculous people in the world; and he who solicited it, we find, was the Conde de Santiago to whom I have done and am doing, more good than to anyone in the Kingdom . . . he published (for he was a great talker) the news that he was going to do Don Francisco a bad turn, and when the despatch reached my hands, for we knew nothing here, the Conde was at death’s door and sent for Don Francisco and asked his pardon with many tears, and gave a message for me. I have treated his brothers, wife and children with much courtesy since, for God ever protects me . . . and many here who knew of the Conde’s acts, admire the manner in which I am behaving towards his family; and I thank our Lord for this . . . that for His sake, and as a righteous man, I comply with the teachings of the Gospel, to help them that hate me. I tell you this as my conscience prompts me, for although they did not happen to hurt me, they wished to do Don Francisco and the other two people some harm, to mortify me through their suffering.

“As I succeeded the Archbishop, it was necessary for each to return to his post . . . I have told your Excellency, as a brother whom I respect as a father, all that has happened and I add what I have been doing in the Indies [America] so that you may infer that neither with regard to Don Francisco nor anyone else can I permit any injustice, and then, not only superficially—for which there might seem to be some justification (upon which other Governments have been founded, and being bad have masqueraded as good)—second, I have acted with so much moderation, that I have done nothing which, in the matter of conscience, would not be authorized by such great theologians as those of Alcalá, Salamanca, &c. I am happy to say I have served His Majesty and his vassals faithfully . . .” He then, in very quaint phraseology, stressing his modesty and virtuous character, requests his brother to use his influence to allow him to govern until “the year ’88. I do not ask this; I propose it in case Your Excellency or His Majesty should wish it. Provided I do not leave with a tarnished reputation and pay all my debts so as to enter Spain with less fortune than the sons of other Viceroyes, I shall be most proud to be able to say truthfully that I have governed in America.”

1685 A.D. [2824] CHARLES II. OF SPAIN. Letter (in Spanish) signed by the King, with Royal seal, to Admiral Rodrigo Manuel Manrique de Lara, giving him instructions as to his procedure should his fleet meet the French Squadron whilst awaiting the ships from New Spain, laden with quicksilver.

[In duplicate]. Both signed by the King.

2 pp., folio.

Madrid, 25th June, 1685.

£3 3s

1685 A.D. [2825] CENTENO (Juan Francisco). Letter (in Spanish) to the King of Spain, signed by various influential residents of Cuzco, including the Marques de Vallembroso, Conde de la Laguna, Don Diego de Villa Alvarado, etc., in which they protest against Don J. F. Centeno's application for admission to one of the Spanish Military Orders. Together with the public notary's certificate, testifying to the despatch of the above letter.

(Together) 6 pp., folio.

Cuzco, 15th October, 1685.

£2 10s

1685 A.D. [2826] MANUSCRIPT STATEMENT (in Spanish) describing the intrigues and influence at work in obtaining administrative positions in America and other official appointments under the Spanish Crown. Mention is made of James II. of England in connection with the Catholic Church.

8 pp., folio.

Cadiz, 25th October, 1685.

£2 2s

1685 A.D. [2827] MONTESER (Doña Josefa de). Letter signed (in Spanish) to Don Francisco de las Heras, enclosing (1) Royal Decree issued by Charles II. of Spain, dated Madrid, 25th August, 1685, and signed with the Royal sign manual, granting Doña Josefa, widow of Don Bernardo Ochoa, of the Council for the Indies, certain slave-owning rights in Mexico; and (2) Manuscript notarial certificate testifying to the lady's identity, etc. Madrid, 5th Oct., 1685.

(Together) 3 Manuscripts, 7 pp., folio.

Madrid, August-October, 1685.

£1 10s

HOW SHIPS WERE SEIZED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1686 A.D. [2828] BARROS (Capt. Alonzo). **Report signed** (in Spanish) **giving interesting news of America and of the capture of an English Privateer carrying contraband.**

Together with two small 4to manuscripts, showing the amounts paid in official allowances to the Governor of the Philippines and the Clergy of Manila, etc.

7½ pp., folio.

Guazacualco, 1686.

£6 6s

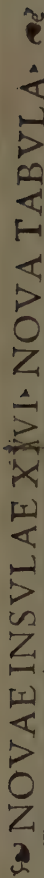
Translation:—“ Having arrived at the Port of Guazacualco on the Saturday of the Resurrection, I cast anchor and the following Sunday, I saw that a warship was attempting to set sail from within port; and being unable to do so on account of the current, it anchored, but before doing so I saw that it was . . . possible it might escape me, there being a land breeze. I therefore weighed anchor and set sail to avoid loss of time. The ship, noticing this, ran up an English flag and fired a gun without a cannon ball, to which I replied in the same way; and the said ship having fired a second and third time, I responded and at the third shot, I hoisted the Spanish flag, as by that time I was in a position to prevent its escape. A canoe was lowered from the ship and . . . I had one of our launches ready with my sub-lieutenant and two soldiers armed with rifles; but as the canoe did not come alongside our ship and it seemed to me it had only been sent out to reconnoitre the strength of my ship, I ordered my lieutenant to pursue the canoe which promptly made for its own vessel, and we were unable to reach it . . . however our launch crossed its course and the occupants of the canoe came aboard. With the assistance of an interpreter, we asked who they were and how long they had been in port. They said they were English, who, with their own King’s licence, had left Jamaica and had been in Campeachy, getting together prisoners, and that the Governor of that Province had handed them nine with whom they had returned to Jamaica. They had encountered terrible weather and had put into port here for the last twenty days, where they had been given meat, etc.

I left one of their men in my ship and the other two I sent to their own ship with a message to the Captain to send me his lieutenant with his warrant and papers and . . . promising to grant him a peaceful voyage for we were friends and nothing would be done to annoy either him or his crew in the slightest degree.

“ The canoe returned with an English gentleman, who happened to have landed at Merida and presented the papers which he had taken to the Governor of that province; I did not understand them however, but asked him to write to the Captain saying my orders were to take them to Veracruz; that he should send his crew on board my ship and that he should remain in his own with ten of his men, and I would send some of my crew to guard him in custody . . . and that at Veracruz my Admiral would decide what was to be done. And having written thus (so the gentleman assured me, for I did not understand what he wrote) his captain replied in a paper which I have in my possession that . . . he could not surrender or come to Veracruz *except fighting unto death* or to burn his ship—to which I replied that it was unreasonable to disturb the peace between our respective Kings, and that it would not be unfavourably viewed in England or Jamaica to come to one of the King of Spain’s ports as they had already been to another at Campeachy.”

How the Spanish Captain’s suspicions were roused as to its being “ a ship engaged in illicit trade under cover of the King’s flag,” and the methods by which ships were “ held up ” in the seventeenth century, are fully related in this very interesting and authentic story.

NOVAE IN SVLAE XIVI NOVA TABVLA



Basel, 1552.

See Item No. 2618.



**La relacion y comentarios del gouerna
doz Aluarnuñez cabeça de vaca, de lo acaescido en las
dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias.**

Con priuilegio.

JOAQUIN ACOSTA

En la tassa por los señores del consejo en Ocho y cinco mrs.

Title-page from NUNEZ CABEÇA DE VACA'S RELACION, containing the First Journey
of Europeans through the United States, and the First Conquest of
Florida and Louisiana.
Valladolid, 1555.
See Item X.

1686 A.D. [2829] CHARLES II. OF SPAIN. Manuscript Letter (in Spanish) signed with the Royal sign manual, addressed to the Marqués de Laguna, Viceroy of New Spain, in which the King approves of the Viceroy's sale of official appointments with regard to the Sombrerete and Pachuca Mines, and thanks him for his work in connection therewith.

3 pp., folio.

Buen Retiro, 15th October, 1686.

£2 10s

1686 A.D. [2830] AYETA (Fr. Francisc de). Letter signed (and last page autographed) to the Conde de Paredes (in Spanish), giving him interesting social news of Madrid and commenting sympathetically on the termination of the Conde's office as Viceroy of Mexico. He says: "In time, the sunshine of Truth is bound to disperse the clouds and one may achieve Peace. Your Excellency must suffer. for you have desired to be Viceroy, and all your predecessors have had to pass the Customs House of disillusionment and chastisement; and their successors must do likewise or perish. Give thanks to God for having spared you from contact with the rocks; and if you look at it in the right light, you will be grateful to Him that your term of office is over . . . and you can return home."

7 pp., folio.

Madrid, 23rd December, 1686.

£2 2s

1686 A.D. [2831] SOLIS Y MENDOZA (Fernando de). Letter signed (in Spanish) to the Conde de Paredes, Viceroy of Mexico, in which he mentions his journey to the Port of Santa Maria, to assist the Duke of Guastala, on the occasion of the presence there, of the French fleet.

2 pp., folio.

Madrid, 20th December, 1686.

10s 6d

SECRET DESPATCHES FROM THE VICEROY OF MEXICO.

1686-8 A.D. [2832] HERAS (Francisco de, and others). Manuscript Letter (in Spanish) from the Viceroy of Mexico to King Charles II. of Spain, giving secret information regarding his secretary, Don Francisco de Heras, and agreeing to reprimand him in compliance with the King's orders. He also promises to send Heras to Spain if there is no change in his conduct. Together with several other letters of a confidential nature, referring to Padre Luis de Morales and other Jesuit Missionaries, the fleet at Barlovento, etc.

4 Manuscripts, (together) 46 pp., folio.

(Mexico, 1686-8).

£3 3s

NEWS SENT TO THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES OF LA SALLE'S COLONY IN TEXAS.

1687 A.D. [2833] MUNIBE (Andres de). **Autograph Letter signed** (in Spanish) **to "Your Excellency"** (no address), **stating that he had met an Englishman who had been in that part of America twenty-three years, having been captured by Mateo Guarin with his ships and cargo of Campeachy timber.** "He, whose name is Roberto Hilquisen [probably Robert Wilkinson] affirms that the French are established in the Bay of Mexico. . . . I am sending his testimony with regard to this, to the Conde de la Monclova, but lack of paper prevents me sending your Excellency a copy."

2 pp., folio.

Havana, 20th September, 1687.

£12 10s

In 1682 La Salle had descended the Mississippi, and returning to France he originated a scheme for colonising the country. Obtaining the desired concessions he set sail from Rochelle, July 24, 1684, with a party of colonists. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining correct longitudes at sea he missed the mouth of the Mississippi, and finally landed on the shore of Matagorda Bay in Texas where he established his colony. Shortly afterwards he was murdered, and in a short time the colony disappeared. It is to this colony that Robert Wilkinson refers when he states that the French are established in the Bay of Mexico.

NEWS OF LA SALLE'S COLONY IN TEXAS.

1687 A.D. [2834] MURNETA OTALORA (Joseph de). **Letter signed** (in Spanish) **to the Conde de Paredes, Viceroy of Mexico, giving him interesting news received from Havana.**

1 page, folio.

Veracruz, 22nd October, 1687.

£6 6s

"I reverently hand you the enclosed letters which I received per the frigate which arrived yesterday from Havana. The Governor of that city has sent on board an Englishman who declares that fourteen months since, he visited the Bay where the French have their colonies on these coasts. You will glean fuller particulars from the letters I enclose. . . . I repeat what I have already begged of your Excellency: that which concerns the cavalry lieutenant. I assure you he suffers innocently, and if this were not true I would not dare to say so. Your Excellency, speak for this poor man, who, through no fault of his own, has been discredited."

The above mentioned Englishman was a certain Captain Robert Wilkinson who first gave the Spaniards the information of the French, under La Salle, having founded a colony in Texas, on the shore of Matagorda Bay.

1687 A.D. [2835] RODRIGO DE VALDES (M.). Soc. Jes. **Poema heroyco Hispano—Latino panegyrico de la Fundacion y Grandezas de la muy noble y leal Ciudad de Lima.**

4to, calf, gilt back.

Madrid, 1687.

Bartlett, No. 1343.

£5 5s

1687 A.D. [2836] CONCEPCION (Fray Juan de la). **Autograph Letter signed, to the Duchess de Aveiro, referring to the foundation of a Carmelite Convent at Santiago, Chile.**

2 pp., folio.

Lima, 9th October, 1687.

£2 10s

Translation:—“On diverse occasions, I have written to you from Chile, thanking you for the Royal warrant which you obtained for the establishment of a Carmelite Convent for ‘barefoot’ nuns, in the City of Santiago; and I attribute this to the diligent labours prompted by your Grace’s charity and the great love, which I recognised in Lisbon, that your Grace had for the Holy Order of Our Lady of Carmen, in whose name I promise you many faithful results . . . for you are as a sanctuary in whom we servants of God permit our most Godly endeavours to repose.

“The establishment of a Carmelite Order in this Kingdom should result in much Glory to God and the Holy Mother; and there should be a great increase in the number of convents and Provinces for the faithful, and a goodly harvest for the souls of the Indian infidels. All this is due to your saintly zeal in overcoming these difficulties which the devil, on these occasions, tries to raise.”

This writer gives an optimistic account of the work carried on and promised by the monks and nuns and seems to think that the acquisition of the “barefoot” members will greatly augment the good work performed by the “shod” Carmelites.

1687 A.D. [2837] CHARLES II. OF SPAIN. **Original secret Royal Decree** (in Spanish) **signed by the King of Spain, with seal, granting to the Marques de Montealegre y de Quintana—in consideration of his services in the Royal Household—the hereditary pension of a thousand pesos, for two further generations, in continuation of a similar pension granted to his father, the Conde de Villahumbrosa, in America.** “I therefore order that, in virtue of this my Decree (which he must retain in secret), the necessary documents for its due execution shall be issued to him.”

1 page, folio.

Madrid, 10th January, 1687.

£2 10s

1687 A.D. [2838] AYETA (Fray Francisco de). Autograph letter signed (in Spanish) to the Viceroy of Mexico, giving him much news of an extremely interesting personal character, together with much Court gossip. He mentions his conversation with the Queen of Spain; the departure of a Mission from Andalusia and his ecclesiastical responsibility in deputizing for the Comisionario General whilst the latter visited Portugal; the delivery of a certain casket of gold filigree and amber to the Viceroy's nephew the Marques Cogolludo in the presence of witnesses; his opinion that the Queen's gratitude for the Viceroy's gift will materialise in the form of a Court appointment on his return to Madrid; he repeats the gossip that was heard in Madrid on the arrival of Don Francisco de las Heras; how Don Juan de Vargas' pearls "have excited the world"; the Princess Mariana of Austria's illness ("she who is much loved by the King") etc.

2 MSS., 12 pp., folio.

Madrid, 22nd April, 1687.

£2 2s

Other names mentioned in this long letter are: the Duque (the Viceroy's brother—presumably the Viceroy was the Conde de Paredes) Don Joseph Bentura; Don Andres de Peñaranda; Don Pedro C. del Alcazar; Fonseca; Marques de los Velez; Condesa de Ayala; Don J. de Arredondo; Don J. Lucas Cortes; the French Ambassador in Rome, Monsieur de Tren; Señor de Solis; Señor Monclova; Don Juan de Otazu; "the Condesa," &c.

1688 A.D. [2839] DURANGO (Fray Juan de la Cruz). Manuscript letter (in Spanish) to "Your Excellency" (presumably the Viceroy of Mexico) reporting some interesting news of the Missions; the working of the quicksilver mines by Capt. Francisco de Cardenas; the attacks by Chichimeco Indians, etc.

6 pp., folio.

Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe (Mexico), 8th January, 1688. £21

Translation:—"I arrived safely in this spot, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe and entered Cerro Gordo, a mountainous district, where I found Captain Francisco de Cardenas pursuing his labours in connection with the quicksilver mines. I descended later to commence the work of the factories, but obtained labourers with great difficulty, for the people are still terrified on account of the hostile attacks which they have experienced hitherto from the Chichimecos; and I now remain with the small band of workmen, until God or your Excellency remedies matters. . . . I am bound to put before your Excellency what I have seen and know of this place, so that we may destroy the agencies of the devil and achieve harmony, the better to develop the Holy Faith and the public welfare.

It must be two months and a half since the Captain Francisco de Cardenas was in the town, and I in Mexico. When the Padre-Maestro Fray Felipe (?) Galindo, in the presence of Fray Juan Feliz de Sierra, his companion, said to Cardenas: 'What news of the quicksilver mines?' to which he replied: 'The work is going on well and we extract much metal.' The Padre-Maestro remarked: 'What do you intend to do with the mine? whose is it—who discovered it?' 'It belongs to Padre Fray Juan de la Cruz Durango and his brother, Don Alonso, in whose name and at whose expense it has been discovered.' To this, the Padre replied: 'Do not be

Durango (Fray Juan de la Cruz)—*continued*.

silly. His Majesty offers "Habits" [orders] and honours. Beware, they will cheat you . . . Cardenas replied: 'He is a good man and would not do such a thing.' The Padre Maestro dropped that subject and proceeded to ask about the San Christoval mine. 'I understand you have condemned it?' Cardenas said 'Yes,' and the Padre offered him two hundred pesos for it. Cardenas declined, saying he wished to cultivate it. I do not doubt it, knowing Cardenas, and because I know the Padre is interested in mines for indeed some three months ago, Fray Francisco Ximenez, the Marquis's confessor, came here, saying that the Padre-Maestro had induced him to invest eight thousand pesos in a mine in Talpuzagua, which he had undertaken to develop and had been ruined.

"The Missionary Fathers arrived at San Joseph to found their Mission. It is seven leagues from this place . . . and comprises a church and two dwellings . . . a distance of about one league from the village founded by Captain Geronimo de Labra, where they had a spiritual pastor who offered them temporal benefits for their sustenance: goats, cows, sheep, etc. The milder natives used to descend with their wives and little ones. The Padres repeated the offer, ordering them to work, the women to make clay and bring stones . . . giving them only one maize-cone each for food. After one month and a half of this oppression, the natives declared they would return to their own land. Don Juan de los Angeles, one of the Captains, flogged one of the Chichimecan women so that she died two days later. The others, seeing this, left the district saying 'they do not give us enough to eat, nor do they give what they offered, and they kill our daughters; let us go' . . .

After I had been here eight days, Padre Frai Agustin arrived with a letter from the Rev. Padre Maestro Galindo, copy of which, together with another letter I send to Your Excellency . . . I leave them to the magnanimity of your judgement. This Padre, asking after certain Indians, was given news of some, and told that others were not known, and he entered the mine. Looking around, he said 'There are none of the Indians from San Joseph here.' He then said he would like to say Mass, and I said I wished there were a decent place in which to say it. And I vow that with God's help, the first thing I must do is to erect a Church for my Christ [an image of Christ] and place Him there. We agreed that he should come and say Mass at Easter and it will be easier to get a congregation together here in the centre of the district than at San Joseph which is seven leagues away."

He apologizes for dwelling at length on "these tales, although they are true, because I see the Captain annoyed and ill-humoured on account of these letters, and if I lose him, what is to become of me?" He begs "His Excellency" to read the letters carefully, and do what he can to promote peace whilst at the same time thwarting any other Padre's designs on his mines.

1688 A.D. [2840] PAREDES (Conde de, Viceroy of Mexico). **Testimonio en relacion de las causas sibiles y criminales que de oficio de la Real Justicia militar se han hecho y fulminado desde 30 de Noviembre de 1680 . . . hasta 1686.** Manuscript notarial statement (in Spanish) of the civil and criminal cases tried and fulminated during the term of the Conde de Paredes' Viceroyalty in Mexico from 1680 to 1686.

17 pp., folio.

Mexico, 22nd April, 1688.

£2 10s

1690 A.D. [2840a] PIMENTEL, Fray Juan. Manuscript signed (in Spanish) in which he discusses the question of the nationality of the Provincials to be elected for Mexico. According to an Apostolic Bull, one of these should be a native of Spain and the other, a native of America.

10 pp., 4to.

Mexico, 1690.

£5 5s

(Translation):—"In this province (Order) of Santiago, of Mexican Preachers, there are Apostolic Bulls which decree that one of the Provincials shall be a native of Spain and the other of America. From which one is inclined to ask: if an individual, worthy, and in every way suitable, on receiving the habit [of Santiago] gave information as to his having been born at sea in what is known as the Golfo de Yeguas; in which case he has obtained appointments belonging to Spain, in the intervals of which, there was a Provincial who, having been born in Spain, and wishing to decide whether that individual belonged to this nation, on account of doubts which had arisen, brought the matter up for a judicial ruling, and there was a witness alive to-day, who swore that he knew the man's parents and that he was born in this city of Mexico; and if there were others who affirmed it, would this individual be eligible for election as a Provincial for Spain, and would such election be valid?"

"For this decision, I presume, with the third rule of the book and glossary of *Regulis Juris* that there are two rights: one known as proprietary, and the other as possessional . . . which is manifested by Boniface VIII in his Regulations: he says 'the possessor who has acted in bad faith never acquires right' and further says 'he who possesses what is not properly his, is a possessor in bad faith' and the things obtained against one's rights are wrongfully acquired. Thus the thief does not obtain a possessional right to what he steals however long it remains in his possession . . . because it is a matter in which right prevents his proprietorship . . . and although it is possible for things to be possessed without proprietary rights, in perfect good faith though in ignorance of the condition of proprietorship . . . it is necessary, in order to establish one's right to a thing, to comply with the essential condition for its acquisition; that the law should not contradict it; and that there should be none who dispute it legally. Therefore, he who desiring to obtain Spanish possessions, lacks these conditions . . . cannot be said to be truly the rightful possessor . . . therefore the possession of something from Spain without having been born there, is not right but a transgression of the law." In this somewhat amusing and lengthy manner he proceeds, by means of numerous quotations from Papal Bulls and other authoritative papers, to prove that "everything obtained by that means is null"—including the habit of Santiago. "The proof of this can be shown in this province in my own case and that of others. Pope Gregory XV in the Bull regarding the 'alternativa' [the right of Archbishops to dispose of prebends alternately with the Pope] has established it so forcefully that he decrees that in order to receive the habit, a creole should be with a native of Spain, declaring *sub nullitate facti* the contrary; but as many natives of America have received the habit without complying with this condition . . . our Reverend Fray Juan Baptista de Marinis as a learned professor of jurisprudence, has referred to His Holiness Alexander VII for a solution of the problem, giving him to understand that although he was General of this Order, he had not the authority to alter an edict from the Pontiff. . . ."

1690 A.D. [2841] SOUTH AMERICAN CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.

Manuscript essay (in Spanish) unsigned, in which the writer expresses the view that it is wrong to force catholicism upon the native heathen by the aid of the sword. He makes some interesting observations on the conditions in the Argentine and Paraguay.

3 pp., folio.

(Buenos Aires), N.D., circa 1690.

£2 2s

1690 A.D. [2842] HERRERA (Captain Joseph de). **Manuscript petition** (in Spanish) addressed to "Your Excellency" (presumably the Viceroy of New Spain) in which application is made on behalf of Captain J. de Herrera for the command of a cavalry regiment which it was proposed to raise and establish at Puerto Real; and in which a number of soldiers had already volunteered to serve under him.

2 pp., folio.

[Puerto Real, Porto Rico, circa 1690].

£1 1s

CELEBRATED SPANISH WORK ON NAVIGATION.

1692 A.D. [2843] GAZTANETA Y TURRIVALZAGA (Captain Antonio de).
Norte de la Navegacion, hallado por el cuadrante de reduccion.

With finely-engraved and printed titles; five folding and five other plates (including map of Atlantic-African coast, illustration of a ship's keel, astronomical and marine charts); numerous small charts in text; woodcut capitals; and tables showing the relative speed and direction of ship and winds, etc.

Folio, full Spanish calf, gilt.

Seville, Juan Francisco de Blas, 1692.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXVIII.).

£28

An interesting treatise on navigation, by one who, though not claiming to be a professor of science, had "from the age of twelve, sailed the ocean, and had as schools the mighty seas, and as masters, the voice of the roaring waves." He was moved to write this book from his wealth of experience, as there was at the time, no scientific work dealing expressly with the science of navigation. He explains how, in his cabin—as Chief Pilot of the Spanish Atlantic Fleet—he would put down his propositions in theory, and then laboriously work them out in practice.

Navarrete devotes four pages to Don Antonio in his "Biblioteca Maritima Española," and states that he was the first Spanish writer to treat of the log-line and its explanation, for "although Don Pedro Porter Casanate mentioned it in 1634, he was very doubtful of his subject."

Antonio de Gaztañeta was born in Motrico, province of Guipuzcoa and was baptized on 11th August, 1656. His father, a naval officer, was D. Francisco de Gaztañeta, and his mother was Doña Catalina de Iturrizabalazaga, who educated him privately until he went to sea when twelve years of age. In 1672 he embarked on one of the King's galleons, the officers on board being willing to instruct him in the art of piloting. Soon after he went to Veracruz on board a ship commanded by his father, who died there. Young Gaztañeta was consequently called upon to conduct the ship back as far as Pasages. This was followed by numerous voyages to New Spain, Buenos Aires, etc. in all of which, his special talents and keen observation were ever at work. The result was that he corrected and perfected many previous systems of navigation, and was the means of saving innumerable ships at sea, both by skilful manoeuvring in the face of the enemy, and in stormy weather. He became Admiral, in recognition of his services in the Mediterranean, where he assisted the allied fleets of England and Holland. In spite of his rank, he never gave up the work of pilot, acting in this capacity some time later, with the armada under Pedro Fernandez de Navarrete when they evicted the Scots from Darien in 1699.

He died in Madrid on February 8th, 1728, as the result of a sudden accident in the Marques de Rivas' house, and was buried at the convent of the Concepcion Geronima.

The various tables at the end of the work give the variations of the compass, and the latitudes and longitudes of various lands, ports, rivers, and Islands in the Atlantic ocean, for the most part of North and South America and the West Indies.

PROHIBITION IN MEXICO.

1692 A.D. [2844] [PROHIBITION FOR THE NATIVES.] Informe que la Real Universidad y Claustro pleno de ella de la ciudad de Mexico de esta Nueva España haze a el Excellentissimo Señor Virrey de ella, en conformidad de orden de su Excelencia de 3 de Julio de este año 1692 sobre los inconvenientes de la bebida de el pulque.

33 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

(Mexico, 1692).

£25

Bartlett, No. 1438.

The report addressed by the University authorities of Mexico to the Viceroy of New Spain, in response to his appeal for their decision regarding the prohibition of pulque. This was a rough intoxicating liquor which the Indians drank, and which caused them to commit abominable crimes during their drunken orgies.

The University assembly opined that the prohibition should remain.

1693 A.D. [2845] SHOWER (John). Practical Reflections on the Late Earthquakes in Jamaica, England, Sicily, Malta, etc. Anno 1692. With a Particular, Historical Account of those, and divers other Earthquakes.

12mo, old calf.

London, John Salisbury, 1693.

£1 1s

Sabin 80740.

No copy in the Church Catalogue.

1694 A.D. [2845a] JAILLOT (H.). Nova Orbis Tabula, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiae Ducis.

Atlas, containing 55 engraved maps, some outlined in colour, and including a *Mappe Monde*, North America, & South America.

Folio, contemporary calf.

Paris, 1694.

£6 10s

A note on the fly-leaf states that this book was bought by Thomas Coningesby, 20th August, 1696. The maps themselves are by H. Jaillot, N. and G. Sanson, and De la Rue, and bear dates from 1647 to 1696.

CONCERNING THE WAR WITH THE IROQUOIS INDIANS.

1696 A.D. [2846] FRONTENAC (Louis de Buade, Comte de, 1620-1698).
French Governor of Canada. **Autograph letter signed to Marquise D'Huxelles (in French).**

2½ pp., small 4to.

Quebec, 28th October, 1696.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXIX.).

£42

A most interesting letter written from Quebec and concerning the war with the Iroquois. Frontenac was appointed Governor in 1672 and recalled after ten years, but in 1689 when war broke out, he was sent out again and completely broke the power of the Iroquois.

Translation:—“ . . . If you are desirous of learning anything of the war with the Iroquois and that which deserves a place in the great events which happen every day, a secretary whom I send to France will be able to tell you of the expedition I made, in which the anxiety and fatigue were greater than the achievements. . . .

“I do not give up hope that by continuing the firing a little they will be brought to reason in the end,” &c.

NEW MEXICO, LOUISIANA, ETC.

1697 A.D. [2847] HENNEPIN (Father Louis). Nouvelle Decouverte d'un très Grand Pays situé dans l'Amerique entre Le Nouveau Mexique et La Mer Glaciale, avec les Cartes, & les Figures nécessaires, & de plus l'Histoire Naturelle & Morale, & les avantages, qu'on en peut tirer par l'établissement des Colonies.

Engraved and Printed Titles, large folding map of the Mississippi basin with parts of Canada & the U.S.A.; large folding map of N. America, with California, & an inset map of the land between California and Japan; engraving of a buffalo; and the First Engraved View of Niagara Falls.

FIRST EDITION. Thick 12mo, original calf, gilt back.

Utrecht, Guillaume Broedelet, 1697.

£25

Sabin 31349. Church Catalogue, No. 762. Bartlett, No. 1513.

This is the First Edition, with the impressions of the maps and the view of Niagara Falls, in their earliest states. It includes the substance of Hennepin's first work, the 'Description de la Louisiane,' but gives before the account of his voyage up the Mississippi, an account of a voyage he here claims to have made to the mouth of that river and up again.

"In Le Clercq's 'Premier Etablissement de la Foy' had appeared an account by Hennepin's colleague, Father Zenobe Membre, giving an account of La Salle's expedition to the Mouth of the Mississippi, in which Membre took part. This, owing to the rarity of Le Clercq's work, was little known at that time, and Hennepin in this work boldly appropriated it, with such verbal changes as to make it appear his own narrative from his journal of 1680, thus setting up to have been the first discoverer of the Mouth of the Mississippi." The charges against Hennepin's veracity are based chiefly upon this interpolation. The preface also contains an account of his quarrel with La Salle.

Among the interesting subjects written of by Hennepin in this work are:—Account of the building of a new Fort on the Illinois named by the savages Checagou (**Chicago**), and by us Fort Crevecoeur; Description of Fort Catarackouy or Frontenac; Descriptions of the Great Lakes and Niagara; An Embassy sent to the Issati by the Savages that inhabit to the West of them, whence it appears that there is no such thing as the Straights of Anian, and that Japan is on the same continent as Louisiana; Accounts of the manners and customs of the Indians; La Salle's travels and death; History of the irruption of the English into **Canada** in 1628, and the capture of **Quebec** in 1629.

Hennepin's work forms one of the most important volumes in the early history of the United States. He lived for eleven years in North America and penetrated further into the then Unknown Interior than anyone before him. "He was the undoubted discoverer and explorer of the Upper Mississippi or Meschasipi, and the first to lay open to the world that mighty region. That he should have made some mistakes is not to be wondered at, and that when he first saw the Falls of Niagara he should have overstated the 'wonderful downfall of above 600 feet,' is not very surprising; but his mistakes have not entitled him to receive the castigations which have been heaped upon him."

- 1697 A.D. [2848] MONTAUBAN.** *Relation du Voyage du Sieur de Montauban, Capitaine des Filbustiers en Guinée, dans l'Année mil six cens quatre-vingt-quinze. Avec une Description du Royaume du Cap de Lopes, des moeurs, des coutumes & Religion du Pais.*
 FIRST EDITION. 12mo, original calf, gilt back.
 Bordeaux, chez Raymond Brun, 1697. £8 8s

Not in Sabin.

In this scarce work the celebrated French pirate, Montauband, tells how for twenty years he had sailed the coasts of Mexico, Florida, and the coast of North America up to Newfoundland, and then in 1691 had sailed for the Guinea Coast, and captured the fort of Sierra Leone, which he had destroyed to prevent the English establishing themselves there. Afterwards he had sailed to Bordeaux with various prizes. While at Bordeaux his crew committed so many extravagances with the money gained from their piracies, that in 1695 Montauband decided to leave that city and take to the high-seas again. This expedition he herein describes at length. He again sailed for the Guinea coast, where he took various Dutch and English prizes, but while boarding an English vessel both ships were blown up. He and sixteen of his crew miraculously escaped to a small vessel and reached the African Coast at Cape Lopez, where he was well treated by the negroes, and conducted to the interior. Later, he was taken in a Portuguese vessel to the Island of St. Thomas, and then in an English one to the West Indies, whence he returned to Bordeaux, where he died in the year 1700.

- 1697 A.D. [2849] DAMPIER (William).** *A New Voyage round the World. Describing particularly, the Isthmus of America, several Coasts and Islands in the West Indies, the Isles of Cape Verd, the Passage by Terra del Fuego, the South Sea Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico; the Isle of Guam one of the Ladrões, Mindanao, and other Philippine and East-India Islands near Cambodia, China, Formosa, Luconia, Celebes, &c. New Holland, Sumatra, Nicobar Isles; the Cape of Good Hope, and Santa Hellena.*
 With 5 engraved maps.
 FIRST EDITION. 8vo, original calf, gilt back.
 London, James Knapton, 1697. £3 3s
 Sabin 18374. Bartlett, No. 1511.

- 1697-1700 A.D. [2850] CALDERON DE LA BARCA, MARTIN** (Dean of the Cathedral Church of Puerto Rico). *Autograph letter signed (in Spanish) to Don Joseph del Castillo y Pardo, petitioning for the post of Canon of that church with the title of "Chaplain of Honour," enclosing a transcript of a Royal Decree dated from Madrid, 22nd November, 1697, in which King Charles II. (of Spain) refers appreciatively to Calderon's action in paying out of his own private purse for the religious services for the late Queen of Spain (when the local treasury's funds did not permit of such services being held) and assuring him of the Royal favour in the event of a vacancy for promotion.*
 (Together) 3 pp.
 Puerto Rico, 26th June, 1700. £1 10s

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT BOSTON IN THE INDIAN LANGUAGE.

1698 A.D. [2851] MATHER (Increase). **Masukkenukeeg Matcheseaenvog Wequetoog kah Wuttooanatoog Uppevaonont Christoh kah ne Yeuyeu Teanuk Wonk, ahche nunnukquodt missinninnuh ukquoh-quenaount wutaiuskoianatamovonganoo. Kah Keketookaonk papaume Wussittumwae kesukodtum: kah papaume nawhutch onkatogeh Wunnomwayeuongash.**

Nashpe Increase Mather. Kukkootomwehteaenuh ut oomoeuwehkomonganit ut Bostonut, ut New England. Yeush kukkookootomwehteaongash qushkinnumunash en Indiane unnontoowaonganit nashpe S. D(anforth).

12mo, original binding of oak boards, covered in old calf. Enclosed in a levant morocco case by Rivière.

Bostonut, Printuop nashpe Bartholomew Green, kah John Allen, 1698.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXX.).

[SOLD]

Sabin 46701. No copy in the Church Catalogue. Evans, No. 832.

This is one of the rarest of Increase Mathers works, and is the first book printed at Boston in any Indian Language. It contains five of Increase Mather's sermons translated into the Indian Language by Samuel Danforth. The title reads, in translation, "Greatest sinners called and encouraged to come to Christ, and that now, quickly; Also, that it is very dangerous for people to delay their repentance, and a Discourse concerning the Judgement day; and concerning some other truths. By Increase Mather teacher of the Church in Boston. . . . These discourses are translated into Indian Language by S.D."

1698 A.D. [2852] SAN AUGUSTIN (Padre Fray Gaspar de). **Conquistas de las Islas Philipinas: la temporal, por las armas del Señor Don Phelipe Segundo el prudente: y la espiritual, por los Religiosos del Orden de Nuestro Padre San Augustin: Fundacion, y Progressos de su Provincia del Santissimo Nombre de Jesus.**

With full-page engraving, representing Philip II. as the temporal, and St. Augustin as the spiritual, conquerors of the Philippine Islands.

Folio, vellum.

Madrid, Manuel Ruiz de Murga, 1698.

£31 10s

Salva 3394. Medina (Bibliografia Española de las Islas Filipinas), No. 250.

The book is dedicated to the Duchess de Aveiro, the great patroness of the Catholic missions to the Spanish dependencies in the XVIIth century; and although it was intended to be, and is described as, "Part One" of a series of volumes, it was the only volume published for 200 years (Fray Casimiro Diaz compiled another volume from material left by Gaspar de S. Augustin, which was published at Valladolid in 1890), and is complete in itself, describing the historical events which occurred in the South Sea from Vasco Nuñez de Balboa and Hernando de Magellan's discoveries in 1511 and 1519 to the year 1616.

Retana (No. 177) describes this book as the best historical record contained in ancient religious chronicles; and as the author had access to archives in Manila, containing documents of extraordinary historical value, his book is "One of the most estimable works which are recorded in the historical bibliography of the Philippine Archipelago. . . . Fray Gaspar was a writer of exceptional merit, and shares with the Jesuit Murillo Velarde, the highest place amongst the distinguished Castilian writers who have appeared within the last three centuries in the Philippines. Neither has, however, succeeded in gaining popularity amongst the Philippine people, owing to their harsh criticism of them. To-day, we cannot but excuse this harshness, in view of the epoch in which these authors flourished, when the mentality of the natives, their political education and social culture, were not as they are now."

THE FIRST FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

1698 A.D. [2853] FROGER (F.). A Relation of a Voyage Made in the Years 1695-7, on the Coasts of Africa, Streights of Magellan, Brasil, Cayenna, and the Antilles, by a Squadron of French Men of War, under the Command of M. de Gennes. By the Sieur Froger, Voluntier-Engineer on board the English Falcon.

Illustrated with divers strange Figures (Engraved frontispiece, and 15 plates and maps), drawn to the life.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Small 8vo, new half calf, gilt, g. e.

London, Printed for M. Gillyflower in Westminster Hall, 1698.

£6 6s

Sabin 26004. Bartlett, No. 1531.

NEWS OF AN ENGLISH COLONY AT MOBILE, AND THE EXTERMINATION
OF THE SCOTCH COLONY AT DARIEN.

1699 A.D. [2854] PINEDO (Francisco de). **Autograph letter signed** (in Spanish) **to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, in which he gives much interesting news of the movements of various fleets.**

3 pp., folio.

Veracruz, 13th November, 1699.

£25

"Don M. de Zavala left this port (Veracruz) with the ships under his command, to exterminate the Scotch at Dariel [Darien] and these . . . demolished the fort they had built there, and leaving the place unfit for occupation, returned to the Island of San Thomas to continue their practice of piracy in America.

"A fleet appeared at Panzacola which proved to be a war fleet of French ships intent upon colonizing the place. They found Don Andres de Arriola in possession, who behaved admirably and having built fortifications on land . . . the present whereabouts of this squadron are not known (!). Some English residents are established at La Mobila, twenty leagues from Panzacola, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is the place where the fleets pass, and they are in touch with another colony they have founded; . . . near Campeachy . . . God help us, and guard your Excellency's person."

THE ADVENTURES OF A BUCCANEER IN PANAMA.

1699 A.D. [2855] WAFER (Lionel). **A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America, giving an Account of the Author's Abode there, The Form and Make of the Country, the Coasts, Hills, Rivers, &c. Woods, Soil, Weather, &c. Trees, Fruit, Beasts, Birds, Fish, &c. The Indian Inhabitants, their Features, Complexion, &c., their Manners, Customs, Employments, Marriages, Feasts, Hunting, Computation, Language, &c. With Remarkable Occurrences in the South Sea, and Elsewhere.**

Engraved map of the Isthmus of Darien, and 3 folding plates of the Indians.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, calf, gilt, g. e.

London, James Knapton, 1699. Fine copy.

£7 15s

Bartlett No. 1579.

This work contains the best account, that had yet been given, of the Isthmus of Panama, of the Indians there, and of the natural products, and contains many interesting items. It is in this edition that Wafer makes his strong appeal to the Government to make a settlement on the Isthmus, whereby—among other advantages—"a free passage by land, from the Atlantic to the South Sea, might easily be affected, which would be of the greatest consequence to the East India trade." It was at this period that the unfortunate Scotch Settlement was made at Darien.

In 1681, whilst with the buccaneers marching across the Isthmus soon after the taking of Santa Maria, Wafer was injured by an explosion of gunpowder and was left behind among the Darien Indians, with whom he lived until he was eventually sent to the coast and taken on board Dampier's sloop at Le Sound's Key. He was held in high esteem by the Indians, being a surgeon, and was able to gain all his information concerning them at first hand.

- 1699 A.D. [2856] DAMPIER** (Capt. Wm.). **A New Voyage round the World.** Describing particularly, the Isthmus of America, several Coasts and Islands in the West Indies . . . the South Sea Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico; the Isle of Guam . . . and other Philippine and East India Islands. . . . New Holland, Sumatra, Nicobar Isles; the Cape of Good Hope, and Santa Hellena. The Fourth Edition Corrected.

Voyages and Descriptions. Vol. II. In three parts, viz.: 1. A Supplement of the Voyage round the World. 2. Two Voyages to Campeachy. 3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents: With an Account of Natal in Africk, its Product, Negro's, etc. First Edition.

With 9 engraved plates and maps.

2 vols., 8vo, original calf, slightly repaired.

London, James Knapton, 1699.

£3 3s

- 1699 A.D. [2857] FROGER** (Sieur François). **Relation d'un Voyage fait en 1695-7, aux Cotes d' Afrique, Détroit de Magellan, Bresil, Cayenne, et Isles Antilles, par une Escadre des Vaisseaux du Roi, commandée par M. de Gennes.**

Engraved and printed titles, 16 engraved plates and 12 maps.

12mo, contemporary calf, rebounded, gilt.

Amsterdam, les Héritiers d'Antoine Schelte, 1699.

£2 10s

Sabin 26002. Bartlett 1568.

Froger was very particular in the account he gave of this voyage and that his maps of the ports and rivers should be correct. His is the first account of a French expedition to the straits of Magellan.

- 1699-1700 A.D. [2858] GRAZIA** (Juan de).^{*} **MS.** (in Spanish) to Don Bernardino de Carbajal Montezuma y Vivero, referring to financial accounts. The writer explains that the "quicksilver ships" which were to carry the mails back to Spain had arrived at Veracruz in September, but were, by the Viceroy's orders, not allowed to sail until the following spring. The letter is therefore written in paragraphs bearing various dates.

4 pp., folio.

Mexico, 28th September, 1699 to 8th March, 1700.

£2 2s

QUO SPECVLVM CONIVGIORVM A DI-
 TVM PER RP. FILLEPHONSVM AVERACKV
 CE INSTITVTI HAEREMITARVM SANCTI
 Augustini, artiū ac sacrae Theologiae doctorē, cathedraeque primariae
 in inclita Mexicana academia moderatorem,



¶ Accessit in fine compendium breue aliquorum priuilegiorum, præci-
 pue concessorum ministris sancti euangelij huius noui orbis.

Title-page from VERA CRUZ, SPECULUM CONIUGIORUM.

Printed in Mexico, 1556.

See Item No. 2623.

Relacion Del descubrimiento
 y conquista Delos Reynos d^{el}
 Peru. y Del go Vierno y horden
 q los naturales temian. y tesoros
 que En ellos schallaron y delas
 de mas cosas q en el an cub^ocedido
 hasta el Dia Desu fha————

fha Por Pedro Pizarro Conquista
 dor. y Poblador Destos d^{hos} reyn
 os y V^o De la ciudad de arequipa
 Año De mill. e quin. y setentay un a^s



- 1700 A.D. [2859] THE DARIEN SCHEME.** A Full and Exact Collection of all the Considerable Addresses, Memorials, Petitions, Answers, Proclamations, Declarations, Letters and other Publick Papers, Relating to the Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies, since the passing of the Act of Parliament, by which the said Company was established in June 1695, till November 1700.

Small 8vo, old contemporary morocco, gilt, g. e.

(Edinburgh), printed in the Year 1700.

£12 12s

Sabin 18555. Bartlett No. 1591.

This is one of the scarcer tracts relating to the ill-fated Scotch Darien Scheme, which was the project of Wm. Paterson (the founder of the Bank of England) for a Scotch Company with Headquarters on the Isthmus of Panama, as a counterpart to the British East India Co. William III. opposed the idea, and the Spaniards and British Colonies in North America did all they could to ruin it; all this, combined with the unhealthy climate caused the colony to be an utter failure. Scotland was an exceedingly poor country at the time, and the loss of the £100,000 invested in the scheme caused great suffering there and much bitterness against England for her refusal to back the colony up. England, however, was friendly to Spain at the time and it was entirely against her policy to cause ill-feeling by encouraging a colony established on what was generally considered as Spanish territory.

The work includes the Proclamations of the Governors of Jamaica, Barbadoes, New-York, and New-England, against the Scotch Colony.

- 1700 A.D. [2860] [COLON (Doña Cathalina).] Breve informe por Doña Cathalina Colon, Portugal y Castro, hija de el Señor Duque de Veraqua . . . en el pleyto con Doña Maria Antonia y Doña Rosa de Castro.**

25 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

N.P., N.D. (c. 1700).

£7 10s

An interesting report concerning the lawsuit brought by Doña Cathalina Colon y Portugal, a descendant of Christopher Columbus and daughter of the Duke of Veraqua, in respect of an entailed estate founded by Doña Maria de Castro y Giron, Duchess de Veraqua.

- 1700 A.D. [2861] (EXQUEMELIN.) Historie der Boecaniers, of Vrybuyters van America. Van haar eerste Beginzelen tot deze tegenwoordige tyd toe.**

Engraved frontispiece, folding map, and 7 engraved plates.

4to, original calf, gilt back.

Amsterdam, Nicolaas ten Hoorn, 1700.

£5 10s

Sabin 23469. Bartlett No. 1601.

This is a new and very much altered edition. The second part is a translation of the voyages of Sharp and others. The plates are also new.

1700 A.D. [2862] MOHEDAS DE ALVARADO, Felipe. Autograph letter signed (in Spanish) to Don Sancho Londoño giving news of Panama and mentioning that "your friend Rocha has left this Presidency, sowing the seeds of mischief as he did in Madrid." (Writing very faint).

3 pp., folio.

Panama, 23rd April, 1700.

£1 1s

1700-1704 A.D. [2862a] DELISLE (Guillaume). Series of 31 engraved maps, outlined in colours, 7 of which relate to America.

Large folio, old calf.

Paris, Delisle, 1700-1704.

£5 5s

The American Maps comprise:—Mappe-monde, 1700; N. America, 1700; S. America, 1700; Canada, 1703; Mexico and Florida, etc., 1703; Northern half of S. America, 1703; and Southern half of S. America.

1700-1732 A.D. [2862b] DELISLE'S ATLAS. Comprising a collection of 95 coloured engraved maps by Delisle, including 9 American Maps in addition to various maps of the world and others of American interest, and having bound in at the end Jeffery's Map of London, 1766.

Large folio, half calf.

Paris, Delisle, 1700-1732.

£8 8s

The American Maps comprise:—Map of N. and S. America, 1722; Canada, 1703; Louisiana, etc., 1718; Mexico and Florida, etc., 1703; Hayti (Santo Domingo), 1725; The French Antilles, 1717; Martinique, 1732; Brazil, Peru, etc., 1703; Argentine and Chile, 1703; etc.

THE ONLY WORK ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE EARLY INDIANS OF BOLIVIA.

1701 A.D. [2863] MARBAN (Padre Pedro). **Arte de la lengua Moxa, con su Vocabulario y Cathecismo compuesto por . . . de la Compañía de Jesus, Superior que fue de las Misiones de Infieles, que tiene la Compañía de esta Provincia de el Peru en las dilatadas Regiones de los Indios Moxos y Chiquitos.**

Thick small Svo, crimson morocco, gilt border and panelled back.

(Lima), En la Imprenta Real de Joseph de Contreras (1701).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXI).

£52 10s

Medina, La Imprenta en Lima, No. 712. Heredia, 1509. Sabin 44465.

The first, and—until 1880—the only vocabulary that had been published on Moxo, the language of the native Indians of Bolivia. The Dedication is dated Dec. 16, 1701.

Padre Pedro Marban was born at Lerida on 18th April, 1647, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1663. He left for Peru in 1675, where he succeeded Padre Cipriano Baraze as Superior of the Jesuit Missions, and from his studies and experiences amongst the Moxo and Chiquito Indians, he compiled his vocabulary in 1683, which was published in 1701 or 1702, and does not appear to have been reprinted. The vocabulary of Moxo and Baure words published by Adam and Leclerc in 1880 is taken from notes compiled by the Jesuit Father Antonio Magio.

Marban died on his return from Lima to his Mission in 1713.

ENGLISH NAVAL RAID ON S. DOMINGO.

1701 A.D. [2864] SARMIENTO, JOSEPH (Conde de). **Letter signed and subscribed** (in Spanish) **with additions at a later date, and an autograph note "to my uncle"** from Doña Maria Andrea, addressed by the Conde Joseph (?) Sarmiento to the Duque de Medina Sidonia, informing him of the manifestations of loyalty towards the new King of Spain (Philip V.) on the part of the citizens of Mexico (where the writer evidently held some important administrative post): **and other interesting private and political news. He states that "the report of the raid of 80 British ships on Santo Domingo is untrue."**

7 pp., folio.

Mexico, 30th April, 1701.

£5 5s

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON ST.
AGUSTINE IN FLORIDA.

1703 A.D. [2865] ZUNIGA (Luis de) y **CHACON** (Luis). **Primera, y Breve Relacion de las favorables noticias que con fechas de seis, y veinte y ocho de Enero de este año de 1703, se han tenido por cartas de Don Luis de Zuñiga, Governador de la Florida, y D. Luis Chacon, Governador de la Havana.**

Small 4to, 3 pp., morocco, gilt, g. e. by Rivière.

N.P. (Madrid ?) 1703.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXII.).

£52 10s

Not in Medina or the Church Catalogue.

An extremely rare and interesting account of how Governor Moore of South Carolina and Fort George had appeared before San Agustin de la Florida with a fleet of sixteen vessels and transports, and a land force of 500 men, including 200 Englishmen in charge of the great corsair Colonel Daniel, on November 11th, 1702, and of how they had sent news through to Jamaica of what was in progress. The Governor of Florida, meanwhile, had rushed help to the town and had sent word to the Governor of Havana for additional aid, and their forces had driven off the English and saved Florida. This account is based on the letters sent to Spain by the Spanish Governors of Florida and Havana, Luis de Zuñiga and Luis Chacon, describing this Spanish success over the English arms.

1703 A.D. [2866] JESUS (General of the Society of). **Respuesta a los fundamentos con que el Señor Fiscal del Consejo de Indias, en papel de diez de Febrero de 1701, remitido al Padre General de la Compañia de Jesus, de orden de el Consejo, intenta probar que ninguno de los Jesuitas, que a costa de su Magestad passan de Europa a las Misiones de Indias, pueda estar en los Colegios de dicha Religion, ni obtener en ellos Cathedras, Pulpitos y Gobiernos, y que el General de dicha Compañia no tiene autoridad para dar estos empleos a dichos Europeos.**

Folio, wrappers.

[Madrid. c. 1703.]

£4 4s

The legal representative of the Council for the Indies had addressed a paper to the General of the Society of Jesus in 1701, by which he endeavoured to prove that European Jesuit Missionaries were not eligible for admission to the Jesuit Colleges in America, nor for any academic or administrative appointments there; and that the Father-General was not authorized to give Europeans such appointments.

In the course of his lengthy reply—which almost amounts to a dissertation on the vicissitudes and services of the Jesuits from the time of Loyola and St. Francis Xavier, to his own day—the General deals categorically with all the objections raised by the Indies officials; finally appealing to the King to remove all such obstructions from the already difficult path of the Jesuits in America. In one of the paragraphs, he quotes a passage from the most interesting document relating to the Government of America: namely, the Papal Bull issued by Alexander VI. on 5th May, 1493, which granted to Ferdinand V. and Isabella the Catholic, the right to administer the newly-discovered continent.

- 1703 A.D. [2867] ALBURQUERQUE**, Duke of. (Viceroy of Mexico). Letter signed (in Spanish) to the Duke de Medina his cousin, informing him of his arrival in Mexico to take up his official duties, and referring to battles with the English, and other interesting news of his voyage.

5 pp., folio.

Mexico, 6th January, 1703.

£2 2s

(Translation):—"From Puerto Rico, I wrote you, notifying you of my arrival in that Island and other news, by means of a warship which M. Ducasse sent to your country . . . and now, as the squadron is due to return to Europe, I take the opportunity of informing you of the happy termination of my voyage, when I arrived at Vera Cruz on the sixth of October, without encountering any contretemps from Puerto Rico, in spite of the risks offered by the Old Bahama Channel and our dread of meeting enemies, for which reason we were obliged to touch at Cavo Frances and stay there for nine days, and again at Havana for three days, but God favoured us and brought us safely out of danger, and having started on my journey for this city, I arrived here on the 8th Dec., having formally taken up my duties on the 27th November, in the discharge of which I shall apply all my zeal and do all in my power to serve the King in the many ways needed in this country, which I find in a worse state of decay than it has ever been in, as regards Revenue and Commerce . . . Financing the fleet has been the greatest difficulty, and I have had to find the greater part of the money on my personal credit and word; and as soon as I have completed my investigations I will send His Majesty a full Report. It has been very gratifying to us here to learn, by means of a vessel from the Canaries, that the King was well . . . and had entered Milan on the 22nd June; and that we had had successes against the enemy, and we anxiously await authentic news that this campaign has terminated successfully and the King has returned to the Court where I wish you to enjoy your well-earned rest.

"I presume you will hear all about M. Ducasse's battle with seven English warships off Sta. Marta, from this Commander-in-Chief himself, on his arrival over there; for although we have heard something about it here, the news has been given in a confused manner."

- 1703 A.D. [2867a] OVALLE** (Alonso de). **An Historical Relation of the Kingdom of Chile, by Alonzo de Ovalle of the Company of Jesus, a Native of St. Jago de Chile, and Procurator at Rome for that Place.**

Folio, half calf.

London, A. & J. Churchill, 1703.

£1 10s

This forms one of the voyages from the Churchill Collection, and is one of our most valuable early records of Chile. It was one of the first Chilean books of which translations were published in Europe.

THE FAMOUS ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN PIRATES.

1704 A.D. [2868] ESQUEMELIN (Alexandre Olivier). **The History of the Bucaniers of America; from the First Original down to this Time; written in several Languages; and now collected into one volume.**

Illustrated with 25 copperplates. Newly translated into English.

Third Edition. Thick 8vo, fine copy in crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Zaehnsdorf.

London, Thos. Newborough, 1704.

£17 10s

Sabin No. 23485. "*The third edition of this 'History of the Bucaniers' is somewhat different from the former: 'for whereas the style before was loose and uncouth in divers parts thereof, the same is now rectified and made more correct throughout the whole body of it.'*"—Preface.

This edition includes Part III. A Journal of a Voyage into the South Sea by the Freebooters of America, from 1684 to 1689. Written in French by the Sieur Raveneau de Lussan: never before in English.

Part IV. A Relation of a Voyage of the Sieur de Montaubon, Capt. of the Freebooters in Guinea, in the Year 1695, etc.

1704 A.D. [2869] BREWER (Henry) and **HERCKEMAN** (Elias). **A Voyage to the Kingdom of Chili in America. Performed in 1642-3. With a Description of the Isle of Formosa and Japan.**

Engraved plate and three engraved plates in the text.

Folio, 38 pp., half calf. (London, 1704).

15s

This is an excerpt from Churchill's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

1704 A.D. [2870] CASTILLA Y VALDES (Fernandez). **Autograph letter signed (in Spanish) to Joseph del Castillo de Pando, of the Indies Office, mentioning the death of the Governor of Puerto Rico (Don Gabriel Cutierrez) and asking for promotion in his military rank.**

3 pp., folio.

Puerto Rico, 9th August, 1704.

10s 6d

1705 A.D. [2871] PENN (William, 1644-1718). Founder and Proprietor of Pennsylvania. **Autograph addressed wrapper signed** (initials) **addressed to John Evans, Esq., " Lt. Govern. of Pennsylvania, etc., at Philadelphia in America."**

22nd September, 1705.

£3 3s

An interesting album specimen of a very rare autograph.

1705 A.D. [2872] AN ACT for Encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from Her Majesties Plantations in America.

Printed in Black Letter type.

Folio, 7 pp., half morocco. (London, 1705).

18s

1705 A.D. [2873] AN ACT to Permit the Exportation of Irish Linen-Cloth to the Plantations, and to Prohibit the Importation of Scotch-Linen into Ireland.

Printed in Black Letter type.

Folio, 8 pp., half morocco. (London, 1705).

16s

1706 A.D. [2874] LA HONTAN (N. le Baron de). **Voyages du Baron de la Hontan dans l'Amerique Septentrionale, qui contiennent une Relation des differens Peuples qui y habitent; la nature de leur Gouvernement; leur Commerce, leurs Coûtumes, leur Religion; & leur manière de faire la Guerre: l'Interêt des François & des Anglois dans le Commerce qu'ils font avec ces Nations; l'avantage que l'Angleterre peut retirer de ce Pais; étant en Guerre avec la France. Seconde Edition, revuë, corrigée, & augmentée.**

Large engraved folding maps of Canada (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc.); and the 'Rivière Longue' (to the North of the Missouri basin, part of the Mississippi, lakes Superior and Michigan, etc.); engraved frontispiece; small plan of the attack on Quebec; and 24 other engraved plates and maps of the Canadian Indians hunting, plans of battles between the French and the Indians, Canadian animals, etc.

2 vols., small 8vo, original French calf, gilt.

The Hague, Charles Delo, 1706.

£7 15s

Sab'n 38641 and 2. Volume II. is entitled "Mémoires de l'Amérique Septentrionale, ou la suite des Voyages de Mr. Le Baron de La Hontan; . . . augmentée des Conversations de l'Auteur avec un Sauvage distingué."

La Hontan was born in Gascony in 1666 and went out to Canada at the age of sixteen. He began his career as a private soldier, but afterwards commanded various forts in the interior, and journeyed to the Western extremity of the Lakes. In 1688 he set out with several soldiers and five Indians from Michillimakinac, reached the Mississippi via Wisconsin, and on Nov. 7 came across a river which he named the "Rivière Longue," which from its size must have been the Minnesota. He tells that he went up this river, coming across various tribes of Indians, among whom were the Essenapes, and the Gnacsitaires, names entirely unknown to other travellers. There has been much controversy as to the truth of La Hontan's statements concerning this part of his journey, some authors, among them being Charlevoix, considering them as fiction.

1706 A.D. [2875] ANGUIANO (Father Matheo de.) **Epitome Historial, y Conquista Espiritual del Imperio Abyssino, en Etiopia la Alta, o sobre Egypto, a cuyo Emperador suelen llamar Preste Juan, los de Europa.**

Small 4to, original vellum.

Madrid, Antonio González de Reyes, 1706.

£4 10s

Medina 2130. Chapter V. of Book II. relates to "many other Spanish Capuchins who met their deaths at the hands of the heathen Indians, at various times, and in various parts of America." and refers to martyrdoms in the West Indies, various part of Venezuela, Panama, etc.

Vocabulario en lengua castellana y quate malteca. que se llama; cak chi que el chi,

A par allamar, sico a hombre,	Tare, sico a muger,	Tere,
llamandole abozes. o,	yxt. Aee.	tase,
Aa, del que halla a otro hazien-	A to,	Ayto,
do algun maleficio,		
Aa, del que serie,	/	hi hi hi, ha ha ha,
A al guna parte,	/	bala, vuc bala,
A ambas partes,	/	huta k gam, gula g amo, gula,
A ambos lados,	/	hu tak gam,
A bad prelado, odigni dad,	/	Ahauk, quina bey p, quiri h i p,
A badezo es carauazo pon conoso,	/	y can, x pag pan,
A ba de sa de mon zas,	/	Tcexel,
A ba fiar algo,	/	quina ba fin, tiuaba f, quichuhutula,
A ba da cosa,	/	a va bin,
A ba ha m ^y assi,	/	avabinic, abinem,
A balan car se ochar se pore //	/	tin hi ca sui, tin g ha ki sui //
los suelos,	/	tin vro ki sui,
A ba lan car se me tiendose //	/	tin fulu pi sui, tin cop i sui,
entre otros,		
A balan car se ochar se alagua,	/	tin fu lu pi f,
A bar car entre los brazos,	/	tin caluf, tin zefef, tin g helef,
A bar cada cosa assi,	/	salum. zefem, ghe lem,
A bar car de baxo del so baco,	/	tin ma k e f,
A bar cada cosa assi,	/	ma kem,
A bar ca dor tal,	/	Ma ke yom,
A barran car se,	/	tin kakui chi ci van, tintic may k hui,
		chi ci van, tintor i k hui, chi ci van

THE
Pleasant Historie of the
Conquest of the VVeast India,
now called new Spayne,

Atchieued by the vvorthy Prince
*Hernando Cortes Marques of the valley of
Huaxacac, most delectable to Reade:*

Translated out of the Spa-
nish tongue, by T. N.

Anno. 1578.



Imprinted at London by
Henry Bynneman.

Title-page from GOMARA'S HISTORIE OF THE WEAST INDIA.

First English Edition.

London, 1578.

See Item No. 2644.

- 1706 A.D. [2876] ACOSTA** (Joseph de). **Ontdekking van West-Indien. . . . Waar, in dese Nieuwe Weereld niet alleen word beschreeven in sijne Americaanse Volkeren, der selver Gods-dienst, Zeeden, Gewoontens en Levens-maniër: etc.**

Engraved vignette on title, small folding map of America, and 16 folding engraved plates of the customs of the American Indians.

Small 8vo, half morocco, m. e.

Leyden, Pieter Vander Aa, 1706.

£1 5s

Acosta's famous work on America was first published in 1589, at Salamanca. It was one of the earliest works to treat philosophically of America and its productions, and is considered as a standard authority.

- 1706 A.D. [2877] BATTEL** (Andries). **De Gedenkwaardige Voyagie van Andries Battel van Leigh in Essex, na Brasilien, en desselfs Wonderlijke Avontuuren, zijnde gevangen gebragt van de Portugijsen na Angola, alwaar en waar ontrent hy by-na 18 Jaren gewoon heeft. Ao. 1588 en vervolgens.**

Engraved folding map, 2 engraved folding plates, & vignette on title.

12mo, new half morocco.

Leyden, Pieter van der Aa, 1706.

£1 4s

Sabin 2960. Andrew Battel was a native of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, and was born about 1565. On April 20, 1589, he sailed with Capt. Abraham Cocke, from Limehouse, for the Rio de la Plata. The weather was bad and they were forced to return along the Brazilian Coast. Landing at St. Sebastian the crew became separated, Battel was captured by the Indians, sent to the Rio Janeiro and handed over to the Portuguese. After four months' imprisonment he was sent across to Africa, and after numerous adventures arrived back in England, having been absent for eighteen years.

- 1707 A.D. [2878] FUNNELL** (William, mate to Capt. Dampier). **A Voyage round the World. Containing an Account of Captain Dampier's Expedition into the South-Seas in the Ship St. George, in 1703-4. With his various adventures, Engagements, etc., and a particular and exact description of several Islands in the Atlantick Ocean, the Brazilian Coast, the Passage round Cape Horn, and the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico. Together with the Author's Voyage from Amapalla on the West Coast of Mexico, to East-India. His passing by Three Unknown Islands, and thro' a New-discover'd Streight near the Coast of New Guinea; His arrival at Amboyna: with a large description of that and other spice Islands; as also of Batavia, the Cape of Good Hope, etc.**

With 9 engraved plates and 5 maps.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, contemporary calf, rebaked, gilt.

London, W. Botham, 1707.

£5 5s

Sabin 26213.

"Funnell arrived in England before Dampier and seized on the opportunity to compose a relation of his voyage, a task for which he was ill-qualified, and which he performed with disadvantage to the public. His narrative contained much that was disapproved by Dampier, who immediately after published a "Vindication of his Voyage," pointing out the misrepresentations of Funnell. This brought out "An Answer" from John Welbe, a midshipman on board Dampier's ship, in which he charges the captain with barbarous treatment of his crew."

- 1707 A.D. [2879] AN ACT for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.**

Printed in Black Letter type.

Folio, 10 pp., half morocco. (London, 1707).

£1 1s

- 1707 A.D. [2880] AN ACT for Ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in Her Majesties Plantations in America.**

Printed mostly in Black Letter type.

Folio, 3 pp., half morocco. (London, 1707).

16s

THE SLAVE TRADE BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS.

1707-8 A.D. [2881] THE ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY OF ENGLAND.

Manuscript Petition from the Royal African Company to Queen Anne asking that help might be given them for the better keeping up of their forts and factories along the coast of Africa; together with a long manuscript report on the Affairs and History of the Company from its commencement, and the progress of the Slave Trade between Africa and the American plantations, addressed to Queen Anne by the Council of Trade, and signed by Lords Stamford and Herbert, Sir Philip Meadows, G. Pulteney, and R. Monckton, the members of that council; etc.

Together 44 pp., folio. London, 1707/8.

£21

An extremely interesting and valuable series of documents relating to the conduct of the Slave Trade between Africa, the West Indies, and the North American Plantations. The Royal African Company of England was founded in 1672 and was granted the monopoly of the Slave Trade. It did not come to an end until 1821.

The Petition to Queen Anne is written and signed by John Perry, the Secretary of the Royal African Company. It discusses the monopoly of the slave trade granted to them, and the great expenses they had been put to in purchasing, erecting and maintaining forts and factories along the African coast. The validity of this Patent having been questioned other persons had also engaged in the slave traffick to their great loss, the natives had been encouraged to be insolent and their servants had been corrupted. In 1697 Parliament had allowed others to engage in the trade upon paying 10 per cent. to the Company for the upkeep of their forts, etc., on the value of the merchandize bought by them. This 10 per cent. did not cover the cost. The blacks sold their goods (i.e. negroes) to the highest bidder. The blacks had turned insolent, insulting the Company, etc., with a view to obtaining bribes. The Company's servants join in defrauding the Company, with other traders. Other nations step in and take advantage of this general confusion.

The Council of Trade Report on the African Company is exceedingly interesting. It occupies 38 pages, and describes the foundation of the Company in 1672 and how its limits were from Sally in South Barbary to the Cape of Good Hope. In 1680 Jamaica had complained that the Company was only supplying a third of the negroes required and that many of them were unfit for service and were sold at excessive rates. No negroes had been taken to Virginia or Maryland until private traders had joined in. In 1697 free trade had been started, for fourteen years on payment of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, since when there had been no complaints from the plantations. The yearly import of negroes into the plantations was 25,000, although the Company had only imported a total of 17,760 during the ten years. It is shewn that the 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, does not nearly meet the cost of the forts and castles; and in fact only meets about one-fifth of the expense. Various particulars are given concerning the bad management of affairs in Africa, the bribery, charges of supporting wars with the natives and between the natives. Cape-Coast-Castle is the only strong fortress, all the others could be easily surprised and captured. Lists of vessels engaged in the slave trade are given. The value of negroes is from £14 to £23 per head. Of the yearly imports into America, 4,000 are sent to Virginia and Maryland; 1,000 to Carolina and New York; 4,000 to Barbadoes; 4,000 to the Leeward Islands; 12,000 to Jamaica and the Spanish West Indies. A list is given of the various European settlements along the African coast, and innumerable other details concerning the affairs of the Royal African Company.

- 1708 A.D. [2882] FERNANDEZ DE MEDRANO** (Sebastian). **Breve Descripcion del Mundo, ò Guia Geografica: lo mas principal de ella en Verso, y con su Mappa Mundi, perceptible aunque pequeño: y en Prosa, todas las principales Villas de cada Provincia, y un Tratado de lo que posee cada Soberano, al presente.**

With a large folding 'Mappa Mundi.'

12mo, old calf.

(Antwerp), Henrico, y Cornelio Verdussen, 1708.

£3 3s

This edition not in Sabin. The author commences by giving a 16 page poem on the general description of the world; then follows a table of the principal towns and cities, under headings of the various countries and districts, including Florida, Mexico, S. America, Tierra-Firme, Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, and the Islands; at the end are various lists of the possessions of the world's principal countries and Empires.

Fernandez de Medrano was a celebrated Spanish military engineer, and at the Military School at Brussels trained numerous young officers in his military science, his pupils being in great demand in various armies. He died in 1704.

CELEBRATED EARLY TRAVELS IN CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

- 1709 A.D. [2883] LA HONTAN** (Baron de). **Nouveaux Voyages de Mr le Baron de Lahontan, dans l'Amerique Septentrionale.**
Volume II. **Memoires de l'Amerique Septentrionale.**

With 25 engraved maps and plates of Canada, the "Rivière Longue," Quebec, Canadian Indians hunting, battle plans, etc.

2 vols. in 1. Small 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt back.

The Hague, chez les Frères L'Honoré, 1709.

£7 15s

Sabin 38639. See footnote to No. 2874.

- 1709 A.D. [2884] WHITLOCKE** (Sir Bulstrode). **Memorials of the English Affairs, from the Suppos'd Expedition of Brute to this Island, to the end of the Reign of King James the First.**

Published from his original Manuscript, with some account of his Life and Writings by William Penn, Esq.; Governour of Pennsylvania. And a Preface by James Welwood, M.D.

Folio, original calf, rebacked, gilt.

London, E. Sanger, 1709.

£1 1s

In addition to the life of Whitlocke by Wm. Penn, this work contains references to Cabot, Raleigh, Drake, East India Company, and all events of note in chronological order, under the reigns of the various kings.

1711 A.D. [2885] SETTLE (Elkanah). A Pindaric Poem, on the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: A Work of Piety so Zealously Recommended and Promoted by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

FIRST EDITION. Small folio, contemporary morocco, the sides elaborately tooled in gold, and with large Armorial Bearings in centre of both covers.

London, Printed for the Author, 1711.

£25

This Poem was written upon the inauguration of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in America. In the Preface, which is in prose, the Author writes:—

“ For now have we seen so many Royal Suppliants, the late Indian Princes, brought over in their naked Simplicity and uncultivated Innocence, as so many kneeling Petitioners before the Throne of BRITAIN for the Plantation of the Gospel TREE OF LIFE, the Knowledge of a GOD amongst them.

“ And here, as the Eye of Providence seems more particularly to direct the Blessing of this Gospel Propagation amongst so many Thousands of unenlighten'd Souls in that yet almost unknown Part of the World, give me leave to display the Triumph of so auspicious and so divine a Commission; So happy these Honour'd AMERICANS from the reception of such generous European Visitants amongst them, beyond their once more hard-fated Indian Neighbours when first visited by the barbarous Spaniard.” etc.

1710 A.D. [2886] THE FOUR INDIAN KINGS. Part I. How a beautiful Lady conquered one of the Indian Kings. Part II. The Lady's Answer to the Indian King's Request.

Folio Broadside Poem, in four columns. Bound as a 4to volume, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g. (London, circa 1710).

£7 10s

The Indian Chiefs of the Five Nations were brought to England by Col. Nicholson, once Governor of Maryland, in 1710, and on April 19 were received in Audience by Queen Anne. They came to ask certain concessions for the “ Five Nations ” Indians, that the English officers chosen to be in their district might be those who could speak their language, etc. An account of them was published in London the same year, entitled “ The Four Kings of Canada.”

This poem is based on the supposed incident of the youngest of the Indian Chiefs having fallen in love with a young lady whom he had seen when walking in St. James's Park, and having asked her to become his wife promising “ to advance her in our fine America.” The young lady declines even to send him a proper answer until he “ first be turned from his gross Idolatry.” What the final result of his courting was the poem does not state, but probably he was unlucky.

1711 A.D. [2887] [ROBINSON (Tancred)]. An Account of Several Late Voyages and Discoveries.

With 3 large maps and 19 engraved plates, including several of whaling subjects.

Thick 8vo, original calf.

London, D. Brown, 1711.

£5 5s

Sabin 72186. Containing:—

1. "Sir John Narbrough's Voyage to the South-Sea by the Command of King Charles II.: and his Instructions for Settling a Commerce in those parts. With a Description of the Capes, Harbours, Rivers, Custom of the Inhabitants, and Commodities in which they Trade." With a long account of the Straits of Magellan, and of a visit to Valdivia in Chile.

2. Capt. Tasman's Discoveries on the Coast of the South Terra Incognita. In this voyage is contained an account of the discovery of Tasmania or Van Dieman's Land, of New Zealand or Staten Land, and several South Sea Islands in the Tongan, Friendly and Fiji groups. This is the third English account of the voyage.

3. Captain John Wood's Attempt to Discover a North-East Passage to China in 1676.

4. F. Marten's Observations made in Greenland, Spitzbergen, and other Northern Countries.

To which are added, a Large Introduction and Supplement, containing short abstracts of other Voyages into those Parts, and brief Descriptions of them.

In addition to the various travels included in this work, the volume has a considerable whaling interest, three of the engraved folding plates depicting whales and whaling, and chapters VII. to X. of the fourth part of the Voyage to Spitzbergen are devoted to that subject.

1712 A.D. [2888] [BEVERLEY (Robert).] Histoire de la Virginie, contenant l'Histoire de son Etablissement, de son Gouvernement d'à présent, ses Productions, la Religion, les Loix & les Coutumes des Indiens Naturels, tant dans la Guerre que dans la Paix, & l'etat présent du Pays à l'égard de la Police & de l'Agriculture. Par D. S. Natif & habitant du Pays.

Engraved and printed titles and 14 engraved plates.

12mo, old calf, gilt back.

Amsterdam, Claude Jordan, 1712.

£3 3s

Sabin 74605. This is a French translation of Beverley's Virginia, 1705. The initials D.S. have been explained as standing for D. Stevens.

Beverley's Account is the most vivid, comprehensive, instructive, and entertaining picture of Virginia at this period that is to be found. He was a native of Virginia, and Clerk of the Council about 1697.

- 1713 A.D. [2889] KENNETT (White).** *Bibliothecae Americanae Primordia.* An attempt towards laying the Foundation of an American Library, in several Books, Papers, and Writings, humbly given to the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the Perpetual Use and Benefit of their Members, their Missionaries, Friends, Correspondents, and Others concern'd in the Good Design of Planting and Promoting Christianity within Her Majesties Colonies and Plantations in the West Indies.

4to, contemporary calf.

London, J. Churchill, 1713.

£5 5s

Sabin 37447. Church Catalogue 856.

Only 250 copies of this work were printed.

"This is the earliest exclusively American bibliography. It is arranged in chronological order, and enters under their representative dates the sections of such collections as Hakluyt and Ramusio. It is devoted particularly to the English colonies and especially to New England."

"In this short catalogue will be found about twenty original tracts relating to Newfoundland, above fifty concerning Virginia, a hundred or more of New-England, and so on in proportion to the colonies."—Preface.

"In order to advance the interests of the Society, Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, made a collection of Books, Charts, Maps, and Documents, with the intention of writing a history of the propagation of Christianity in the English Colonies. On the relinquishment of that project he left his collection, by will, to the society." The catalogue, containing only the books, was prepared with much care, full collations being given.

- 1715 A.D. [2890] Plan du Cap de Hoorne, situé par 56. d. de latt. S. de la Grande Baye ou golfe ou relacha le Navire "le François," Capne. Mr. Joachim Darquistade au mois d'avril 1715, et des Isles qu'il trouva au S.O. du dit Cap. 17½ Lieus, la Variation du Compas Corrigée.**

French Manuscript map, outlined in colour, size 12 by 16 inches, of Cape Horn and the coast of some of the adjacent Islands. . Circa 1715.

£4 4s

A curious and interesting map, probably copied from the original made in 1715 by the French Captain, Joachim Darquistade. The cartographer has taken all the group of the Woolaston Islands to be one Island, in the centre of which was a large gulf, containing various Bays and Inlets. In reality these Bays and Inlets were passages between various islands. Various soundings are given, and various spots marked where his boat had anchored. A small inset map is given of some islands lying 17½ leagues to the S.W. of Cape Horn, these are called the Isles Darquistade and form what are now called the Diego Ramirez Islands; various particulars concerning the anchorages are also given.

1715 A.D. [2891] DAMPIER (Guillaume). Collection de Voyages.

With 60 engraved plates and maps.

5 vols., small 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt.

Rouen, Jean Baptiste Machvel, 1715.

£4 4s

Sabin No. 18382.

These comprise:— *Vol. I.* Nouveau Voyage autour du Monde. Où l'on décrit en particulier l'Isthme de l'Amerique, le passage par la Terre del Fuego, les Côtes Meridionales du Chili, du Perou, & du Mexique; l'Isle de Guam, Mindanao, & des autres Philipines; Formosa, la Nouvelle Hollande; Sumatra, Cap de Bonne-Esperance, etc.

Vol. II. Suite du Voyage autour du Monde. Avec un Traité des Vents qui régnent dans toute la Zone Torride.

Vol. III. Suplement du Voyage autour du Monde. Contenant une Description d'Achin, Ville de Sumatra, du Royaume de Tonquin, etc., & de la Baye de Campêche.

Vol IV. Voyage aux Terres Australes, à la Nouvelle Hollande en 1699. Où l'on trouve la Description des Isles Canaries . . . , des Forts & de la Ville de Bahia dans le Bresil, etc.

Vol. V. Voyage aux Terres Australes. Où l'on a joint, le Voyage du Capt. Wood à travers le Détroit de Magellan, etc.; le Journal de l'Expedition du Capt. Sharp; le Voyage autour du Monde du Capt. Cowley; le Voyage du Levant de Mr. Robert.

WITH PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ILLINOIS AND SIOUX INDIANS.

1715 A.D. [2892] LETTRES EDIFIANTES ET CURIEUSES, ecrites des Missions Etrangeres, par quelques Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. XI Recueil.

Small folding map of the Philipines, Marianas, and Pelew Islands.

Small thick 8vo, old contemporary calf, gilt, g. e.

Paris, Nicolas Le Clerc, 1715.

£3 15s

Sabin 40697. From 1702 to 1776 a series of letters of Jesuit Missionaries in America, Asia, etc., was published. This work forms the eleventh of these collections, which, in all, numbered thirty four. Each collection is complete in itself.

This present volume contains:— Letter of Father Bouchet's from the Far East. Account of the Discovery of the Pelew Islands. Letter of Father Taillandier's relating to Tenerife; Santo Domingo; Cuba; Havana; Vera Cruz; Mexico City, and journey to Acapulco, hence to the Marianas and the Philipines. Letter of the Procurator of China and the Indies. Letter of Father Jacquemin from China. Letter of Father Antoine Sepp from Paraguay.

Letter sent by Father Gabriel to Father Germon. This is of especial interest and relates to:— The Illinois Indians, their occupations, description of their country, superstitions, etc. French Settlement among the Illinois. Work of the Missionaries there, and their travels. Error in the maps regarding Lake Illinois. Description of Michillimakinac, and the Indians there. Account of the Sioux Indians.

1715 A.D. [2893] Plan du Detroit du Maire, dont l'entrée du cotté du Nord, qui est le Cap St. Jaque, est situé par les 54.d. 30.m. latt. Sud.

French manuscript plan of the Straits of le Maire, between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in colours on one sheet, size 16 by 12 inches.

The plan shews the contour of the land along either coast, and marks various Soundings, Capes, and Bays.

Circa 1715.

£2 2s

This is probably from the original plan made by the French Captain Joachim Darquistade, during his explorations of the coast of Tierra del Fuego, etc., in 1715.

1716 A.D. [2894] [STO. BUONO (Prince of), Viceroy of Peru]. Breve Noticia diaria del viage del Excmo. S. Principe . . . Virrey de los Reinos del Peru, ejecutado a las Provincias de Tierra Firme.

26 pp., small 4to, mottled calf.

Cartagena (America), March, 1716.

£10 10s

Manuscript Diary (in Spanish) of the voyage of Prince de Santo Buono, Viceroy of Peru, to Cartagena (America).

The early part of the manuscript describes the departure from Cadiz on 13th Nov., 1715, of the Squadron under the command of the Conde de Vega Florida, the Prince and his family travelling in the "Capitana," a Genoese ship of 660 tons, called the Santa Rosa. The daily records of the voyage are given with much precision, the social news including the announcement of the birth of a son to the Viceroy, "who was baptised by the Bishop of Santa Marta, the Bishop of Panama being the godfather." The subsequent death of the Vicereine is described, with a grim pen picture of the funeral rites on board; and of the difficulties experienced at the mercy of contrary winds; the squadron arriving at Cartagena on 10th January, 1716.

An interesting description is given of Cartagena, its fortifications at Boca chica; the garrison; the neighbouring districts; the political and ecclesiastical government; and the various public buildings. Detailed information is also given of the animals seen there—"lizards with mighty hard skins, small lions and tigers in the interior mountain districts"—trees, abundant sugar canes, maize, and many other horticultural products, unknown in Europe." There was also a quantity of gold, "some of which is twenty-two carats and some, only twelve . . . it abounds in the river bed near Antioquia not far from Darien, but all this is in the possession of the (?) Eonacunares Indians, who are heathen."

1717 A.D. [2895] Estatutos Municipaes da Provincia da Immaculada Conceycao do Brasil, tirados de varios Estatutos da Ordem, accrescentando nelles o mais util, & necessario à reforma desta nossa Santa Provincia; etc. Confirmados, e approvados pelo Rev. P. Fr. Alonso de Biezma, Ministro Geral de toda a Ordem.

Folio. Fine copy in full green levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

Lisbon, Joseph Lopes Ferreyra, 1717.

£21

Not in Rodrigues or Sabin.

This work contains the statutes of the Franciscan Order in Brazil, and many particulars concerning the work of the Franciscan Priests and Missionaries.

1717 A.D. [2896] FREZIER (Amédée François). A Voyage to the South-Seas, and along the Coasts of Chili and Peru, in the Years 1712-4. Particularly describing the Genius and Constitution of the Inhabitants, as well Indians as Spaniards: Their Customs and Manners; their Natural History, Mines, Commodities, Traffick with Europe; etc.

With 37 engraved maps and plates, including plans of Concepcion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Coquimbo, Arica, Callao, Lima, San Salvador, etc.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 4to, fine copy in the original calf.

London, Jonah Bowyer, 1717.

£5 15s

Sabin 25926. This work forms one of the most valuable of our early records of the Falkland Islands, and to Frézier we are indebted for the clearest contemporary account of the Navigation of the French seamen there. Most of these navigators, including Frézier himself, were from St. Malo, and thus the islands became known as the Malouines. To Frézier we are also indebted for the statement that "these Islands are certainly the same which Sir Richard Hawkins discover'd in 1593," a statement often quoted later at the time of the English, French, and Spanish claims to the Falkland Islands.

This English edition is preferable to the original French edition of 1716, as it contains Dr. Edmund Halley's Postscript, correcting certain Geographical errors made by Frézier. Halley is of course most famous now as the discoverer of Halley's Comet. At the end is a 13 pp. account of the Joint Settlement in Paraguay. The work also contains an interesting account of guano, at page 147.

- 1717 A.D. [2897] GOYENECHÉ** (Francisco Xavier de). **Comercio de Holanda, o el Gran Thesoro Historial, y Politico del Floreciente Comercio, que los Holandeses tienen en todos los Estados, y Señoríos del Mundo. Qual es el Modo de Hazerle, su origen, sus grandes progressos, sus possessions, y gobierno en las Indias. Como se han hecho dueños absolutos de todo el Comercio de Europa y quales son las mercaderias convenientes para el trato Maritimo. De donde las sacan, y las considerables ganancias, que en él hazen.**

Obra tan curiosa, como necessaria, para todos los Negociantes, y muy util para establecer un Comercio seguro. Traducido de Frances en Español.

Small 8vo, original vellum.

Madrid, en la Imprenta Real, (1717).

£2 10s

Medina 2291.

Chapter XV. relates to the Trade of the Dutch Company in America. Other sections of the book relate to the Dutch commerce in the East Indian Archipelago, Japan, China, Various parts of India, Ceylon, Persia, Siam, etc.; and a general history of the Commerce of Holland is given.

- 1718 A.D. [2898] DELISLE** (Guillaume). **Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi. Dressée sur un grand nombre de Memoires entr'autres sur ceux de Mr. le Maire, par Guillaume Delisle.**

Finely engraved map of French Louisiana, also including part of New Mexico, Florida, the English Colonies, and parts of Canada. Marking the territories of the various Indian nations, the whole of the Mississippi basin, and with a small insert map of the Mouth of the Mississippi and the Bay of Mobile.

Size 2ft. 1in. by 1ft. 7in. Paris, Delisle, 1718.

£3 3s

- 1718 A.D. [2899] HAMILTON** (Lord Archibald). **An Answer to an Anonymous Libel, entitled, Articles exhibited against Lord Archibald Hamilton, late Governour of Jamaica; with sundry Depositions and Proofs relating to the same.**

Small 8vo, contemporary calf, rebound. London, 1718. £2 15s

Sabin 29998. Lord Hamilton was accused of aiding the pirates and of allowing vessels from Jamaica to "fish" upon the Spanish wrecks on the Florida coast, and in this work answers these and other charges made against him in his government of Jamaica.

A PARODY ON THE HERO OF ROBINSOE CRUSOE.

1719 A.D. [2900] THE ADVENTURES, and Surprizing Deliverances, of James Dubourdieu, and His Wife: who were taken by Pyrates, and carried to the Uninhabited-Part of the Isle of Paradise. Containing a Description of that Country, its Laws, Religion, and Customs: Of their being at last releas'd; and how they came to Paris, where they are still living.

Also, the Adventures of Alexander Vendchurch, whose Ship's Crew Rebelled against him, and set him on shore on an Island in the South-Sea, where he liv'd five Years, five Months, and seven Days; and was at last providentially-releas'd by a Jamaica Ship. Written by himself.

Small 8vo, half morocco, t. e. g.

London, J. Bettenham, 1719.

£3 3s

The first remarkable series of adventures purports to be written by one, Ambrose Evans, who was told them by Dubourdieu and his Wife whilst visiting their public house in Paris. In the second account, the name Alexander Vendchurch is of course a parody on that of Alexander Selkirk, who was marooned on the Island of Juan Fernandez for several years, and upon whose adventures Defoe based his Robinson Crusoe.

TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND HER AMERICAN COLONIES.

1720 A.D. [2901] JUNTAS DE COMERCIO EN INGLATERRA. Manuscript (in Spanish), in which the writer traces the history of British commercial organization, from the time of Richard Cromwell's meeting with English merchants to propose measures for the development of trade between England and her Colonies, to the early part of the 18th Century.

27 pp., folio. N.D., circa 1720.

£15 15s

The writer mentions the first Trade Council which was established in England in 1672, under the Presidency of Lord Shaftesbury the Lord Chancellor, who had in 1668 as Lord Ashly, suggested the establishment of a Government Department for Commerce, consisting of a President with a salary of £800 per annum, a vice-president with a salary of £600, and nine other officials each receiving remuneration at the rate of £500 a year. This Assembly was, according to a Royal Edict of the day, to permit the King's brother, James Duke of York, and his nephew Prince Rupert, to take part in the debates and discussions. "In spite of all this beautiful verbosity, however, the King's extravagance did not permit of the annual expense in connection with the new Department, which was consequently dissolved." The writer mentions how the governors of the British American colonies were expected to develop their commerce overseas, and to render an account of money received in Customs Duties, &c., also to report the proceedings at official meetings.

The date of the establishment of the first French Chamber of Commerce (to which the writer devotes some pages) is 30th August, 1701.

- 1720 A.D. [2901a]** **Descripcion de un Cuarteron que Contiene todo el Seno Mexicano, Tierra Firme, Islas de Barlovento, Bancos, Bajos, y Canales, comenzando desde el Rio Balize en lo Mar Oeste, y en lo Mar Norte hasta el Cabo Hataray, segun meridiano Thenerife.**

Original Spanish Manuscript Portulano or sea chart on vellum of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indian Islands, giving all the coast and coastal names of the United States, Mexico, Central & South America from Cape Hatteras in the U.S.A. to the mouth of the Orinoco in Venezuela.

Size 2 ft. 10 ins. by 2 feet. Circa 1720.

£12 10s

THE MAIL-BOATS TO SPANISH AMERICA.

- 1720 A.D. [2902] PHILIP V. OF SPAIN. Aprobacion de la Escripura en que el Consulado y Comercio de Cadiz se encarga del despacho annual de ocho Avisos, para las Provincias de Tierra-Firme, y Nueva España.**

19 pp., folio, half morocco.

Madrid, Juan de Ariztia, 1720.

£3 3s

Medina 2347. Not in Sabin.

This is a Royal Decree approving of the undertaking by the Consulate at Cadiz to despatch eight mail-boats annually to the provinces of New Spain (Mexico) and Tierra Firme (Venezuela, etc.). Bottom margins slightly mended, but not affecting the text.

- 1720 A.D. [2903] The Barbadoes Packet: Containing Several Original Papers: giving an Account of the most Material Transactions that have lately happened in a certain Part of the West Indies. In a Letter from a Gentleman of the said Island to his Friend in London. " — This Governour! This Villain; The Disgrace of Trust and Place, And Just Contempt of Delegated Power!"**

Small 8vo, new, half calf, gilt back and edges.

London, S. Popping, 1720.

£2 15s

Sabin 3256. This relates to various high-handed and corrupt practices of the Governor of Barbadoes.

- 1720 A.D. [2904] LOCKE (John). A Collection of Several Pieces. Never before printed, or not extant in his Works.**

The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, etc.

8vo, original calf. London, J. Bettenham, 1720.

£1 10s

Sabin 41726. "The 'Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina.' was the first instrument ever digested and written out, for the entire and perfect government of a political body. The plan was laid out by Lord Shaftesbury; but the labour of its composition was accomplished by Mr. Locke. Though impracticable in many particulars, it undoubtedly suggested to the Colonists many hints which were beneficial in their civil and political organization."

THE MOST COMPLETE WORK ON MEXICO.

1723 A.D. [2905] TORQUEMADA (F. Juan de). Provincial of the Franciscan Order in the Province of Mexico.

Los veinte i un libros rituales i Monarchia Indiana, con el origen y guerras, de los Indios Occidentales, de sus Poblaciones, Descubrimiento, Conquista, Conversion, y otras cosas maravillosas de la mesma tierra.

With 3 finely engraved titles and folding map.

3 vols., folio, fine copy in Spanish calf, gilt backs.

Madrid, N. Rodriguez Franco, 1723.

£21

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 2491, devotes 6 pages to this work.

"This revised edition, edited by the famous Barcia, is more complete than and is preferable to the first, which was printed in 1613 at Madrid."

"This is the most complete work on Mexico. Half of the first volume is devoted to the history of Mexico before its discovery by the Spaniards, and the whole of the second volume is consecrated to the religion, laws, habits, and customs of the Mexicans."

Juan de Torquemada is called by Lucas Alaman the "*Livy of New Spain*." He studied in Mexico, where he joined the Franciscan Order. He was named Father Guardian of the Convent at Tlatelolco, and was elected Provincial of the Franciscans in Mexico in 1614. He only published his *Monarquia Indiana* after having collected all he could find on the history of Mexico, and the customs, habits, laws, etc., of its inhabitants. This is an indispensable work for all who wish to study the ancient history of Mexico and its peoples, and nearly all writers of monographs have borrowed largely from this source.

1724 A.D. [2906] RESTIVO (Padre Pablo). Transcript of letter (in Spanish) from the Rector of the Jesuit College at Asumpcion, Paraguay, to Colonel Don Baltasar Garcia Ros, commanding the troops at Buenos Aires, in which the priest warns him of danger, and mentions the case of Field-Marshal Don Sebastian de Leon in 1649.

4 pp., folio. Asuncion, 7th January, 1724.

£5 5s

The Jesuits had been expelled from that college in 1649, their possessions confiscated "and their church well-nigh ruined by the Bishop, Don Bernardine de Cardenas and his allies. The Jesuits placed their grievance before the tribunals of the Viceroy and the Real Audiencia, who decided that the bishop should be deprived of his baton, and that we should return to this city. For this purpose, they chose as Governor, Field-Marshal Don Sebastian de Leon y Zarate, whom the Viceroy and Real Audience sent, with full authority to enter: if not peacefully, then by force, for which purpose the tribunals ordered out Indian warriors from our Missions, so that they might effect an entry. And thus it happened. On the 1st October of that year, the said Governor Leon approached the city with his Indians, and in the skirmish that ensued, eighteen Spaniards were killed and I know not how many Indians. And having conquered, the Governor Leon entered the city and took the baton from my lord Bishop, and proclaimed himself Governor, thus complying with the instructions from the Viceroy and Real Audiencia . . . and with consummate efficiency, ordered the return to our College of all that which had been dispersed. But, because the Indians, being

Restivo (Padre Pablo)—*continued.*

barbarians, committed atrocities and the faults of the soldiers are always imputed to the commanders, the following year a Judge appeared on the scene, who deprived him [Leon] of his baton, arrested him, seized his possessions, and he remained a prisoner in his house for twenty years, until he died; although he had been sent for by the King at Madrid where they wanted to behead him. And had the Jesuit Padres not done their utmost to frame excuses as to his advanced age and infirmity, delaying his journey to Madrid, the decree would have been executed. And so you may see how it all happened, I enclose the document . . . by which it is shown how, in very truth, he remained a prisoner for twenty years; and I beg you to return it to me as this paper has been taken from the Archive. . . . Now come your prudent reflections on our case . . . but the Order you hold is only issued by the Viceroy and not by the Real Audiencia. Finally the effects of this case will be more painful than those of the entry of Governor Leon; for if, on that occasion, there were but a few deaths, there would be many more in this case. Leon entered in his time with only 600 Indians, and you, if you decide to do this, would have about 2,000. In that day, the Bishop's allies were few and easily conquered: today there would be a thousand to combat; and I hear that in the last few days, they have been preparing supplies of canon balls and gunpowder. Now, if the few deaths of his vassals in so holy a cause aggrieved the King, how much more aggrieved would he not be at the increased number of deaths which would inevitably follow upon the death of Don Diego? If these had rebelled against His Majesty and acclaimed the King of Portugal as their king, it would be comprehensible, but since they are faithful vassals of His Majesty and possess his Royal Decree allowing them to appeal, why should they be treated as rebels because they wish to exercise their rights? Therefore such a violent resolution cannot be approved of in Madrid, and grave consequences may follow for you, and fearing this I would greatly desire you to refrain. Perchance, some will offer you the silver bridge to facilitate your entry: do not trust them, for they seek their own ends and not your good. God spare me your person for many years."

A footnote states that the original letter forms an integral part of the documentary evidence of Don Balthasar Garcia Ros' second entry.

1724 A.D. [2907] SOLIS (Antonio de). **The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards.** Done into English from the Original Spanish by Thomas Townsend.

Engraved portrait of Cortes and 8 fine engraved plates and maps. Thick folio, old calf.

London, Printed for T. Woodward at the Half-Moon, 1724. **£3 3s**

1724 A.D. [2908] [SPANISH TRANSATLANTIC FLEET.] Manuscript (in Spanish), in which an appeal is made to the Naval Authorities to take stringent measures to prohibit foreigners from travelling on board the warships convoying ships laden with quicksilver from Spain to America. (It was customary for foreign passengers to mix with the crew and enjoy the privilege of a voyage to the New World, in spite of official vigilance.)

6 pp., folio.

Madrid, 12th May, 1724.

£2 2s

1724-6 A.D. [2908a] TORRES VILLAROEL (Diego de). **Viaje Fantastico del Gran Piscator de Salamanca, jornadas por uno y otro mundo, descubrimiento de sus substancias, generaciones y producciones.**

With woodcut illustration of the traveller, seated at his table with globe, compass and open volume of Ptolemy.

Together with (2) Carta de el Gran Paracelso al Gran Piscator de Salamanca. Notas y advertecias a su viage fantastico . . . sacado a luz por D. Joseph Matilde. [Madrid, 1726]; and (3) Cargos al autor del Gran Paracelso, que no tienen respuesta, ni se quiere, ni se admite. Y despedida de Torres, de los vergantes maldicientes de sus impressos.

3 works in 1 vol. 12mo, half calf, g. e.

Salamanca, 1724.

£5 5s

The story of a fantastic voyage, as dreamed by the author, a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Salamanca University; in which he mentions New Spain, New Mexico, Virginia, Florida, Canada, Brasil, Chile, etc.; the Straits of California, Magellan, Manila and Hudson. In addition to the fantastic peregrinations of the writer and his companions of the dream all over the earth, there are imaginary journeys through the air and to various planets, in which he discourses upon astronomy and astrology.

1727 A.D. [2909] HERRERA (Francisco Manuel de). **Representacion que la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Cadiz haze al Rey nuestro Señor, en respuesta al Segundo Memorial presentado a nombre de la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Sevilla, sobre las pretensiones a la translacion del Comercio y Carrera de las Indias.**

Folio, wrappers.

(Cadiz), 1727.

£4 4s

Representation made to the King of Spain by the city of Cadiz in reply to a Memorial presented by the city of Seville.

Cadiz, then the official centre for Spanish-American commerce and shipping, disputed Seville's claim that the "Consulate" (Board of Trade) should be transferred there because it had previously been established in Seville.

1727 A.D. [2910] CONDE DEL VALLE (Title of). **Transcript of Official Document** (in Spanish) **issued by the Real Audiencia of Mexico with regard to the lawsuit between Don Bernardino de Garvajal Montezuma, Conde de la Enjarada, and Don Joseph Hurtado de Mendoza, Conde del Valle and his wife Doña Graciana Maria de Velasco, on the question of the succession to the title of Conde del Valle, for which the Conde de la Enjarada had put in a claim.** This voluminous manuscript is a valuable genealogical record of the famous Montezuma family and its numerous branches, which included some of the most important noble families of Spain and Portugal.

196 pp., folio.

Caceres, 7th October, 1727.

£3 10s

- 1728 A.D. [2911] LAVAL** (Antoine Jean de). **Voyage de la Louisiane, fait par ordre du Roy en l'année mil sept cent vingt: dans lequel sont traitées diverses matieres de Physique, Astronomie, Géographie et Marine. L'on y a joint les Observations sur la Refraction, faites à Marseille, avec des Reflexions sur ces Observations; Divers Voyages faits pour la correction de la Carte de la Côte de Provence; et des Reflexions sur quelques points du Systeme de M. Newton.**

With 16 engraved maps and plans of various parts, and harbours, of Louisiana; 4 other plates; and 11 folding tables.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, contemporary calf, gilt back.

Paris, Jean Mariette, 1728.

£10 10s

Sabin 39276. Not in the Church Catalogue.

"A very valuable and scientific book of travels, principally occupied with mathematical and astronomical details, and entering very fully into the Physical Geography, etc., of the French Dominions in Louisiana and the valley of the Mississippi."

THE MONTEZUMA ESTATES IN MEXICO.

- 1728 A.D. [2912] ARNEDO MARIN** (Ambrosio). **Quenta y Relacion fide digna de los pesos que entran en mi poder y cobro de la encomienda que S. Mgd. (que Dios Guarde) tiene concedida en virtud de Reales Cédulas por vía de vínculo y mayorazgo al Señor Don Bernardino Carbajal Montesuma y Vivero, Conde de la Enjarada.**

Manuscript Report (in Spanish) and statement of accounts, drawn up and signed by Don Ambrosio Arnedo, Accountant to the Holy Inquisition of New Spain, with regard to revenue, privileges, etc., of the entailed estates at Metepeque and Tacuba, of the Conde de la Enjarada.

48 pp., folio.

Mexico, 1726-1728.

£1 1s

FAMOUS VOYAGES OF THE BUCCANEERS.

1729 A.D. [2913] DAMPIER (Capt. Wm.). A Collection of Voyages.
Containing:

I. Capt. Wm. Dampier's Voyages round the World. Describing particularly the Coasts and Islands in the East and West Indies, the South-Sea Coasts of Chili, Peru and Mexico, etc.

II. The Voyages of Lionel Wafer; Giving an Account of his being left on the Isthmus of America, amongst the Indians. And David's Expedition to the Golden Mines, etc.

III. Capt. Dampier's Expedition into the South-Seas in the Ship *St. George*. Together with a Voyage from the West Coast of Mexico to East-India. By W. Funnell, Mate to Capt. Dampier, etc.

IV. Capt. Cowley's Voyage round the Globe.

V. Capt. Sharp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and Expedition into the South-Seas.

VI. Capt. Wood's Voyage through the Streights of Magellan.

VII. Mr. Roberts's Adventures and Sufferings amongst the Corsairs of the Levant.

With numerous engraved plates and maps.

4 vols., 8vo, original calf, gilt.

London, James and John Knapton, 1729.

£16 16s

Sabin 18373. "This is generally considered the best edition of Dampier's Voyages, though it contains much that Dampier not only had no hand in writing, but against which he protested." Among the voyages is that to New-Holland in 1699.

1729 A.D. [2914] BERKENMEYER (P. L.). Le Curieux Antiquaire, ou Recueil Geographique et Historique des choses les plus remarquables qu'on trouve dans les quatre Parties de l'Univers; Tirées des Voiages de divers Hommes célèbres; avec deux Tables, des Noms Geographiques, et des Matières.

With 25 engraved folding plates of views, maps, plans, and various incidents of a curious nature.

3 vols., 8vo, original French calf, gilt backs.

Leiden, Pierre Vander Aa, 1729.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin. Part of Vol. III. relates to America, and contains a short general account of America; Accounts of Canada; New Holland (New York); New England; Virginia; Florida; New Mexico; Rio de la Plata; Island of California; etc.

1729 A.D. [2915] RALPH (James, died 1762). Dramatist, Pamphleteer and Poetaster. Born in Philadelphia. Emigrated to England in 1724 in company with Benjamin Franklin, then a journeyman printer. **The original agreement signed for the sale to John Watts of the City of London, Stationer, for the sum of twenty-five guineas of "A Play call'd The Fashionable Lady of Harlequin's Opera."**

1 page, folio.

3rd March, 1729. Sealed and witnessed.

£2 2s

An interesting document bearing the rare signature of this early friend of Benjamin Franklin.

His famous poem, "Night," was powerfully ridiculed by Pope in his second edition of the "Dunciad" in answer to a coarse attack which he had made on Pope, Swift, and Gay.

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
And makes night hideous—Answer him, ye Owls."

1730-1775 A.D. [2916] ABRANTES Y LINARES (Duque de). **Collection of Twenty-four Manuscripts** (in Spanish), consisting of letters to and from the Duke, with reference to his financial affairs, and his lawsuit against the Conde del Valle, whose "deliberate tricks for the purpose of delaying the proceedings" are sternly censured by the duke's counsel.

(Together) 52 pp., folio and 4to.

Mexico, Veracruz, etc., 1730-1775.

£2 2s

The correspondence includes seven letters signed, from Don Pedro Alonso de Alles, from Mexico, dated 26th Sept., 1774, to 26th Nov., 1775; six autograph letters signed from Don Juan Anto de Elosua Abarratequi, Mexico, 25th Nov., 1774 to 24th Dec., 1775; two letters signed, from Don Juan Ignacio de Eslemburn, Veracruz, March, 1775; two letters (one signed) from Don Francisco Xavier de Gamboa, Mexico, Feb. 24th and Aug. 23rd, 1775; Transcript of letter from the Inquisitor Pedro Anselmo Sanchez de Tagle, Mexico, 1st April, 1730; Transcripts of five replies from the Duke; two receipts signed by the captain of the ship "Sta. Rita" bearing consignments of silver for the Duke; Transcript of Council's report on the lawsuit.

1731 A.D. [2917] GARCILASO DE LA VEGA. *Histoire de la Conquete de la Floride: ou Relation de ce qui s'est passé dans la Découverte de ce Pais par Ferdinand de Soto; composée en Espagnol par l'Inca Garcillasso de le Vega, et traduite en François par Sr. Pierre Richelet. Nouvelle Edition divisée en deux Tomes: Corrigée & Augmentée, avec Tresbelles Cartes & Figures en taille douce & d'un Indice.*

Folding map of Florida (Southern Half of the U.S.A.) and 9 folding engraved plates of scenes in the conquest of Florida.

2 vols. in 1, 8vo. Fine copy in full crimson morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges.

Leyden, Pierre Vander Aa, 1731.

£5 10s

De Soto landed on the west coast of Florida, at Espiritu Santo Bay, in May, 1539, with 600 Spaniards, and wandered about the country for nearly four years. Much of his route is very difficult to identify, but he seems to have passed north through Florida and Georgia, to the neighbourhood of Mobile, and then N.W. towards the Mississippi, which was reached early in 1541. The following winter was spent on the Washita.

On the return De Soto died, and his body was sunk in the Mississippi. His little army, under Moscoso, floated down the river on some roughly made boats, reaching the sea in 19 days and so escaped to Mexico.

WITH MAPS OF AMERICA.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST TURKISH BOOKS PRINTED IN TURKEY.

1732 A.D. [2918] KATIB TCHELIBI. *Kitab djehan nama.*
Turkish Geography, printed in Turkish.

With 41 coloured maps and diagrams, and with 2 illuminated head-pieces. Thick folio, original calf binding, with flap.

Constantinople (Printing Press of Saïd-Effendi), A.H. 1145 (A.D. 1732).

£25

The maps include two World Maps, Map of America, Map of the Arctic and Antarctic regions, etc.; with a general account of America, etc.

This was one of the earliest books printed in Turkey in the Turkish language, being issued from the press of Saïd-Effendi about four years after its introduction. Saïd-Effendi accompanied his father Méhémet-Effendi in his embassy to France, and on his return obtained from the Sultan permission to introduce a Turkish printing-press into Constantinople, in conjunction with a renegade Hungarian of the name of Ibrahim. Although there had been other printing presses in Constantinople, even as early as 1488, they were introduced by foreigners and were in foreign languages, and were usually suppressed by the Turks, and permission to introduce a Turkish press had always been obstinately refused.

- 1732 A.D. [2919] BERKELEY** (George; Dean of Londonderry). **A Sermon preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; at their Anniversary Meeting in the Parish-Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, on Friday, February 18th, 1731.**

4to, fine copy in blue levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

London, J. Downing, 1732.

£4 4s

Sabin 4879.

Dean Berkeley speaks of his favourite province of Rhode Island and remarks that the numerous sectaries there seem to have worn off part of their prejudices against the Church of England, but, at the same time, the bulk of the inhabitants have worn off a serious sense of all religion, and as for their morals, he apprehends that there is nothing to be found in them to tempt others to make an experiment of their Principles, either in Religion or Government. He states that the native Indians in the colony only numbered about a thousand owing to the havoc wrought by strong drink among them. He also speaks of the negroes and makes various allusions to slavery, and suggests that the conversion of these people can only be accomplished by converting the planters themselves. In the "Proceedings of the Society" at the end particulars are given from various missionaries in South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New England, etc., concerning Missionary work in those districts.

THE FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE "GRAN CHACO" OF SOUTH AMERICA.

- 1733 A.D. [2920] LOZANO** (Pedro). **Descripcion chorographica del Terreno, Ríos, Arboles y Animales de las dilatadissimas Provincias del Gran Chaco, Cualamba: y de los ritos y costumbres de las innumerables Naciones barbaras, è infieles, que le habitan: con una Cabal Relacion Historica de lo que en allas han obrado para conquistarlas algunos Gobernadores, y Ministros Reales; y los Misioneros Jesuitas para reduciras à la Fé del verdadero Dios.**

Complete with the very large folding map.

4to, fine copy in blue levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

Cordova, Joseph Santos Balbàs, 1733.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXIII.).

£42

Medina, 2890. Sabin, 42598.

An extremely rare and valuable work which is much sought after, relating to a country very little known even a century later than the date of its publication.

The "Gran Chaco" is the vast region in the centre of South America, extending through Eastern Bolivia, Western Paraguay, and the North of the Argentine. The present work is the only early account of that region, and contains the valuable folding map of the Rio de la Plata basin, which is usually missing. It was printed by order of Father Antonio Machoni, the Rector of the College of Tucuman, and Procurator General at Rome for the Province of Paraguay. Dibdin remarked concerning this work that it was "a very rare book and in much request."

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF THE SILK INDUSTRY INTO GEORGIA.

1733 A.D. [2921] B. (T.). A Compendious Account of the whole Art of Breeding, Nursing, and the Right Ordering of the Silk-Worm.

With 6 finely engraved folding plates illustrative of the Art of breeding silk-worms.

4to, full morocco, gilt, g. e.

London, John Worrall, 1733.

£12 12s

Not in Sabin or the Church Catalogue.

This curious and interesting book is dedicated to Lord Viscount Percival, Lord Carpenter, and the other trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, and in his four page introduction the author sets forth proposals for the introduction of silk-worm cultivation into Georgia, as he had heard "with inexpressible pleasure, that the raising of raw silk is intended as one of the many useful employments designed for those industrious poor, that shall become the new inhabitants of Georgia", and he also states that "The Climate and Soil of New England, Carolina, Virginia, etc. are excellently well suited to the nature of the silk-worm, and to the Propagation of the mulberry-tree."

ACCOUNTS OF FAMOUS PORTUGUESE SHIPWRECKS.

1735-6 A.D. [2922] GOMES DE BRITO (Bernardo). Historia Tragico-Maritima em que se escrevem chronologicamente os Naufragios que tiverao as Naos de Portugal, depois que se poz em exercicio a Navegacao da India.

Separate title-page to each Account, each of which bears a different woodcut representation of a shipwreck.

2 vols., 4to, contemporary calf, gilt backs.

Lisbon, 1735-6.

£18 18s

Not in Sabin.

This interesting work contains a series of twelve accounts of famous sixteenth century shipwrecks, being reprints of the old original editions, with separate title to each account, but with continuous pagination. These accounts comprise.

Shipwreck of the Great Galleon "St. Joao" off the coast of Natal in 1552. This shipwreck is one of the most celebrated in Portuguese History, and was commemorated by Camoens in one of his poems. It gives an account of the deaths of Manoel de Sousa Sepulveda, his wife, child, and companions, among the Kaffirs in South Africa.

Shipwreck of the "S. Bento" at the Cape of Good Hope in 1554.

Shipwreck of the "Conceicao" in 1555 on the "Pero dos Banhos" sandbanks off the Indian Coast.

Account of the events which occurred to the vessels "Aguia" & "Garça," in 1559. The second part of this account contains a long description of the City of Colombo, by Father Manoel Barradas.

Shipwreck of the "Santa Maria da Barca" in 1559 on its return from India.

Shipwreck of the "S. Paulo" off the Island of Sumatra in 1561.

Shipwreck of Jorge de Albuquerque Coelho on his journey from Brazil to Portugal in 1565. Written by Bento Teixeira Pinto, who was in the same wreck.

Shipwreck of the "Santiago" in 1585, and the journey of the survivors. Written by Manoel Godinho Cardozo.

Shipwreck of the "S. Thomè" off South Africa in 1589, and of the great sufferings of Don Paulo de Lima in Caffraria until his death. Written by Diogo de Couto.

Gomes de Brito (Bernardo)—*continued.*

Shipwreck of the "S. Alberto" off Natal in 1593, and the journey of the survivors to Mozambique. Written, in 1597, by Joao Baptista Lavanha, Royal Cosmographer.

Voyage & Events which occurred to the "S. Francisco," Captain Vasco da Fonseca, on its journey to India in 1596. Written by Father Gaspar Affonso.

Treating of the Battles, and events which happened to the Galleon "Santiago," from the Dutch at Saint Helena, and of the battle between the "Chagas" and the English in the Azores. By Melchior Estacio do Amaral. This is an interesting account of the attacks on Portuguese Shipping by English and Dutch Privateers. The "Santiago" was taken by the Dutch, and the crew escaped to Brazil. The "Chagas" was destroyed by the Duke of Cumberland's seventh expedition. Particulars are also given concerning Drake (Draque) and Richard Greenville (Richarte de Campo Verde), etc.

1736 A.D. [2923] PRINCE (Thomas). A Chronological History of New-England in the Form of Annals: being a Summary and exact Account of the most Material Transactions and Occurrences relating to This Country, in the Order of Time wherein they happened, from the Discovery by Capt. Gosnold in 1602, to the Arrival of Governor Belcher, in 1730.

With an Introduction, containing a brief Epitome of the most remarkable Transactions and Events Abroad, from the Creation: Including the connected Line of Time, the Succession of Patriarchs and Sovereigns of the most famous Kingdoms & Empires, the gradual Discoveries of America, and the Progress of the Reformation to the Discovery of New England.

With the title-page printed in red and black.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, fine copy in the original calf.

Boston, N.E., printed by Kneeland & Green for S. Gerrish, 1736

£15 15s

Church Catalogue, No. 925. Sabin 65585.

This work is divided into three portions. I. The Introduction, 104 pp. II. The New-England Chronology Part I. pp 1-80. From the Beginning of the British Monarchy, 1602, to the Beginning of the New England Colonies, in the Settlement of the First at Plymouth. Dec. 31, 1620. Being a Brief Account of Matters relating to those new discovered Countries while settled only by the Aboriginal Natives: Reciting the several Voiages from England thither; with the most material Affairs, especially of Great Britain, that led the Way to their Settlement by English Inhabitants. III. The New-England Chronology. Part II. Being a Short Account of the Affairs of this Country, as Settled by the several Colonies of the English Nation. . . . to the last Settlement by the Combination of Forty-one Persons into a Form of Government on Piscataqua River, Oct. 22, 1640; afterwards called the Province of New-Hampshire.

"Prince spent seven years in the preparation of this work, which he intended to bring down to 1730. It begins, as was customary with the writers of those times, with the creation of the World, and approaches modern times with such fulness of detail that it embraces only a few years of New England history. Had he confined himself to New England, and finished his work, it would have been of incalculable value, as it was carefully compiled from a large number of authentic records and relations. It was continued nearly twenty years later, a portion of a second volume, consisting of 96 pages, but breaking off in the middle of a sentence, being printed. The whole was republished in 1826."

1737 A.D. [2924] FUENTE (Fr. Diego Joseph de la). **Memorial Historico de lo Sucedido el dia veinte de Marzo del año passado de 1737 en el Cerro de la Sal, Reyno del Peru.**

3 pp., folio.

N.P. (Madrid, 1738).

£5 5s

A report addressed to the King of Spain by the Franciscan Procurator General of the Indies, giving details of the martyrdom of some missionaries of his Order in Cerro de la Sal, Peru, in 1737.

1737 A.D. [2925] RAIDEL (G. M.). **De Claudii Ptolemaei Geographia ejusque codicibus Manuscriptis et typis expressis.**

4to, half bound, t. e. g.

Nuremberg, 1737.

£1 5s

THE HISTORY, TRADE AND COMMERCE OF VIRGINIA, WITH A NEW MAP.

1738 A.D. [2926] KEITH (Sir William). **The History of the British Plantations in America. With a Chronological Account of the most remarkable Things, which happen'd to the first Adventurers in their several Discoveries of that New World. Part I. Containing the History of Virginia; with Remarks on the Trade and Commerce of that Colony.**

With the fine large engraved "New and Correct Map of America . . . 1738," Size 18 by 20 inches, and containing small insets of Port Royal Harbour, Boston Harbour, part of Georgia, the North Pole, & a Newfoundland fish-curing scene; also the smaller, engraved & folding "New Map of Virginia . . . 1738."

FIRST EDITION. 4to, fine copy in full contemporary calf.

London, S. Richardson, 1738.

£12 12s

Sabin 37240. Church Catalogue, No. 930.

This is a valuable record of Virginia, although it passes over certain important features. The author had intended doing a series of colonial histories, but this was the only one published; hence the Part I. mentioned on the title-page. It was undertaken at the request of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, and was printed at their expense.

Sir Wm. Keith drew much of his information from Beverley, but brings the Narrative down to the year 1723. He, himself, was Governor of Virginia from 1717 to 1726, and had previously been Surveyor of the Customs. He died in 1749, aged eighty years.

PLANS FOR AN ENGLISH CONQUEST OF PANAMA.

1739 A.D. [2927] [PANAMA.] Manuscript Report in English addressed to Lord Cathcart, concerning Panama and the Straits of Darien, and the possibility of their conquest by England.

Folio, 4 pp., circa 1739.

£18 18s

In 1739 and 1740 Charles 8th Baron Cathcart, an English military officer of considerable distinction was in command of an expedition for use against Spanish America and this interesting document on the possibility of an English conquest of the Panama Peninsula was evidently drawn up at his request by someone very well acquainted with that part of America.

The writer states that he lived at Panama City for six years, and that he always crossed the Isthmus to Portobello overland rather than by way of the River Chagre. The castle at the mouth of the Chagre is old and in bad repair. The river was navigable as far as a village called Cruizes, within six leagues of Panama. Small guns and considerable forces could be transported there by the local canoes or in flat-bottomed boats. The only opposition could be by Ambuscades. The road from Panama to Cruizes is through defiles, but these are not as bad as the ones on the usual overland route, and the journey usually takes only 6 or 7 hours sober riding on mules. "The moment you gain the height of Cruizes the difficulty and danger is over," thereafter there would be no opposition to regular forces. The writer then gives an account of the City of Panama and its defences, and suggests that the suburb of Araval should be occupied by the English forces first, as then Panama would probably capitulate. Also the vessels off the port should be seized, and the place blockaded from the sea as well. He thinks that 1,200 men would be sufficient to capture and hold the city against all the power of Peru. The Spaniards could not raise more than 1,500 men composed of all complexions, and the Indians, were they once assured of protection against the resentment of Spain would join the English forces and would be most valuable for securing supplies. A party of brisk sailors could scale the walls of Panama from the sea side, at low tide during the night. The Indians have always looked upon the English as their deliverers, and have a prophecy that the whole of the Isthmus from the old Scotch Colony to the Southern Ocean will be again in their hands. The writer thinks that Panama might be the richest spot of Ground for Gold in the World.

The Spaniards only have two warships in the Pacific. These are 30 years old, of 40 and 20 guns, and would become an easy prey to an English 20 gun ship. Panama is healthy for those who commit no great excesses, and the country extremely pleasant. The whole country could soon be changed for the better were it to fall to the share of a better people. "There need nothing be said of the uses our nation might make of such a conquest. A new sea, a new trade, a New World, would be open to us. Millions of miserable people would bless their deliverers, and their Hearts and their mines would be open to us, and the whole product of Great Britain by a wise and well managed Trade might find a consumption in these extended Country's."

1739 A.D. [1728] Cotejo de la Conducta de S. M. con la de el Rey Britanico, assi en lo acaecido antes de la Convencion de 14 de Enero de este año de 1739; como en lo obrado despues, hasta la publicacion de Represalias y declaracion de Guerra.

Small 4to, half morocco gilt, g. e.

Madrid, Antonio Marin (1739).

£10 10s

An interesting Spanish tract, tracing the "Conduct of His [Catholic] Majesty as compared with that of the British King," which led to the rupture between England and Spain in 1739. The writer relates the grievances that had accumulated since 1716, when Captains Cutlibert and Archer, of the 'Pompey Galli' and 'Fortune' were authorized by the King of England to cruise along the coast of Florida and collect all they wanted from the shipwrecks in that region, "and with those who were already at Jamaica, they unlawfully turned the Spaniards out, although these latter, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, and their Sovereign's legitimate right, were saving these treasures. They [the English] landed and robbed the salvage guards of goods to the value of nearly four hundred thousand pesos . . . and in addition, seized ships on their return to Jamaica, bearing cargoes of cocoa, cochineal and money, amounting to thirty thousand pesos."

"RESTITUTION OF THE LAND HELD BY THE ENGLISH IN FLORIDA."

1740 A.D. [1729] [ST. PIERRE (Abbé de).] Ideas Pacificas sobre las diferencias entre España e Inglaterra, con un plan de Tratado entre las dos Potencias.

16mo, half calf, g. e.

(Spain, 1740).

£10 10s

A curious little tract, giving the "Pacific ideas on the differences between Spain and England," addressed from the Palais-Royal in Paris on 30th March, 1740, by the Abbé de St. Pierre, to the Spanish authors of a publication entitled "Estado Politico de la Europa," which dealt with a proposition for a Treaty of Permanent Peace between the Sovereigns of Europe. The Abbot forwarded certain propositions to the authors and suggested that they should publish their objections to the points raised, and his subsequent replies to the same, thus recording an interesting discussion on the question in the later volumes of the work." One of the "objections" is: "It should be necessary to make two Articles of the one called 'No. IV.', on the restitution of the places conquered in America during the present war, and of the ships taken after the signing of the Peace. Likewise it should provide for the restitution of the land held by the English, in Florida." The reply states: "The objection is justifiable in part, because the intention of the belligerents and the mediators is, that all territory conquered in America by one or the other side, should be restored; and that the ships which have been seized since the signing of the treaty, should be restored in specie or in kind; but as regards the land in Florida, it is fair that the restitution should be deferred until the commissaries have decided upon the boundaries."

1740 A.D. [2930] Original Spanish Manuscript Portulano on vellum, of the Gulf of Mexico, the Peninsula of Yucatan, Florida & the Southern coast of the United States, & the coast of Mexico, etc., as far as the Isthmus of Panama, together with part of the Island of Cuba.

Marking various Islands, rocks, & shoals; giving various soundings & all the coastal names, with a list of the principal capes.

Size 2 by 3 feet. Circa 1740.

£12

1740 A.D. [2930a] FRANSHAM (John, of Norwich). The World in Miniature: or, the Entertaining Traveller. Containing America, and the Isles thereof, etc., in the Second Volume.

Large folding plate, containing 18 engravings depicting various peoples of the World, including "The Habit of a Mexican, the Habit of a Virginia Indian, and the Habit of a Florida Indian," etc.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols., small 8vo. Charming copy in full contemporary English red morocco, gilt tooling on backs and sides, gilt edges, & with all the pages rubricated.

London, printed and sold by John Torbuck, 1740.

£8 10s

Sabin 25670.

Containing particular accounts of Mexico, Granada, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, the Amazons, Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, Brazil, British Dominions, Virginia (10 pp.), Maryland (4 pp.), New England (8 pp.), Connecticut and Rhode-Island, New-Scotland, New-Britain, New-York and New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Jamaica, etc.

1740 A.D. [2931] JAMES (Capt. Thomas). **The Dangerous Voyage of Capt. Thomas James, in his intended Discovery of a North West Passage into the South Sea: wherein the Miseries indured, both Going, Wintering and Returning, and the Rarities observ'd Philosophical, Mathematical and Natural are related in this Journal of it, publish'd by the Special Command of King Charles I. To which is added, a Map for Sailing in those Seas: also divers Tables of the Author's of the Variation of the Compass, etc. With an Appendix concerning the Longitude, by Master Cellibrand, Astronomy Reader at Gresham College. The Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.**

Engraved folding map of Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, & parts of Canada & Greenland.

8vo, calf.

London, Reprinted for O. Payne, 1740.

£7 10s

Sabin 35712. This edition not in the Church Catalogue.

"Captain James was a native of Bristol, and undertook this voyage with the sanction of Charles I., at the solicitation and expense of the merchants of that city. It contains some remarkable physical observations respecting the intensity of the cold, and the accumulation of the ice in northern latitudes; the relations interspersed throughout, with the descriptions of the various parts of North America he visited are very interesting. The gallant explorer has been censured for lack of geographical information contained in his book, but the map is assuredly free from any such blame, for it contains a singularly correct delineation of the high latitudes in which Hudson, Baffin, James, and Fox pursued their search for the N.W. Passage."

The voyage was made in 1631-2, and was, of course in many respects a failure, and nearly put an end to N.W. Explorations, but it has left its Mark in our Atlas of North America. Capt. James was forced by exceptionally bad weather into Hudson's Bay, and wintered right in the South in James Bay, which has been named after him. This Bay he explored, and has given a small inset plan of it in the large map. Part of the W. coast of Hudson's Bay he named New South Wales, and the small Island in the South of James Bay, where he wintered, he named Charlton Island.

1740 A.D. [2932] [INDIAN KING.] Tee Tee Neen Ho Ga Row. Emperor of the Six Nations.

Full length portrait, standing, under tree, holding up bead work in right hand, wolf at his feet.

Mezzotint by J. Simon after J. Verelst. C. 1740.

Size $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with narrow margins.

£7 7s

1740 A.D. [2933] [INDIAN KINGS.] Tomo Chachi Mico, or King of Yamacran and Tooanahowi, his nephew, Son of Mico of the Etchitas.

Half length portrait, standing, the boy holding an eagle.

Mezzotint by J. Faber after W. Verelst.

Size $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with margins. Circa 1740. £5 5s

DIARY OF A SPANISH NAVAL CAPTAIN'S VOYAGE FROM AMERICA TO SPAIN.

1740 A.D. [2934] DERROTA que se devera executar del Puerto de la Guayra en la Costa de Caracas, ha la Baia de Cadiz en los Reynos Castilla. Together with "Diario de la Navegacion que empendo de Real Orden con los Navios 'America' y 'Constante' de mi mando." Three original manuscript documents (in Spanish) consisting of an extremely interesting Diary, kept by the Officer Commanding the Spanish Warships "America" and "Constante" during their voyage from Guayra to Cadiz; the instructions setting forth their programme; and a list of special signals (with their meaning) which were used on the voyage.

Together 34 pp., folio.

(Cadiz, circa 1740). £5 5s

1740 A.D. [2935] POINTIS (J. B. D. de). A Genuine and Particular Account of the Taking of Carthagea by the French and Buccaneers in the Year 1697. Containing, an exact Relation of that Expedition, from their first setting out, to their Return to Brest; wherein are describ'd their several Engagements with the English, in their Passage home.

With a Preface, giving an Account of the Original of Carthagea in 1532, to the present time: Also an Account of the Climate and Product of that Place, and the Country adjacent.

8vo, new half calf, t. e. g.

London, Olive Payne, 1740. £4 10s

Sabin 63704.

Pointis was the Commander-in-Chief of this expedition.

1740 A.D. [2936] PIO DE SAVOYA Y SPINOLA (Tisberto). Letter signed and subscribed (in Spanish) to his brother, the Conde de Paredes, Viceroy of Mexico, asking for the latter's approval of the betrothal of his sister, Doña Lucrecia Pio de Savoya with the Marques de Casasola, son of the Conde de Puñonrostro.

1 p. folio.

Madrid, August 1740.

£2 10s

The Puñonrostro estates in Florida were subsequently the subject of a celebrated legal "test case," when Spain ceded the whole of Florida to the United States in 1820.

THE CAUSE OF THE BREAKDOWN IN COMMERCE BETWEEN AMERICA AND SPAIN.

1740 A.D. [2937] Papel que expresa la causa de la ruina del comercio de las Indias y España para sus naturales; y propone el medio para la enmienda y que ésta Monarchia experimente florezzer como anti-guamente. Manuscript (in Spanish) showing the cause of the ruin of merchants trading between Spain and America, and proposing measures by which "this Kingdom may flourish as before."

17 pp., folio.

Circa 1740.

£2 2s

The manuscript outlines the history of commerce between Spain and America since the days of Ferdinand and Isabella and the method of transacting business. The writer traces the cause of the ruin of Spanish merchants in America, to the fact that the American ports were open to traders of all nationalities. Also the duties on manufactured goods made it impossible for the wholesale buyers to profit by their purchases. The matter of "closing all ports to foreign ships" as foreigners do in their colonies, is gone into at great length, and suggestions are put forward for the better organization of the merchant service. The danger of admitting foreign imports into New Spain through the medium of the ships from the Philippine Islands, is also pointed out in forceful terms.

1741 A.D. [2938] [ESLABA (Sebastian de) Viceroy of Santa Fé.] **Diario de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los Fuertes de Bocachica y sitio de la ciudad de Cartagena de las Indias.**

Small 4to, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

N.P. (Spain) 1741.

£10 10s

A scarce tract, compiled from the official reports forwarded to the King of Spain by the Viceroy of Santa Fé, of the storming of the forts at Bocachica, Cartagena (America) by the British fleet under Admiral Vernon. It is stated that "from the 1st to the 5th May the enemy was engaged upon the work of demolishing the citadel in the port; and having got all their ships through Bocachica on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, more than twenty vessels left on the 8th, including warships, and made for Jamaica, the rest of the ships following on, while the rearguard was covered by Admiral Vernon on the 20th with fourteen warships, some packet-boats and bilanders. There were the essential parts of what is the biggest expedition which the American seas have witnessed since the discovery." A graphic account is given of the events, in which "Spain bravely held her own," losing altogether 200 men in defence of her forts as against 9000 enemy losses.

1741 A.D. [2939] MARTYN (Benjamin). An Impartial Enquiry into the State and Utility of the Province of Georgia.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, fine copy in full polished calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

London, printed for W. Meadows, 1741.

£10 10s

Sabin 45001. Not in the Church Catalogue.

"A well-written tract, defending the colony from the malignant reports that had been circulated. It includes an account of South Carolina. Its authorship has also been attributed to Lord John Percival." Benjamin Martyn was the first promoter of the design for erecting a monument to Shakespeare at Westminster Abbey.

The author commences by announcing five objections against the settlement of Georgia, viz.: 1. That the Climate is unhealthy. 2. That the soil is barren. 3. That no Produces for Trade can be rais'd in it. 4. That the Lands were granted upon improper Tenures and Conditions. 5. That it will be impracticable to render the Colony of any value, without the use of negroes. Then follows an account of Savannah and South Carolina. At the end are ten appendices containing depositions, letters, and extracts from letters, discussing and describing the early life of the settlers in Georgia, and the possibilities of the country.

1741 A.D. [2940] SANCHEZ DE TAGLE, PEDRO ANSELMO (Inquisitor General). Five Letters (in Spanish) four of which are addressed to Sr. Don Joseph de Carbajal y Lancastre, on various matters of Mexican interest.

- (1) Letter signed and subscribed, dated from Mexico 17th January, 1741. 4 pp., 4to.
- (2) Manuscript letter dated 12th April, 1741, referring to a settlement under the Will of Don Rodrigo de Vivero in 1636, enclosing particulars of rents from certain ranches. (Together) 5 pp., folio.
- (3) Autograph letter signed, dated 5th April, 1741, stating that he is particularly interested in the promotion of Don Joseph del Lizalde as Archdeacon owing to the vacancy which had occurred in the Mexican Church. (1 p., 4to).
- (4) Letter signed and subscribed to the Duke of Abrantes y Linares dated 28th August, 1741, congratulating him on the success of his lawsuit against Don Joseph Hurtado de Mendoza. 4 pp., folio.
- (5) Letter signed and subscribed, dated 30th September, 1741, referring to the death of the Viceroy of New Spain and other news. 3 pp., folio.

(Together) 17 pp., 4to and folio.

Inquisition, Mexico, 1741.

£3 3s

1742 A.D. [2941] [GEORGIA.] A State of the Province of Georgia, attested upon Oath in the Court of Savannah, November 10, 1740.

Small 8vo, fine copy in morocco, gilt, g.e., by Rivière.

London, W. Meadows, 1742.

£21

Sabin 27113.

The first twenty-four pages contain a general account of Georgia, its settlements, rivers, and coast line; details regarding the Indians; natural products, etc. This is signed by 25 of the early settlers. Then follows:—The Deposition of Lt. Geo. Dunbar of the 1st Detachment of Gen. Oglethorpe's Regt., regarding the climate of Georgia being suitable for white workmen, and the superior work of the white workmen over that of the negroes. Letter from Mr. Thos. Jones of Savannah to the Trustees. Two letters from the Rev. Boltzius of Ebenezer, Georgia, concerning the fruitfulness of the ground in Georgia for various crops, etc.

1742 A.D. [2942] [CAMPBELL (J.).] A Compleat History of Spanish America; containing a Distinct Account of the Discovery, Settlement, Trade, and Present Condition of New Mexico, Florida, New Galicia, Guatimula, Cuba, Hispaniola, Terra Firma, Quito, Lima, La Plata, Chili, Buenos Ayres, etc. With a Particular Detail of the Commerce with Old Spain by the Galeons, Flota, &c. As also of the Contraband Trade with the English, Dutch, French, Danes, and Portugeuze. Together with an Appendix, in which is comprehended an Exact Description of Paraguay.

8vo, contemporary calf.

London, John Stagg, 1742.

£4 10s

Sabin 10232.

1742 A.D. [2943] LOGAN (James, 1674-1751). Colonial Statesman and Author. Accompanied William Penn to America as his Secretary.

Autograph Letter Signed to Conrad Weiser.

$\frac{3}{4}$ -page, 8vo.

7th October, 1742.

£2 10s

"I broke open the Govt. Lettr to thee wch I know thou wilt readily excuse and see 'tis so full that I have nothing to add but that I am sorry thou receives no more money than that £10. wch W. P. tells me in a line to me he sends thee." Etc.



REPORTORIO

DOS TEMPOS,

muito curioso;
a crecentado & emendado
de nouo.



*Em esta impressão reformado &
expurgado cõforme a noua con-
stituição do sanctissimo Papa
Sixto quinto, que tirou
os abusos.*



E o que nelle se conteem se
verá na sua tauoada.

*Com licença do sancto officio impresso,
em Coimbra por Antonio de Barreira
impressor da Vniuersidade,
Anno de 1593.*



Title-page from

ANDREA D' AVELLAR. REPORTORIO DOS TEMPOS.

Coimbra, 1593.

See Item No. 2667.

RELACION
HISTORIADA DE
LAS EXEQVIAS FUNERALES DE LA
MAGESTAD DEL REY D. PHILIPPO
II. NUESTRO SEÑOR.

HECHAS POR EL TRIBUNAL DEL
Santo Officio de la Inquisicion desta Nueva España
y sus prouincias, y yslas Philippinas; asistiendo solo el
Licenciado Don Alonso de Peralta Inquisidor Appos-
tolico, y dirigida a su persona por el Doctor Dionysio
de Ribera Florez, Canonigo de la Metropolitana
desta Ciudad, y Consultor del Santo
Officio de Inquisicion
de Mexico



DONDE TRATA DE LAS VIRTUDES
esclarecidas de su Magestad, y transito felicissimo: declaran-
do las Figuras, Letras, Hieroglyphicos, Empresas, y
Diuissas, que en el Tumulo se pusieron, como per-
sona que lo adorno y compuso, con la
inuenciô y traça del aparato sump-
tuofo con que se vistio
desde su planta
hasta su fene-
cimiêto

EN MEXICO.

En casa de Pedro Balli. Año de 1600.

Title from RIBERA FLOREZ. RELACION HISTORIADA.
The first collection of Poems by North American Authors.
Mexico, 1600.
See Item No. 2675.

1743 A.D. [2944] MORALEY (William). **The Infortunate: or, the Voyage and Adventures of William Moraley, of Moraley, in the County of Northumberland, Cent. From his Birth, to the Present Time. Containing whatever is curious and remarkable in the Provinces of Pensilvania and New Jersey; an Account of the Laws and Customs of the Inhabitants; the Product, Soil and Climate; also the Author's several Adventures through divers Parts of America, and his surprising Return to Newcastle. To which is added, His Case, recommended to the Gentlemen of the Law.**

8vo, half calf, gilt back and edges, by Rivière.

Newcastle: Printed by J. White, for the Author, 1743.

£25

Not in Sabin, nor in the Church Catalogue.

An extremely scarce and interesting record. Wm. Moraley states that he was born in London in 1698 of a good family. His father died shortly after moving to Newcastle, and he was obliged to seek his fortune. He came to London and sold himself for a period of five years as a voluntary slave into the American plantations. In 1729 he reached Philadelphia, which he considered "one of the most delightful Cities upon Earth," and stopped there three weeks, being sold to one Mr. Isaac Pearson, clockmaker, etc., of Burlington, N.J., for eleven Pounds. He give accounts of Philadelphia and Burlington, and remarks that the Delaware River is supposed to rise in the Mountains of Canada, and is supposed to be 2000 miles long, and gives other details concerning the river, and numerous interesting particulars concerning the animals of those parts.

After his time of indenture had expired, Moraley wandered about mending and cleaning clocks, and doing odd jobs. He tells how he was attacked by a panther on the Burlington road, about four miles from Trenton, N.J., and how bears, wolves, and panthers lived in the woods near there, and how he lost his way and reached a "pitiful dirty Hole" called Allons Town (Allentown). He tells how at Mount Holly he was "witness to one of the strangest pieces of folly that was ever acted. Certain old women, of Melancholick Physogonomy, had got the Character of Witches . . . and were obliged to undergo a ducking, in order to prove whether or no they were such." The good ladies were fortunate enough to sink. This not proving sufficient they were weighed in the scales against the Bible! Before returning to England he made a short visit into Maryland.

William Moraley, or Morley, died in January 1762, and was buried in St. Nicolas Churchyard, Newcastle, Jan. 19, 1762. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of his narrative, and mention is made of it at page 104, vol. II., of Richardson's Table Book.

1743 A.D. [2945] [GEORGIA.] A Brief Account of the Causes that have retarded the Progress of the Colony of Georgia, in America; attested upon Oath. Being a proper Contrast to a State of the Province of Georgia. Attested upon Oath; and some other Misrepresentations on the same Subject.

Small 8vo, fine copy in full polished calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

London, printed in the Year 1745.

£14 14s

Collation:—half title, title, pp. 24; 101.

This interesting pamphlet was written as an attack on General Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, and a criticism of his administration in the Colony, as Governor. The first 24 pages contain a general account of his 'mal-administration', including a 3 page letter from Thomas Coram, one of the original trustees for the colony, and the founder of the 'Foundling Hospital' in London, in which he discusses "one or two dangerous mistakes" in the colony, in regard to the granting of land on better tenures, and the advisability of allowing the land to descend to a female, where there were no male heirs. The Appendix, occupying 101 pp., contains a large number of personal complaints brought against Oglethorpe by various settlers, and a list of 249 "Complainants, who are stiled a few Clamorous Malecontents." Many of the grievances are of a most trivial nature, and the whole tend to shew the difficulties encountered by Oglethorpe even from those whom he had helped the most. Finally, there is a short list of persons who had signed Petitions in Oglethorpe's favour, and disparaging remarks concerning them.

This work was probably partly the effort of Lt.-Col. Wm. Cook, who brought an impeachment against Oglethorpe in 1743. The Court-martial was held on June 4, 1744, when every charge was declared to be false, and Cook was dismissed from the service. Cook had served under Oglethorpe in Georgia.

1743 A.D. [2946] BULKELEY (John) and CUMMINS (John). A Voyage to the South-Seas, in the Years 1740-1. Containing a faithful Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Wager on a desolate Island in the Latitude 47 South, Longitude 81: 40 West:..... Coasting the Southern Part of the vast Region of Patagonia,..... Passage through the Streights of Magellan;..... Safe Arrival to the Brazil, after sailing one thousand Leagues in a Long-Boat;..... Disturbances at Rio Grand; Arrival at Rio Janeiro;..... Interspersed with many entertaining and curious Observations, not taken Notice of by Sir John Narborough, or any other Journalist.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, original calf.

London, Jacob Robinson, 1743.

£3 3s

Sabin, No. 9108.

- 1743 A.D. [2947] DURANGO (PEDRO ANSELMO, BISHOP OF).** Letter Signed and Subscribed (in Spanish) to Señor Tagle, Inquisitor, referring to his ordination and some information regarding locomotion between Sonora and Mexico, etc.

4 pp., folio.

Durango, 23rd February, 1743.

£2 2s

Translation:—“ . . . The despatch boat from Cadiz having arrived at Veracruz, on the 2nd June, I received your esteemed letter . . . and hope to make myself useful to your Excellency; although I am suffering from the many inconveniences that have been added to the not inconsiderable ones that began on the above mentioned date, on which I received the second issue of my Papal Bulls, for the first ones had gone astray in a vessel which left Cadiz the previous November and, according to popular rumour, had been seized off Martinique. In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the Archbishop had not arrived at this Cathedral Church, I thought it advisable to ask for my consecration within the Bishopric of Michoacan on the way to Durango; convinced that, receiving it there, I shall gain time, and set about reaching my diocese as soon as possible, (which I would otherwise be unable to do) and to this end, I shall endeavour to proceed upon my journey, so soon as the heavy rainfall permits.” He then refers to some remittances in which “the Duque” (presumably the Duke of Linares y Abrantes) and the Conde del Valle are concerned. He requests the Inquisitor to press his claim with the Council for the Indies for certain payments due, and which had apparently been overlooked by the Council during the accession of the new King, whose predecessor had made the presentation. The letter contains some interesting news of ecclesiastical and military appointments, revealing some of the action of “wire-pulling” behind the scenes. His references to the means of travelling in that part of America are of particular interest in view of the development to present-day standards of locomotion.

“Much as I desire it, I do not think it will be possible for me to start until September [for his pastoral tour which he intended to commence in the following March] . . . which I will do, in spite of the inconveniences which that season will offer, and which at all times are to be met with in these solitary districts, so sparsely populated; and with my failing health, I am justly awed by the immensity of the district. Indeed, from here to New Mexico it is four hundred leagues or more; and to the boundary of Sonora, little less; and nearly all of this is impassable by any wheeled vehicle. Both places are so depopulated, and the facility for losing one's way is rendered the more formidable by the diverse specimens of climate and temperature; and the abundance and extraordinary malignity of the scorpions and other numerous poisonous animals.”

- 1743 A.D. [2948] BARRERE (Pierre).** *Nouvelle Relation de la France Equinoxiale, contenant la Description des Côtes de la Guiane; de l'Isle de Cayenne; le Commerce de cette Colonie; les divers changemens arrivés dans ce Pays; & les Mœurs & Coûtumes des differens Peuples Sauvages qui l'habitent.*

With 3 small maps and 16 engraved folding plates of the Indians of Guiana, and their manners and customs, etc.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, contemporary calf, gilt back.

Paris, Piget, Damonville, & Durand, 1743

£1 10s

Sabin 3604.

Pierre Barrère, the naturalist, lived in Guiana for three years, as a doctor, towards the beginning of the eighteenth century. He died in 1755.

ABRANTES ENTAILED ESTATES IN MEXICO.

- 1744-1810 A.D. [2949] ABRANTES** (Dukes of). **Seventy-five Manuscripts** (in Spanish) including letters signed by the Marques de Sonora, Conde de San Cristoval, Inquisitor Sanchez de Tagle, Don Manuel Pacheco, Sres. Saenz Rico, Pedro Basave, F. X. de Blasco, Imaña, &c., to the Duke of Abrantes; his widow; his son; and brother, Excmo. Sr. Don Joseph de Carbajal y Lancaster, with various transcripts of legal documents and other written statements relating to the Abrantes estates in Mexico, inherited under the wills of their ancestors of the Peredo and Vivero families. The papers also touch upon the rival claims of the Lancasters and the Hurtado de Mendozas to the title of Conde del Valle de Orizaba.

(Together) 190 pp., folio and 4to.

Mexico, Madrid, etc., 1744-1810.

£2 10s

- 1744 A.D. [2949a] PHILIPS** (John; Midshipman of the Centurion). **An Authentic Journal of the last Expedition under the Command of Commodore Anson. Containing a Regular and Exact Account of the whole Proceedings and several Transactions thereof: Particularly at Madeira, St. Catharine's, St. Julian's, St. Juan Fernandez; their manner of Living here upon Sea-Lions, Sea-Dogs, &c. the taking of Payta; their cruizing on the coast of Acapulco, Chequatan Bay, Tenian, one of the Ladrone Islands, and Macao; the taking of the rich Spanish Galleon, called the Nuestra Señora de Cabodongo, from Acapulco bound to Manila, commanded by Don Geronimo Montero, a Portuguese; their going to Canton in China, etc.**

To which is added, a Narrative of the extraordinary Hardships suffered by the Adventurers in this Voyage.

Small thick 8vo, half morocco.

London, J. Robinson, 1744.

£4 4s

Sabin 62458. A scarce account of Anson's famous voyage.

- 1745 A.D. [2950] GIBSON (James).** *A Journal of the Late Siege by the Troops from North America, against the French at Cape Breton, the City of Louisbourg, and the Territories thereunto belonging. Surrendered to the English, on the 17th of June, 1745, after a Siege of Forty-eight Days.* By James Gibson, Gentleman Volunteer at the above Siege.

With a very fine large engraved folding plate "A Prospect of the City of Louisbourg. Also the Harbours and Garrisons on the Island of Gaspey or Cape-Breton in North America. Surrender'd to the New-England Land Troops." (A plan of Louisbourg, with the English & French vessels off that port).

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, polished calf, gilt, g. e.

London, J. Newbery, 1745.

£35

Sabin 27315.

The work is dedicated to the Commissioned Officers who took part in the Siege of Louisbourg, and in the 8-page Introductory Preface the author gives an account of the City, and of certain dangerous exploits in which he had taken part. Then follows a valuable record of the siege itself, in the form of a daily Journal. At the end, pp. 43-49, is given an Account of the bad treatment accorded those who accompanied the French inhabitants of Louisbourg back to Rochfort in France.

At the close of this war, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Louisbourg was handed back to France, only to be captured again in 1756 and finally ceded to Great Britain. The town was then entirely destroyed so as to prevent its being any further menace to the people of New England.

- 1745 A.D. [2951] N. (B. L.).** *Lettre d'un Habitant de Louisbourg, contenant une Relation exacte & circonstanciée de la Prise de l'Isle-Royale, par les Anglais.*

12mo, half levant morocco, t. e. g.

Quebec, chez Guillaume le Sincère, à l'Image de la Vérité, 1745.

£18 18s

Sabin 40671.

Although purporting to be published at Quebec, it was probably issued at Paris. Printing was not introduced into Canada until the early years of the English occupation. Isle-Royal was the old French name of Cape Breton Island.

When war broke out in 1744 between France and England, the New England colonists determined to attack Cape Breton, and early in 1745, Sir Peter Warren received orders to take his squadron north, and co-operate with the colonial troops in the attack on Louisbourg. The place was ill prepared for defence, and the garrison was in a state of mutiny. On the other hand the colonists were very badly equipped for attacking the town. Warren blockaded the port, and finally forced his way into the harbour, when the governor capitulated, on June 27, 1745. By a stratagem of keeping the French flag flying at the Forts, Warren was enabled to capture several French merchantmen of enormous value.

This interesting work contains an account of the loss of Louisbourg from the French point of view. The author, who was in Louisbourg himself during the siege, severely criticises the bad state of the colony's administration and discipline, and remarks that its loss would be a warning to the other French colonies, where the abuses were just as bad.

By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the town was restored to France, only to be captured again in 1756, and finally ceded to Great Britain.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES VERSUS THE WEST INDIES.

1745 A.D. [2952] THE CASE OF THE BRITISH NORTHERN COLONIES.

Folio, 3 pp., uncut, very fine copy enclosed in a buckram portfolio by Rivière.

No place of printing, or date (but probably London, circa 1745).

£18 18s

Sabin 11315. No copy in the Church Catalogue.

An extremely scarce document, containing a long series of statements concerning the especial merits of the English North American Colonies as compared with those of the West Indian Islands, and particularly concerning the Sugar trade.

At this period there was evidently a movement on foot for granting the West Indies, or the 'sugar plantations', some special trading facilities with respect to their sugar industry, and this document was drawn up to point out the superior merits of the American Colonies on the mainland, and the harm that would be caused to their shipping industry.

The author commences by giving a list of the Colonies, and accounts of their various articles of export and import, and the great benefit they are to England. "The Northern Colonies are a laborious industrious people, live with great Frugality, and are but just able to maintain themselves and Families with Decency . . . our Sugar Islands live in Wantonness and Luxury." Then follow a great many details concerning the sugar trade between the W. Indies, England, the Colonies, and other settlements. The West Indies had complained that the rising prosperity of the French and Dutch Sugar Settlements was owing to the trade they did with the Northern Colonies. The Colonies point out that if they refused to trade, these foreign settlements could easily trade with their own colonies, of Cape Breton, Canada, the Bay of Apalachy and Mississippi. At the end the author points out the harm that will be done if England gives way to the sugar colonies—"the Northern colonies, that furnish a great strength to this Nation, must grow poor, a very great branch of our Navigation would be absolutely cut off, and a large Nursery of Seamen suppress'd"; our trade with the Indian Nations would decrease and the French get it, etc.

PRIVILEGED COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN.

1745 A.D. [2952a] Ihrro Konigl. Majestät Gnädiges Privilegium zur Einrichtung einer Handlung und Schifffahrt auf America, vor die Kauffleute Abraham und Jacob Arfwedson & Compagnie. Gegeben Stockholm in Senat den 2 Decembr. 1745.

8 pp., small 4to.

Stockholm, 1745.

£10 10s

1745-6 A.D. [2953] CUTIERREZ (Diego Holgao, Attorney General of Guatemala). Manuscript (in Spanish) comprising the opinions of the Attorney General of Guatemala on matters of considerable interest, including the illicit trade carried on by the residents of Comayagua with the English; ecclesiastical matters; the position of the natives, etc.

66 pp., folio.

Guatemala, 1745-6.

£3 3s

THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON.

1745-6 A.D. [2954] LA CONDAMINE (Charles Marie de). *Relation abrégée d'un Voyage fait dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique Méridionale. Depuis la Côte de la Mer du Sud, jusqu'aux Côtes du Brésil & de la Guiane, en descendant la Rivière des Amazones.*

With a folding map of the Amazon Basin.

Together with:—

LA CONDAMINE. *Lettre à Madame *** sur l'Emeute Populaire excitée en la Ville de Cuenca au Perou, le 29. d'Août 1739, contre les Académiciens des Sciences, envoyés pour la mesure de la Terre.*

Folding engraved view of the tumult in the bull-fighting arena.

In 1 vol., 8vo, half calf, gilt.

Paris, chez la Veuve Pissot, 1745-6.

£1 10s

Sabin 38484, 38481.

La Condamine (1701-1774) was a member of the great French scientific expedition to South America for measuring an arc of the meridian at the Equator. The three principal members of the expedition decided to return from Peru by different routes, so as to increase their opportunities for making observations. La Condamine chose to return by way of the Amazon, and thus made the first scientific exploration of that river, the account of which is given in the first of these works. The second work relates to an unfortunate incident which occurred during the expedition, the King's surgeon, Sieur Seniergues being killed in a riot during the bull-fighting at Cuença.

ON THE LAW OF PRIVATEERS.

1746 A.D. [2955] ABREU Y BERTODANO (F. J.). *Tratado juridico-político sobre Presas de Mar y calidades que deben concurrir para hacerse legitimamente el corso.*

4to, old vellum.

(Cadiz), Privately Printed, 1746.

£12 12s

An interesting book on the right and duties of Corsairs. A very curious chapter deals with the question whether Spanish Privateers may seize goods belonging to Jews if found on ships of a friendly power and prints a Spanish Royal decree of 1660 in which the King of Spain agrees to respect the goods of Portuguese Jews living in Amsterdam.

1746 A.D. [2956] [FRENCH EAST INDIES COMPANY.] Representación que la Compañia de Indias hizo al Gobierno de Francia en Octubre de 1745 ponderando lo arruinado que se hallava el Comercio del Reyno.

10 pp., folio.

Paris, 11th April, 1746.

£7 7s

Manuscript (in Spanish) in which the writer sums up his observations on the representation made to the French Government by the French East India Company in October, 1745. The company dwells on the disastrous condition of their trade, owing to France's refusal to assist them with warships on the coasts of France, Spain and America, in consequence of which, enormous prizes have fallen to the English since their declaration of war, "and they are too arrogant to consider the question of peace yet."

The writer comments with asperity upon the machinations of Cardinal de Fleury and others in France against the Spanish Crown and her armed forces; and quotes some interesting statistics concerning Spain's transatlantic trade, and the commodities lacking in Florida, Panama and the Northern States.

THE DEDICATION COPY, WITH THE ARMS OF PHILIP V. OF SPAIN.

1746 A.D. [2957] BOTURINI BENADUCI (Lorenzo). Idea de una Nueva Historia General de la America Septentrional. Fundada sobre material copioso de Figuras, Symbolos, Caractères, y Geroglificos, Cantares, y Manuscritos de Autores Indios, ultimamente descubiertos. Dedicada al Rey Ntro. Señor.

Engraved frontispiece and portrait.

4to, old contemporary calf, gilt, with the Arms on sides of Philip V. of Spain, to whom the work is dedicated. Binding sound but rubbed.

Madrid, Juan de Zuñiga, 1746.

£6 15s

Sabin 6834. Medina 3403.

"The curious and learned author of this work arrived in Mexico in 1736, and, desirous of writing the history of that kingdom, he made, during the eight years he remained there, the most diligent researches into its antiquity; acquired a considerable mastery of the Mexican language, entered into friendship with the Indians to obtain their ancient pictures from them, and procured copies of many valuable manuscripts which were in the libraries of the Monasteries. The appendix to this work is of the highest bibliographical interest. It contains the catalogue of the rich collection of books, MSS., and maps, relating to the early history of Mexico which Boturini collected during his travels, and which unfortunately is now lost. The whole of his Museum was confiscated by the Viceroy of Mexico in 1743, owing to a legal process in which Boturini was involved. It was deposited in the office of the Secretary Viceroy, where it suffered great damage through neglect. It was then moved to the library of the University, where it was again reduced almost to nothing. The last remains of the collection were kept, in 1853, in the Museo Nacional of Mexico."

The work itself, for the most part, deals with the various Indian tribes and races in Mexico. Incidentally, in Chapter XVII., on the Journey of the Indians into New Spain, mention is made of *Father Kino and California*.

An interesting copy of an important and scarce book.

THE
NATVRALL
and Morall Historie of the
East and West
Indies.

Intreating of the remarkeable things of Heaven, of the
Elements, Mettalls, Plants and Beasts which are pro-
per to that Country : Together with the Manners,
Ceremonies, Lawes, Governements, and Warres of
the Indians.

*Written in Spanish by the R. F. Ioseph Acosta, and
translated into English by E. G.*



LONDON
Printed by *Val: Sims* for Edward Blount and *William*
Aspley. 1604.

Title from JOSEPH ACOSTA'S NATURAL HISTORIE OF THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.

London, 1604.

See Item No. 2680.



THE DISCOVERIES OF HENRY HUDSON IN NORTH AMERICA.
A portion of the large Map from Hudson's Descriptive Detectionis Freti,
Amsterdam, 1612.
See Item No. 2693.

1746 A.D. [2958] DITTO. Another Copy.

4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Juan de Zuñiga, 1746:

£4 10s

1746 A.D. [2959] NICARAGUA (Isidro, Bishop of). **Autograph Letter Signed** (in Spanish) **to Excmo. Sr. Don Joseph Carbajal y Lancaster**, announcing his arrival at Leon after a long and perilous journey, and his pastoral tour of the diocese which he intends to complete "after the winter, which begins in May in this country and lasts until November; and although often as hot as in other months, nevertheless renders travelling across country impracticable."

2 pp., folio.

Leon de Nicaragua, 30th May, 1746.

£2 2s

1747 A.D. [2960] COLDEN (Cadwallader). **The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada, which are dependent on the Province of New-York in America, and are the Barrier between the English and French in that part of the World. . . . To which are added, Accounts of the Several other Nations of Indians in North America, etc.**

Small engraved folding map of parts of Canada and the U.S.A.

8vo, old calf.

London, T. Osborne, 1747.

£6 10s

Sabin 14273.

The first general history of the Iroquois Indians. It was written to thwart the efforts of the French to monopolize the Fur Trade. This edition is desirable as it contains many public documents. Colden was the Surveyor-General of New York at this period. He afterwards became the Lt.-Gov. of New York.

APPLICATION FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW MEXICO.

1747 A.D. [2961] GUTIERREZ RUBIN DE ZELI (Juan). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) **to the Duke of Abrantes**, with reference to the former's application for appointments on behalf of his sons. The writer had asked Don Joseph Carbajal y Lancaster to procure the Governorship of New Mexico for his son Joseph, and a canonicate for Juan.

8 pp., folio.

Mexico, 16th July, 1747.

£2 2s

- 1747 A.D. [2962] MARRERO** (Diego Antonio). **Letter Signed and Subscribed** (in Spanish) **to Excmo. Sr. Don Joseph de Carbajal y Lancaster reporting his action with regard to the British Ship "Harrington" and its cargo of sugar, ivory, wood, etc., seized off Cuba.**

29 pp., folio.

Havana, 25th March, 1747.

10s 6d

THE RESTORATION OF CAPE BRETON TO FRANCE.

- 1748 A.D. [2963] Preliminares que assinaram os Ministros de França, Inglaterra e Estados Geraes em Aquisgrana.**

3 pp., 8vo.

(Lisbon, 1748).

£5 5s

Tract (in Portuguese) enumerating six of the Articles of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed by France, England and Holland, by which England restored Cape Breton to France, Spain compensated England for the years during which she had been deprived of her negro establishments; the Republic of Genoa was re-established; and France restored to the Netherlands all the towns she had taken there, except Furnes.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT LIMA.

- 1748 A.D. [2964] MANSO** (Joseph). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) **from the Viceroy of Peru to Excmo. Sr. Don Joseph Carbajal y Lancaster, in which he gives a long and interesting report of the earthquake which occurred at Callao on the night of October 28th, 1746.**

6 pp., folio.

Lima, 30th March, 1748.

£2 2s

- 1748 A.D. [2965] LOZANO** (Pedro). **A True and Particular Relation of the Dreadful Earthquake which happen'd at Lima...and...Callao, on the 28th of October, 1746. Published at Lima by Command of the Viceroy, and translated from the original Spanish, by a Gentleman who resided many Years in those Countries. To which is added, a Description of Callao and Lima before their Destruction; and of Peru in general.**

With map of country about Lima, plans of Callao and Linia, Callao Roads, and 5 folding plates of the inhabitants.

Thick 8vo, original boards, backed in calf.

London, T. Osborne, 1748.

£1 4s

MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE GOLD MINES IN BRAZIL.

- 1749 A.D. [2966] [COSTA MATOCO (Dr. Caetano da).]** Colasam das noticias dos primeiros descobrimentos das Minas na America, que fes o Dr. Caetano da Costa Matoco, sendo ouvidor Geral das do ouro preto de que tomou pose em Fev^{ro}. de 1749.

Portuguese Manuscripts.

Thick folio, old vellum.

(1749).

£31 10s

A remarkable collection of eighteenth-century manuscripts in Portuguese, relating to the gold and other mines in Brazil, comprising a manuscript map of the mining districts in Para; tables showing the latitudes of the principal ports in South America, as compiled by Padre Diogo Soares; a report of the first discovery of gold mines in the district of Minas Geraes in 1693; transcript of Royal decrees; original letters and numerous other documents, forming a very comprehensive dossier of the subject, and collected by Dr. Caetano da Costa Matoco, the official in charge of the mines in 1749.

- 1749 A.D. [2967] LOZANO (Padre Pedro).** Carta del P. Pedro Lozano de la Compañia de Jesus, de la Provincia del Paraguay, escrita al P. Bruno Morales, de la misma Compañia y Provincia, existente en esta Corte de Madrid.

8vo, half morocco gilt, g. e.

[Madrid, circa 1749.]

£6 6s

The text of a long letter from the Jesuit Pedro Lozano, dated from Cordova (Tucuman) 1st March, 1747, to the Jesuit Procurator for Paraguay in Madrid, giving a vivid description of the earthquake at Callao de Lima in October 1746, and much interesting information concerning the missions and martyrdoms in Argentine, Chile and Peru.

RESTORATION OF CAPE BRETON TO THE FRENCH.

- 1749 A.D. [2967a]** Tratado definitivo de paz concluido entre SS. MM. Christianissima, y Britanica, y los Estados Generales de las Provincias Unidas, en Aix la Chapelle a 18 de Octubre de 1748, a que accedio el Rey nuestro Señor en 20 del mismo mes, y ratifico su Accession en 1 de Noviembre del mismo año. Con los Articulos preliminares del mismo Tratado, y las Ratificaciones de todas las Potencias interessadas, concernientes a la Accession de Su Magestad.

Small 4to.

Madrid, Imprenta del Mercurio, 1749.

£3 3s

The text, in French and Spanish, of the Treaty of Peace between England, France and the Netherlands at Aix la Chapelle in October, 1748, to which the King of Spain acceded in November of the same year. By this Treaty, Cape Breton was restored to the French, "together with all the conquests made by British arms or subjects of the English King, before or during the signing of the Preliminaries, in the East and West Indies."

1749 A.D. [2968] ANSON (Lord George). A Voyage Round the World, in 1740-4.

Illustrated with 42 copper-plates.

Thick 4to, original calf, rebacked.

London, Printed for the Author, 1749.

£1 10s

See footnote to the 1756 edition, No. 2995 in this Catalogue.

1750 A.D. [2968a] [GAGE (Father Thomas).] Historia que contem a Nova Relação que o Padre M. Fr. Thomas Gage, R. Dominico, fez a nova Hespanha ou America Hespanhola, e sens notaveis acontecimentos.

Manuscript (in Portuguese) being a translation of Father Thomas Gage's book ("The English-American," published in London 1648) in which he describes his travels in Spanish America.

261pp., 4to, mottled calf.

N. D. (Circa 1750).

£12 12s

"Although Gage's work has been translated into French [Heredia 6504], German [Sabin, c. 26309], Dutch [Sabin 26310] and Spanish [Sabin 26312], it does not appear to have been published in Portuguese; and the manuscript offered herewith is probably unique.

Thomas Gage was an English missionary and Dominican friar who was born circa 1597 and died in Jamaica in 1656. He graduated at the convent at Valladolid, and in 1625 was intended for the Philippines, but preferred to remain in Mexico, and was for many years Professor of Latin in the Convent of Chiapa, and later of Philosophy in Guatemala. In spite of his superior's prohibition, he resolved to return to Europe in 1637; and after travelling across Nicaragua, he embarked for England on a Spanish vessel. On his return to England, he embraced Protestantism.

His work, "The English-American, his travail by sea and land, or a new Survey of the West Indias," created a sensation on its publication in London in 1648. In it he describes Mexico, and the wealth of South America, commenting upon the ease with which it might be conquered.

Espasa's encyclopaedia states that as a consequence of this, Venables' expedition—"which resulted in the English taking possession of Jamaica"—was sent out in 1654, with Gage officiating as Chaplain.

1750 A.D. [2969] MORRIS (Isaac). **A Narrative of the Dangers and Distresses which befel Isaac Morris, and Seven more of the Crew, belonging to the Wager Store-Ship, which attended Commodore Anson, in his Voyage to the South Sea: containing an Account of their Adventures, after they were left by Bulkeley and Cummins, on an uninhabited Part of Patagonia, in South America; where they remained about Fifteen Months, 'till they were seized by a Party of Indians, and carried above a Thousand Miles into the Inland Country, with whom they resided upwards of Sixteen Months: after which they were carried to Buenos-Ayres, and ransomed by the Governor, who sent them on board the Asia, a Spanish Man of War, and confined them there above Thirteen Months; when the Asia sailed for Europe.**

Interspersed with a Description of the Manners and Customs of the Indians in that Part of the World, particularly their Manner of taking the Wild Horses in Hunting, as seen by the Author himself.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, fine copy, half calf, g. e., by Rivière.

London, S. Birt, at the Bible and Ball, circa 1750.

£8 10s

Sabin 50834.

This is a genuine narrative, and is well and methodically written. It is the scarcest of the works relating to the loss of H.M.S. Wager on the coast of Patagonia. The celebrated Vice-Admiral, Lord John Byron, was also a midshipman of the Wager, and was one of the few who remained with the Captain all through. The famous poet, Lord Byron, a descendant of Admiral Byron, utilised the wreck of the Wager for his account of the shipwreck in 'Don Juan.'

1750 A.D. [2970] KNOWLES (Sir Charles, died 1777). **Three-quarter length portrait, standing, wig, breastplate, cannon to right, with uniform, coat thrown over it, fort on fire in background.**

Mezzotint by J. Faber after T. Hudson.

Size 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 inches, with inscription margin only.

Circa 1750.

£6 6s

Admiral. Governor of Louisbourg, 1746. Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, 1752-6. Accepted command in the Russian Navy, 1770.

1750 A.D. [2971] Lettera Apologetica dell' Esercitato Accademico della Crusca contenente la Difesa del Libro Intitolato Lettere d'una Peruana per rispetto alla supposizione de' Quipu scritta alla Duchessa di S. e dalla medesima fatta pubblicare.

With title printed in five colours, three large folding coloured plates illustrative of the various forms of Quipus, and of their use as a means of writing, and several engraved vignettes.

4to, original sheepskin, gilt back.

Naples, 1750.

£3 10s

Sabin 40560.

"This letter from a learned academician of the 'Della Crusca,' contains a defence of Madame de Graigny's "Letters from a Peruvian Princess," published in 1747, wherein the author speaks of the extensive use of the quipus by the Peruvians."

Prescott remarks concerning the quipu, that it "was a cord about two feet long, composed of different coloured threads tightly twisted together, from which a quantity of smaller threads were suspended in the manner of a fringe. These threads were of different colours and were tied into knots; the word quipu, indeed, signifies a knot. The colours denoted sensible objects; as, for instance, white represented silver, and yellow, gold. They sometimes also stood for abstract ideas; thus white signified peace, and red, war. But the quipus were chiefly used for arithmetical purposes. The knots served instead of ciphers, and could be combined in such a manner as to represent numbers to any amount they required. By means of these they went through their calculations with great rapidity, and the Spaniards who first visited the country bear testimony to their accuracy.

A curious and interesting work.

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEXICAN MINT.

1750 A.D. [2972] Ordenanzas para el Gobierno de la Labor de Monedas que se Fabricaren en la Real Casa de Moneda de Mexico y Demas de las Indias en quanto fueren adaptables a esta. Ministros, Oficiales y Operarios que se han de ocupar, sueldos que han de gozar encargos, y obligaciones de cada uno, derechos que se señalan para costear las labores de las monedas, ensayos que han de hacerse de ellas, y de las barras y piezas de oro y plata, con lo demas que há de observarse.

Official instructions for the administration of the Mexican Mint, duties of Ministers, officials, etc.

Small folio, new half calf, gilt.

(Madrid), Imprenta del Real y Supremo Consejo de Indias, 1750.

£2 15s

PEACE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

- 1751 A.D. [2973] JOHNSON** (Sir William, 1715-1774). Superintendent of Indian Affairs in North America. Traded with the Mohawk Indians. Colonel of the Six Nations, 1744, reconciled the Indians and Colonials 1753. **Letter Signed.**

1½ pp., folio. Mount Johnson, 2nd April, 1751.

£21

Referring to the resolution of the Pennsylvanian Government to condole the loss of Conassadego, and discussing the prospect of a peace between the Southern Indians and Six Nations.

"The Government of Pensilvania's resolution to condole the loss of Conassadego Uca is a well judged thing, as it is a ceremony always expected by the five Nations to be performed by us, and what they look much upon. . . . As to the bringing about a Peace between the Southern Inds and Six Nations, I can (without ostentation) assure you I brought the latter so farr, as left me not the least room to doubt of success, but now their tempers are so sowered with this change, that all endeavours that way, I fear will prove abortive." Etc.

- 1751 A.D. [2974] [JUCHEREAU DE ST. IGNACE** (La Mère Françoise).] **Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Quebec.**

12mo, old calf, gilt back.

Montauban, Jerosme Legier (1751).

£15 15s

Sabin 36825. A most valuable historical and medical record for the early history of Canada, and particularly of Quebec, being the history of the old French Hospital at Quebec from the year 1636, when the Duchesse D'Aiguillon resolved to found a hospital in Canada at her expense.

TREATY WITH THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

- 1752 A.D. [2975] HAMILTON** (James, Governor of Pennsylvania). **Auto-graph Letter Signed to Conrad Weiser.**

1 page, 4to.

Philadelphia, 11th March, 1752.

£21

Concerning the treaty with the Western Indians.

"I this day receiv'd your letter . . . inclosing two others from the Governor of Virginia to you; also a letter from Col. Patton and another from Mr. Cresap, all relating to the intended Treaty with the Western Indians to be held at Loggs Town in May next, in answer to which, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to your accepting the invitation, and affording the Government of Virginia your assistance in the management of this Treaty; seeing that I think it of vast importance, by all possible means to attach these Indians firmly to the British interest, while I am in hopes, the Virginia present, coming soo soon after ours, will effectually do, especially if the Virginians will afford them that protection against their enemies, which some peculiar circumstances of this province restrain us from doing." Etc.

1752 A.D. [2976] D'ANVILLE. Carte de la Louisiane, par le Sr. d'Anville, dressée en Mai 1732, Publiée en 1752.

An interesting engraved map, size 3ft. by 1ft. 8ins. of the Southern part of the United States from the position of Galveston Bay to Cape S. Blas in Florida, and stretching Northwards to the junction of the Mississippi and the Big Black River, with an insert map of Upper Louisiana. Marking all the various early settlements, forts, and Indian villages with interesting historical details about many of them.

(Paris), 1752.

£2 2s

1752 A.D. [2976a] JUAN and ULLOA. Voyage Historique de l'Amerique Meridionale fait par ordre du Roi d'Espagne, . . . et qui contient une Histoire des Yncas du Perou.

Engraved frontispiece to each volume, and 54 engraved maps and plates.

2 vols., thick 4to, old half calf, gilt backs.

Amsterdam & Leipzig, Arkstée & Merkus, 1752.

£1 15s

Sabin 36812. A very important scientific voyage to South America. The French Government wished to send certain scientists to S. America to measure a degree in the equinoctial countries of Peru. On applying to Spain for the necessary permission the King of Spain felt that he would like to share the honour of the expedition, and appointed two of the most scientific officers in the Spanish Navy, Messrs. Juan and Ulloa, to accompany it.

1753 A.D. [2977] STITH (William). The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia.

Together with:—

An Appendix to the First Part of the History of Virginia. Containing a Collection of such ancient Charters or Letters Patent, as relate to that Period of Time, and are still extant in our publick Offices in the Capitol, or in other authentic Papers and Records.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 8vo, fine copy in polished calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

Virginia, Printed: London, Reprinted for S. Birt, 1753. **£13 10s**

"This work only brings the history of Virginia down to 1624. The early charters contained in the Appendix give this work its chief value at the present day. The author had the use of the Collingwood transcript of the records of the Virginia Company. Notwithstanding his diffuseness and lack of literary style, his book has become a high authority to later writers."

- 1753 A.D. [2978] CHABERT** (Joseph Bernard, Marquis de). **Voyage fait par ordre du Roi en 1750 et 1751, dans l' Amerique Septentrionale, pour rectifier les Cartes des Côtes de l'Acadie, de l'Isle Royale & de l'Isle de Terre-neuve; et pour en fixer les principaux points par des Observations Astronomiques.**

With 6 engraved folding charts, 1 plate, and a folding table.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, old calf.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1753.

£3 3s

Sabin 11723.

"Mr. Chabert's work is highly praised by the commission appointed by the French Academy of Science to examine it, and is recommended as a model to future navigators. It is divided into two parts; the first containing an account of the author's voyage from Brest to Louisbourg, and his four expeditions to the neighbouring coasts and islands; the second part containing the astronomical observation at large."

- 1753 A.D. [2979] JESUIT MISSIONARY LETTERS. Cartas Edificantes, y Curiosas, escritas de las Misiones Estrangeras, por algunos Misioneros de la Compañia de Jesus: traducidas del Idioma Francès por el Padre Diego Davin, de la Compañia de Jesus.**

With 29 folding engraved plates and maps, including part of Santo Domingo, Paraguay (& the Rio de la Plata basin), New Caroline Islands, Part of Formosa, The Amazon basin, Philippines & Pelew Islands, the Moxos Country in Peru, Nile Basin, etc.

16 vols., small 4to, original vellum.

Madrid, Viuda de Manuel Fernandez, 1753.

£15 15s

Sabin 40705.

This is the Spanish Edition of the celebrated "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses," a collection of the letters of famous Jesuit Missionaries and Priests written from various parts of the world, describing new discoveries, etc.

Among the contents of the various volumes is much material relative to America:—*Vol 3.* Father Gobien's 24 pp. letter concerning the projects for a *Mission in California*, the entrance of the Jesuits there, and the work and explorations of *Fathers Kino, Salvatierra, and Picolo in California.* Letter from Father Niel relating to *Patagonia*, *Tierra del Fuego*, the Straits of Magellan, and *Concepcion de Chile.*

Vol. 5. Father Niel's letter concerning the Moxos Missions in Peru. Father Laguna's account of the Nahuelhuapi Mission in South America.

Vol. 7. Preliminary letter concerning the Moxos and Paraguayan Missions.

(Continued over)

Jesuit Missionary Letters—*continued.*

Account of the life and death of Father Baraza, the founder of the Moxos Missions. Letter from Father Marest to Father Lamberville, giving an account of the *French Establishment at Hudson's Bay*, war against the English in Canada. Iberville's diary of his journey in Canada, English forces in Canada, climate and the *Indian Nations of Canada*. Letter from Father Gabriel Marest concerning the missions among the *Illinois and Sioux Indians*. Father Sepp's letter concerning Paraguay.

Vol. 8. Father Chollenec's letter concerning the *Iroquis Indians*. Account of the Amazon and the Missions among the Indians there. Second letter from Father Chollenec concerning the *Iroquis Indians*.

Vol. 9. Father Hace's letter from the *Paraguayan Missions*.

Vol. 10. Information from the Bishop of Buenos Aires, Joseph Peralta, concerning the *Paraguayan Missions*.

Vol. 11. Letter from Father Crossard of Cayenne, concerning *Cayenne and Guiana*.

Vol. 12. Father Fauque's letter concerning the Indians of Guiana, etc. Father Petit's letter regarding the *Natchez Indians, Louisiana, New Orleans, Illinois Indians*, and the conduct of the French towards the Indians in Louisiana. Father Lombard's letter concerning the Indians of Guiana, new colony of Ouyapok, etc. Father Fauque's letter concerning the discovery of new Indian Nations in Guiana. Father Lavits Journey to Cayenne. Letter of Father Margat's, concerning Santo Domingo, the Maroon Negroes, and numerous particulars regarding *Christopher Columbus*.

Vol. 13. Letters of Fathers Lombard (1) and Fauque (2) concerning Guiana, and travels there. Father Chome's Voyage to Buenos Aires, and letter concerning the Guarani Indians. Father Rasles' long letter concerning the languages of the various nations of *Canadian Indians*, and numerous valuable details concerning the *Hurons, Ottawas*, and other Canadian Indians.

Vol. 14. Letter from Father Etre, concerning the Indians of the Amazon basin, and the Jesuit Missions there, etc. Two Letters from Father Chome concerning the Chiriguan Indians of South America. Father Fauque's letter from Guiana.

Vol. 15. Report from various Indian towns and villages in South America. Letter from Father Margat at Santo Domingo. Letter from Father Fauque concerning Cayenne, and the English attack on the Colony of Ouyapok in Guiana. Letter from Father Lozano concerning the earthquake at Lima and Callao. Account of the earthquake at Concepcion de Chile.

Vol. 16. Letter concerning Quito, the Amazon, Orinoco, Cumara, Guiana, the Caribbean Indians, etc. Letter from Cartagena.

1754 A.D. [2980] FIGUEREDO (P. Juan de) & **TORRES RUBIO** (P. Diego de). **Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua Quichua General de los Indios de el Peru, Que compuso el Padre Diego de Torres Rubio de la Compañia de Jesus, y añadió el P. Juan de Figueredo de la misma Compañia. Ahora nuevamente corregido, y aumentado en muchos vocablos y varias advertencias, Notas, y Observaciones, para la mejor inteligencia del idioma, y perfecta instruccion de los Parochos y Cathequistas de Indios.**

8vo, calf, gilt, g. e.

Lima, en la Imprenta de la Plazuela de San Christoval, Año de 1754. **£52 10s**

The most complete edition. Not in Sabin. Medina (La Imprenta en Lima) No. 1068.

Medina points out that there has been some uncertainty, not to say controversy, over the identity of the revisers of Torres' original grammar. Certainly this, the third edition, was not printed under the supervision of Figueredo, who had died many years before its publication. The later revisions are attributed to Padres Jacinto Ochoa and Juan Ignacio Aguilar.

Diego de Torres Rubio, one of the earliest authorities on native American languages, was born at Alcazar de Consuegra, Toledo, in 1557, and began his novitiate at Valencia in 1572.

He joined the Society of Jesus, and in 1579, sailed for Peru, where he made practically a life-long study of the native languages. His first grammar and vocabulary of the "general language of Peru, called Quichua" was published in Seville in 1603, and was followed by other works, in which the original vocabularies were amplified by phrases and words not in daily use. Amongst this other works were a treatise on the Aymara dialect, an Aymara-Quichua-Castillian grammar and dictionary and a book on the Sacraments and other Catholic rites in Aymara. He died circa 1638.

1754 A.D. [2981] [FERDINAND VI. OF SPAIN.] Text of Royal Decree, amending certain laws respecting the sale and tenure of lands granted to Spanish subjects in Yucatan, Panama, Argentine, Cuba, New Spain and other American Dominions.

8 pp., folio.

San Lorenzo, 15th October, 1754.

£2 2s

ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ACTION COMMENCING THE WAR BY WHICH
FRANCE LOST CANADA.

1755 A.D. [2982] Relacam do Combate, que entresitiverao tres Naus de Guerra Inglezas, com outras tres de França nos Mares da America junto de Cabo Berton. Successo do mesmo Combate que houve de parte a parte, copiada de huma carta que veyo das mesmas partes.

With a woodcut view of a naval engagement.

8 pp., small 4to, fine copy in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e. by Rivière.

Lisboa: (Domingos Gonsalves), 1755.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXXIV.).

£52 10s

We have been unable to trace this pamphlet in any bibliography. Early in 1755 the French Fleet under M. Dubois de La Motte convoyed an expedition to Canada for the relief of Quebec and Louisbourg. Admiral Boscawen had hoped to intercept this fleet, but was not successful. However, although the two fleets did not meet, four French line-of-Battle ships became separated from their consorts, and were chased by four British vessels on June 6. For a time a fog saved them, but on June 8 the weather cleared, three of the French vessels were still in sight, "The Royal Dauphin," the "Alcide," Captain de Hocquart, and the "Lys," and the chase recommenced. H.M.S. "Dunkirk," Capt. the Hon. Richard Howe, and H.M.S. "Torbay," Capt. Colby, captured the "Alcide"; and H.M.S. "Defiance," Capt. Andrews, and H.M.S. "Fougueux," Capt. Spry, captured the "Lys."

The capture of these two warships produced great excitement in France and England, and hostilities commenced between the two countries, although war was not actually declared until May 18, 1756, on the news reaching London of the French invasion of Minorca. The war resulted in France losing Canada. This present work is the Portuguese account of this naval action.

THE FRENCH FORT AT NIAGARA.

1755 A.D. [2983] [LEBLANC (Monsieur).] Curiosa Relaçam e continu-açam da Guerra entre os dous Reinos de França e Inglaterra, em que se referem as acçoens Militares que tem havido entre hum e outro Reino, tanto por mar como por terra.

8vo, morocco gilt, g. e.

Lisbon, 1755.

£10 10s

Text of a letter from "a Frenchman from the Court of Paris to a friend assisting at the Court of Lisbon," dated 8th September, 1755, in which he relates interesting news of the war between England and France. The writer gives a detailed list of the imposing fleet which was hurriedly being prepared for battle at Toulon and Bordeaux, "and which is to sail for our American colonies shortly," while "Mr. Hurley the Governor of New England, left Boston on the 27th August with an army corps, to besiege our Fort at Niagara."

- 1755 A.D. [2984] [NOVA SCOTIA.]** Histoire Géographique de la Nouvelle Ecosse, contenant le détail de sa situation, de son étendue & de ses limites; ainsi que des différens démêlés entre l'Angleterre & la France, au sujet de la possession de cette Province: etc.

12mo, contemporary calf, gilt back.

Londres (i.e. Paris), 1755.

£5 5s

Sabin 56137.

- 1755 A.D. [2984a] COLINA** (Captain Juan Antonio de). **Defensa Mylytar, en justyfycayon de la conducta del Thenyente General Don Andres Reggyo, Brancyforty, Saladino, y Colonna, y Comandante General dela Esquadra del Rey, que se hallava en la Havana. Sobre la Accion que tubo con la del Contra-Almirante Yngles Don Carlos Knowles, Onze leguas a Barlovento de aquel Puerto, el dia 12. de Octubre de 1748.**

4to, original calf.

(Spain (Privately Printed), 1755).

£6 6s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, after having been Governor of Louisburg, was made Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica and after various operations in the West Indies conducted his fleet to a position near Havana in the hopes of meeting the Spanish plate fleet. Here he received news of the approach of a Spanish squadron of seven vessels. The Spaniards appeared in loose order, but Knowles delayed his attack for fear of the risk of losing the weather-gage, in accordance with his fighting instructions. When he did attack his own line was disordered owing to the unequal sailing of the ships, and his attack so rendered ineffective. However, one Spanish vessel was captured, a second one destroyed, and the rest put to flight. In his report home he accused some of his captains of "bashfulness" and they, in their turn, accused him of delay in attacking. A court-martial was held on him and his captains and he was reprimanded. Numerous duels took place, one of the captains being killed.

Meanwhile in Spain, Lt.-Gen. Andres Reggio y Colonna, who had been in command of the Spanish Squadron, was also getting into hot water over his conduct in the engagement. This present work contains Capt. Juan Antonio de la Colina's defence of Reggio y Colonna, and a justification of his conduct in the action against Rear-Admiral Knowles which took place eleven leagues from Havana on Oct. 12, 1748.

- 1755 A.D. [2985] BELLIN** (le Sieur). **Carte de La Louisiane et des Pays Voisins, dédiée à M. Rcuillé Secetaire d'Etat, ayant le Departement de la Marine. Par le Sr. Beillin Ingr. ordre. de la Marine, 1750. Sur les Nouvelles Observations on a corrigé les Lacs, et leurs Environs, 1755.**

Finely engraved map of Louisiana, size 2ft. by 1ft. 7ins., including Florida, the English Colonies, and New Mexico, and marking the territories of the various Indian Nations.

Londres (i.e. Paris), 1755.

£2 2s

1755 A.D. [2986] Plano de la Isla de Santo Domingo, parte de la de Cuba, Jamaica, y ôtras contiguas a ellas, del Seno Mexicano.

Coloured Spanish Manuscript map, size 2ft. 2ins. by 1ft. 7ins., of the Island of Haiti, with parts of Jamaica and Cuba & the surrounding Islands, & with a small insert plan of the City of Santo Domingo. Executed in the Royal School of Navigation at Cadiz by Juan V. Mejia . . . under the supervision of Don Joseph Francisco Badajaco, Master cartographer to His Majesty, in the Year 1755. **£1 15s**

1755 A.D. [2987] [PARA & MARANHÃO COMPANY.] Instituição da Companhia Geral do Grao Para e Maranhão.

Folio, wrappers.

Lisbon, Miguel Rodrigues, 1755.

£1 10s

Text of the Royal Decree issued by the King of Portugal authorizing the establishment of the Para and Maranhão Company, for the purpose of encouraging private commercial enterprise between Portugal and Brazil.

1755-7 A.D. [2988] Mémoires des Commissaires du Roi et de ceux de Sa Majesté Britannique, sur les possessions & les droits respectifs des deux Couronnes en Amérique; avec les Actes publics & Pièces justificatives.

With 2 folding maps of British North America, and the British claims in North America.

4 vols., 4to, contemporary French calf.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1755-57.

£65

Sabin 47547.

An extremely valuable work, complete with the very scarce Volume IV.

Vol. I. relates to Nova Scotia (Arcadia) and the Island of St. Lucia.

Vol. II. Contains the various treaties and Acts published concerning America in general, and in particular the papers relating to the boundaries of Nova Scotia.

Vol. III. Contains the particular documents relating to the possession of St. Lucia.

Vol. IV. Contains the final documents relating to Nova Scotia and a Memoir by the Royal Commissioners for the Island of Tobago.

The authors of the Memoirs were Messrs. de Silhouette, de la Galissonnière, and particularly the Abbé de la Ville, an ex-Jesuit. The English commissioners were W. Shirley and Wm. Mildmay. It is an interesting and valuable collection, the English documents, with translations, being given as well as the French ones. There is a continual examination and discussion of the early maps and geographers, and of various works on North American travel.

1755-1762 A.D. [2989] COOK (Capt. James). Sailing Directions and Routes to the East and West Indies, and other Memoranda.

Original manuscript on 60 pp. folio, apparently in the autograph of the famous navigator, and written between the years 1755-62.

Folio, enclosed in a morocco pull-off case. 1755-1762. **£580**

This very interesting manuscript was evidently compiled by Cook, partly from his own observations, and partly from information supplied by the navigators. It is nowhere signed, but that it was written by him seems to be proved, first by the handwriting which, in our opinion, formed after very careful examination, is undoubtedly Cook's, and secondly by the following sentence which seems to record one of the writer's own observations:—

"Nov. 24, 1757. Sounding upon the Warner Sand, going into Spithead, I found upon ye Sand close to ye Buoy 20 foot water," etc.

On Nov. 24, 1757, Cook was Master of H.M.S. Pembroke, and inspection of the Captain's Log of this ship at the Public Record Office shews that on this date the Pembroke was lying at St. Helens, in the Isle of Wight, at the entrance to Spithead. As the Warner Sand is on the Isle of Wight side of the Channel, Cook would have had ample opportunity of making soundings on it that day.

However, in other places in the Manuscript, Cook uses the first person singular when quoting from some other person. In such case he usually gives his authority, but not always. The sailing directions being for his own particular use, information about various ports and soundings has been collected under various headings, for practical purposes. So, in one specially interesting passage he uses the first person singular when the information must have been quoted from someone else. This passage relates to directions for entering the harbour of Boston, Mass., and reads:—

"If you are bound for Boston, and would sail in between the Island call'd Brewster's and Allberton Point, to this Point you must give a good birth there being a very dangerous Ledge of Rocks Lying off It. So you must keep near to ye Brewston, there is Likewise in going in another Rock, on wch. ye Centurion struck when I was Master of her."

Of course Capt. Cook was never Master of the Centurion, which was Anson's flagship when the latter sailed round the World in 1740-4. So this information has been copied down as being likely to prove of use to him in his work, rather than as a record of his own experiences. The Centurion was much in North American waters between 1754 and 1759, at a period when Cook was also in those parts.

On the last page is a short quotation "from Mr. Cook." The famous Captain Cook had a contemporary and acquaintance who bore his name, James Cook, and who was also quite a well known Captain. The formation of the writing of this name 'Cook' is exactly the same as in Capt. Cook's own signature. This fact, coupled with that of the greatest similarity, throughout, of the writing of this manuscript with various autograph letters of Cook's, and with various of his own journals in the British Museum, together with the other details we have given, leave us in no doubt that this most interesting manuscript is in the autograph of the great explorer, and is a most remarkable proof of the diligence with which he studied his profession.

The volume itself opens with a table of distances along the South Coast of England, followed by a long series of observations entitled, "Course and Distance from the So. Foreland to the Lands End of England," and comprising 42 sections, giving sailing directions for various ports along the South Coast, and observations concerning soundings and rocks, etc.

(Continued over)

Cook (Capt. James)—*continued*.

Then follows a series of twenty-six sections relating to the Channel Islands; a long account of the entrance into Lisbon; Portmaon Harbour (i.e. Port Mahon); Directions for the Coast of Tripoli and Tunis; and Directions for Allgier.

Next come eleven and a half pages of details concerning *North American Navigation*. Comprising:—

Directions for *Newfoundland*; from Cape Clear in Ireland to Cape St. Francis in Newfoundland.

Directions for *New England*, from Newfoundland to Cape Cod. Including particulars for the entrance into *Boston Harbour*.

Directions for *Piscataway in New England*.

Directions for:—Mountseratt; Barbadoes; St. Kitts; Port Royal in Jamaica; and other places in the West Indies.

Directions for Sailing thro' ye *Gulph of Florida*.

Directions for Sailing into Gambea River (Africa) up to James Fort.

Directions for the Windward Passage from ye E. End Jamaica to Donna Maria Bay.

Courses and Distances of the Capes and Headlands from Cape Gaspea to the Island of Cape Britton, and Cape Sable, and round Cape Chignecto in the Bay of Funday, by the Compass, taken by Capt. Rouss.

Then follows a long account. "Remarks of an East India Voyage. The thoughts of the secret Committee of the East India Company, wch. they Judg'd might be of use to ye Commanders of his Maj: Ships bound to ye East Indias; in ye Year 1744."

Directions for sailing on the Coast of Mallabar, from Bombay to Cape Commarine, from thence round Ceylon for the Coast of Comandall to Madras.

Lastly, are eight pages of sketches of the outlines of various West India Islands.

The Manuscript formed part of the famous Bolckow Collection of Cook MSS. recently dispersed.

1756 A.D. [2089a] BROWNE (Patrick). **The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica.**

With a folding map, and 49 copper-plate engravings.

Folio, half morocco, uncut.

London, printed for the author, 1756.

£8 8s

Sabin 8670. An interesting copy, being full of manuscript notes, additions, and corrections on every page, evidently in preparation for an enlarged edition, which was not published, as the second edition of 1789 was very similar to the first.

Only 250 copies were printed, of which 148 were for the subscribers. Against the list of subscribers the annotator has made various remarks, giving the occupation and position of those who were living in Jamaica. The manuscript notes, etc., are in the autograph of Robert Long, whose signature, with the date 1756, is on the first page. He was probably one of the celebrated family of Jamaican Longs, and a relative of Edward Long, the historian of Jamaica.

LA
DEFAITE
NAVALE DE
TROIS MIL, TANT
Espagnols que Portugais, mis &
taillez en pieces par les Hollan-
dois, à la Baya de Todos los
Sanctos.

Traduite de Flamand en François.



A PARIS,
Chez JEAN MARTIN, ruë de la vieille
Bouclerie à l'Eſcu de Bretagne.
Iouxtela copie Imprimee à Amſterdam, chez le
grand Courâtier de l'armee de ſon Excellence.

M. DC. XXV.

Title-page from a rare French pamphlet describing the Spanish attempt to recover Bahia from the Dutch.

Paris, 1625.

See Item No. 2713.

PLATE XXII.

Waerachtigh Verhael

Van de Schip-vaert op
O O S T - I N D I E N ,

Ghedaeen

By de acht Schepen, onder den Heer Admi-
rael *Jacob van Neck*, en de Vice-Admirael *Wybrand van*
Warwijck, van Amsterdam gezeylt in den jare 1598.

Hier achter is aen-ghevoeght

De Voyagie van Sebald de Weert , naer de Strate
M A G A L A N E S .



t'AMSTELREDAM,

**Voor Iooft Hartgerts, Boeck-verkooper in de Gast-huys-steegh/
in de Boeck-winkel/ bezijden 't Stadt-huys / ANNO 1648.**

Title from HARTGERT'S SERIES OF DUTCH VOYAGES.

Amsterdam, 1648.

See Item No. 2759.

1756 A.D. [2990] WOLFE (James, 1727-1759). Major-General. Killed at Quebec. **Autograph Letter signed to Brig.-Genl. Hon. E. Cornwallis.**

1½ pp., 4to. Stroud, 26th November, 1756.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXV.).

£75

"There is, I am persuaded, no officer in His Majesty's service, or indeed a man in His Dominions who enjoys the privilege of your acquaintance who is not truly distressed at the unhappy situation in which you have been thrust, & the circumstances that my Father is a member of the Court increases my mortification.

"But whatever blame may attach to the Governors conduct none except in ignorant minds can extend to you, whose zeal & integrity are too well known. All our friends are satisfied that it is your courage & fidelity which have involved you in this business. Indeed I hear on all hands but one sentiment & one hope expressed, that you may emerge with as little suffering of mind as possible. Meanwhile your old regiment sends you an assurance of our continued confidence & affection." Etc.

COLONEL BRADSTREET'S EXPEDITION.

1756 A.D. [2991] [AMERICA.] Noticia Certa da Grande Batalha; que houve na America entre os Francezes, e Inglezes, em cujo conflicto forao estes derrotados; Refere-se o numero dos mortos, o dos feridos, e o dos prisioneiros: assaltos, emboscadas, e encontros, que tem havido naquellas partes entre estes inimigos; Combates Navaes, e tomadas de náos entre os mesmos: Importantissima expedição, que intenta a França contra Inglaterra, e outras cousas concernentés á presente guerra.

Small woodcut on title-page.

8 pp., small 4to, levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

Lisbon, Domingos Rodrigues, 1756.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXVI.).

£31 10s

We have been unable to trace this pamphlet in any bibliography.

The work commences with a few remarks upon the outbreak of hostilities between the English and French in North America, and describes the great preparations made by the French. The English were collecting strong forces near the Ohio (the scene of General Braddock's defeat in the previous year). The writer states that on the 12th of July (1756) a series of battles and engagements commenced (in which sometimes the French were successful and sometimes the English) which terminated in a great French victory, of which they thought more highly than of the capture of Port Mahon. Finally the author remarks that it was generally believed that the French intended to send an expedition against the famous and magnificent city of Boston, the Capital of British America.

This report was probably based more on rumours received in Portugal than on actual definite information, as the author seems to avoid mentioning names of places. It was about July 12, 1756, that Lt.-Col. Bradstreet was attacked by the French on his return from conveying provisions, etc., into Oswego. He was successful and ultimately drove back the French, who however, themselves claimed a victory. Meanwhile they were preparing a great attack on Oswego, which fort, although of the greatest importance, was but ill fortified, and worse defended, owing to the havoc made by scurvy and dysentery, resulting in the death of over half the defending regiment. The attack came about the middle of August in consequence of which the garrison were obliged to surrender and the fort was entirely destroyed.

1756 A.D. [2991a] [DELAVILLE (Abbé)] Etat Présent de la Pensilvanie, où l'on trouve le Détail de ce qui s'y est passé depuis la défaite du Général Braddock jusqu' à la prise d'Oswego, avec une Carte particulière de cette Colonie.

With an engraved folding map of Pennsylvania.

8vo, half morocco, t. e. g.

(France, N. P.). 1756.

£13 10s

Sabin 19370.

In his preface the author remarks that Pennsylvania suffered more than any of the other English colonies from the defeat of General Braddock, and that he is publishing this work because of the great interest the French people took in the progress of the War with England. He says that he has based his account of Pennsylvania on an English pamphlet published a few months earlier. This pamphlet was William Smith's "Brief state of the Province of Pennsylvania," published in London in 1755.

The work contains an account of the Preparations in Pennsylvania for Braddock's expedition, the trouble caused by the Quakers' opposition, and various particulars concerning Benjamin Franklin. After the defeat of Braddock details are given of the inroads of the savages, Chouanon and Delaware Indians, across the frontiers of Pennsylvania, from the Ohio districts, up till the end of August, 1756.

1756 A.D. [2992] TOWNSHEND (George, Lord, 1724-1807)

Three-quarter length portrait, standing, military uniform, right arm on pedestal, holding paper, curtain in background.

Mezzotint by J. McArdell after T. Hudson.

Size $13\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with margins. Circa 1756.

£12 12s

Eldest son of Charles, 3rd Viscount Townshend; entered the Army and served at Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden; Quebec surrendered to him after the death of Wolfe. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1767-72.

WASHINGTON'S PAPERS, SEIZED BY THE FRENCH AT FORT NECESSITY.

1756 A.D. [2993] [WASHINGTON (George) & BRADDOCK (General).]
Mémoire contenant le Précis des Faits, avec leurs Pièces Justificatives, pour servir de Réponse aux Observations envoyées par les Ministres d'Angleterre dans les Cours de l'Europe.

12mo. fine copy in half morocco, uncut, t. e. g.

A Paris, suivant la Copie de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1756. **£15 15s**

Sabin 47511. No copy in the Church Catalogue.

An exceedingly interesting, scarce, and important work.

When Washington was forced to surrender Fort Necessity, his Journal of the Expedition, together with the letters of General Braddock to the British Ministry, and his instructions to Washington, were seized by the French Victors. They were immediately transmitted to France, and by order of the French King, printed and sent to every Court of Europe, as indicating the aggressive character of the British. From evidence drawn from these documents, they charge Washington with the Murder of Jumonville. This "memoir" proves that Jumonville was approaching Washington on an embassy of peace, but that Washington, unwilling to trust him, had ordered his advance to be fired upon. It includes a translation of Washington's Journal, and General Braddock's letters concerning the prosecution of the war against Canada and the French.

REFERRING TO GENERAL BRADDOCK BEING ATTACKED ON THE OHIO.

1756 A.D. [2994] Relaçam da Declaraçam da Guerra dos Inglezes contra os Francezes.

8 pp., small 4to, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Lisbon, 1756.

£5 5s

News tract, giving a Portuguese translation of a report published in London on 18th May, 1756, of the conflict between the English and French squadrons at Port Mahon, and referring to General Braddock being attacked on the Ohio.

1756 A.D. [2995] ANSON (Lord George). A Voyage round the World, in 1740-4. By the Commander in Chief of a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships, sent upon an Expedition to the South-Seas. Compiled from his Papers and Materials.

With a fine old metztotint portrait of Lord Anson inserted, and 42 fine copper-plates, including views along the Coast of Brazil, Patagonia, Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusce's Island), Philippine and other Islands; the burning of Payta; engagement with the Spanish Galleon etc.

Large Paper Copy. 4to, old calf, backed in morocco.

London, D. Browne, etc., 1756.

£3 3s

Sabin 1629.

On the outbreak of war with Spain in 1739, Anson was recalled from Carolina (where he had been engaged on active service for many years, and where a town and county were named Ansonborough after him), and given the command of eight vessels, equipped to annoy the Spaniards in the South Seas, and to co-operate with Vernon across the Isthmus of Panama. No national advantage was derived from this voyage; he lost seven of his ships along the American Coast and rounding Cape Horn, etc., and most of his men from scurvy, but was able to enrich himself and his companions by the capture of a rich Spanish Galleon on her passage from Acapulco to Manila. His book met with a most favourable reception.

1756 A.D. [2996] FRANKLIN (Benjamin). Experiences et Observations sur l'Electricité faites à Philadelphie en Amérique par M. Benjamin Franklin; & communiquées dans plusieurs Lettres à M. P. Collinson, de la Société Royale de Londres. Traduites de l'Anglois. Seconde Edition. Revûe, corrigée et augmentée d'un supplément considérable du même Auteur avec des Notes et des Expériences nouvelles. Par M. d'Alibard.

With 2 folding plates.

2 vols. 8vo, fine copy in old French calf, gilt backs.

Paris, Durand, 1756.

£2 15s

Not in Sabin.

1756 A.D. [2997] Noticia Verdadeira da Embaixada, que na Corte de Vienna deu o Cavalheiro Monsieur Keith, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Corte de Inglaterra a Corte de Ungria.

8 pp., small 4to, half bound, t. e. g.

Lisbon, Domingos Rodrigues, 1756.

£1 5s

Printed tract (in Portuguese) reporting the interview of the British Ambassador Keith, with the Queen of Hungary, (after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty between France and Hungary) in which he stated that "England could not but look upon this new alliance as prejudicial to her previous treaties of friendship with Hungary"; and wherein mention is made of France's commercial and political moves in America proving detrimental to British interests there.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE, AND THE ENGLISH VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH
TROOPS IN CANADA.

1757 A.D. [2998] JOHNSON (Sir William, Colonel). **Relação de huma batalha, succedida no campo de Lake Giorge na America Septem-trional, entre as Tropas Inglezas commandadas pelo Coronel Cuilhelmo, e as Francezas das quaes era Commandante o General Barao Dieskau, aos 30. de Junho do prezente anno de 1757. Traduzida no Idioma Portuguez.**

Extrahida de huma Carta escrita pelo mesmo Coronel, logo depois do successo, ao General Wensvort, Governador da nova Hampshire, e mandada inclusa em outra escrita em Postmaute Capital da mesma Provincia.

8 pp., small 4to, full levant morocco, gilt, g. e. by Rivière.

Lisbon, (Domingos Rodrigues), 1757.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXXVII.).

£52 10s

Sabin 38661. Not in the Church Catalogue.

This is the Portuguese translation of Sir William Johnson's "Letter dated Camp at Lake George, Sept. 9, 1755, to the Governours of the several Colonies who raised the Troops on the present Expedition; giving an Account of the Action of the preceding Day."

In 1755 a four-fold blow was planned against the French in North America. Braddock was to lead an expedition against Fort Duquesne, Shirley against Niagara, Col. Wm. Johnson against Crown Point, and Lt.-Col. Monckton against Acadia or Nova Scotia. This present relation is concerned with the third mentioned expedition and with the defeat of the French at Lake George.

In July 1755 Johnson had collected a force of 3000 men near Albany comprising farmers and farmers' sons from the New England homesteads, the New Hampshire Regiment, some forces from New York and Rhode Island, and about 300 Mohawks. With these forces he moved up the Hudson to a spot called the Great Carrying Place, where fort Lyman was being built, and thence the expedition moved on towards Lake George. In the meantime the French Canadian forces under Baron Dieskau advanced from Ticonderoga to try and seize Fort Lyman. Three miles from this place they learnt of the movement of the English forces and Dieskau planned a trap. The English scouting column under Lt.-Col. Whiting fell into this trap and was nearly wiped out, the engagement being known as the "bloody morning scout." The survivors were able to fall back on the main camp, which had received warning by the sound of the firing, and had been put into a state of defence. Dieskau's forces had got beyond his control and attacked the English camp in a disorganised manner, and were repulsed. Both Johnson and Dieskau were wounded, Lyman taking over Johnson's command. After about four hours' fight the English forces made a general assault on the Canadians and their Indian allies, drove them back, and put them to flight, so winning the battle of Lake George, Dieskau being among the prisoners taken.

Johnson failed to follow up his success although urged to do so by Lyman, and so the Crown Point expedition practically ended in a failure. Johnson was undoubtedly rather jealous of Lyman, and in his report makes no mention of him whatsoever.

THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE MOSQUITO SHORE IN NICARAGUA.

1757 A.D. [2998a] HODGSON (Lieutenant Robert). **Some Account of the State of that Part of America called the Mosquito Shore, in the Year 1757. Confined to what is actually possessed by the Subjects of Great Britain alone. The whole from Immediate Observation only.**

Original Manuscript Memoir on 40 pages, of the Mosquito Shore and the Indians there, written in 1757, whilst Great Britain was in possession of that territory, signed, at the end, by the author.

4to, original wrappers.

Nicaragua, 1757.

£31 10s

This interesting manuscript was published, in a mutilated form, at London and Edinburgh in 1822, when there was considerable interest in the Mosquito Territory owing to Sir Gregor Magregor's proposals for a colony there under Spanish and Indian sanction.

At the end of the 17th, and during the 18th century numerous small British settlements, mainly Scotch, were formed along the Mosquito Shore in Nicaragua, and in 1740 Lieutenant (afterwards Captain, and then Colonel) Robert Hodgson was sent by the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Wm. Trelawney, to take possession of that territory in the name of the King of Great Britain. He wrote this present memoir describing his visits to the various English settlements, and his travels to the unexplored interior, and giving a general account of the Territory and of the Indians, and the Indian-Negro tribe the Samboes, and their manners and customs. At the end he gives the "Declaration of Edward, King of the Mosquito Indians, in the presence of God, under the British Standard, set up at Senock Dawkra, on Sunday the 16 March, 1739/40," in which the King of the Indians acknowledges the sovereignty of Great Britain, and promises to help all the Indian Nations to throw off the Spanish yoke.

The printed account does not contain the preliminary account of the author's travels through the Mosquito Territory, nor King Edward's Declaration.

On the author's death, his son, also Robert Hodgson, was appointed Superintendent, Agent, and Commander-in-Chief, a position he held for nine years, until he was recalled owing to the settlers complaining of his neglecting to visit the various settlements. In 1783 the Territory was made over to Spain, and evacuated by the British settlers in 1786.

1757 A.D. [2998b] HODGSON (Robert). **A contemporary manuscript copy on 47 pp. of the preceding item made by W. Jones (who was probably Secretary to Robert Hodgson), but omitting the "Declaration of Edward, King of the Mosquito Indians."**

Folio, original boards.

Circa 1757.

£10 10s

- 1757 A.D. [2999] [MITCHELL (Dr. John).] The Contest in America between Great Britain and France, with its Consequences and Importance; Giving an Account of the Views and Designs of the French, with the Interests of Great Britain, and the Situation of the British and French Colonies, in all parts of America: in which a proper Barrier between the two Nations in North America is pointed out, with a Method to Prosecute the War, so as to obtain that necessary security for our Colonies.**

8vo, original calf, gilt back.

London, A. Millar, 1757.

£7 15s

Sabin 49693. Church Catalogue, No. 1018.

An important work on the history of Canada and the United States. It has been ascribed to Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, but it is practically certain the work of the distinguished botanist Dr. John Mitchell, who emigrated to America about 1700, and lived in Virginia for some time. His work shews considerable knowledge of the Geography of America, as well as of the affairs of the French on the Lakes, along the Ohio, on the Western slopes of the Alleghanies, and in Western Virginia. The Monthly Review, after complaining of the evident haste in which the book was written, and the author's over ardent zeal for the interests of Britain, remarks that it "abounds in truths, perhaps not generally attended to, and with observations and proposals, that indicate the author's knowledge of the subject."

- 1757 A.D. [3000] Noticia Certa Do Descobrimento de huma Nova Terra, modernamente apparecida e descoberta por huma nao Hespanhola.**

Small 4to, half morocco gilt, g. e.

Lisbon, Domingos Rodrigues, 1757.

£3 3s

A curious little tract describing the "discovery" of an island in the Atlantic, by a Spanish ship travelling from America to Cadiz; with notes on the causes which produce the phenomenon of islands in the sea.

- 1757 A.D. [3001] C (F. X.). Relaçam de Alguns Combates, e de todas as prezas, que tem havido este prezente anno entre os Inglezes, e Francezes.**

Small 4to, 8 pp., half morocco.

Lisbon, Domingos Gonsalves, 1757.

£2 18s

Not in Sabin.

This tract relates the various naval engagements between the English and the French during 1757, and an account of the prizes taken by the privateers of both sides, including many American boats or boats engaged on the American trade.

1757 A.D. [3002] MURATORI (L. A.). Relation des Missions du Paragui, traduite de l'italien de M. Muratori.

12mo, original calf, gilt back.

Paris, chez la Veuve Bordelet, 1757.

£1 10s

Sabin 51419. Leclerc 1918.

"The History of the Missions of the Jesuits in Paraguay, where they exerted an extraordinary influence and obtained almost supreme power, is full of interest. Most books on the subject are written by members of the order; but the fact that Muratori was not a Jesuit, has given his history a character of impartiality, not claimed for other authors. It was composed in great part from documents written by various Jesuit Missionaries and travellers, furnished to Muratori by Father Gaetan Cattanio, a missionary in Paraguay."

1757 A.D. [3002a] Relação abbreviada da Republica que os Religiosos Jesuitas das Provincias de Portugal e Hespanha, estabelecerao nos Dominios Ultramarinos das duas Monarchias, e da Guerra, que nelles tem modivo e sustentado contra os Exercitos Hespanhoes e Portuguezes: formada pelos registros das Secretarias dos dous respectivos Principaes Commissarios a Plenipotenciarios; e por outros Documentos authenticos.

16mo, 85 pp., half calf, g. e.

N. P., N. D. [Lisbon, 1757].

£5 5s

Innocencio, No. 298. Sabin a. 63895 (who gives the following note):—"The original edition of this account of the Republic which the Jesuits established in Brazil and Paraguay, and of their conflicts with the civil power, which finally resulted in their expulsion from the Portuguese dominions. It was written by, or at the instance of the Portuguese Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the celebrated Marquis of Pombal."

In addition to an account of the Republic, it includes the text of the following documents: copy of instructions which the Padres who governed the Indians gave them when they joined the army, written in the Guarani language and translated into Portuguese; copy of letter which the people of the village of San Francisco Xavier wrote on 5th Feb., 1756, to the so-called Corregidor who captained the troops in the Rebel Army, written in Guarani and translated into Portuguese; copy of the seditious letter supposed to have been written by the Caciques of the rebel villages to the Governor of Buenos Ayres; copy of the convention between Gomes Freire de Andrada and Caciques for a suspension of hostilities.

There have been various subsequent editions of this interesting little publication, the text of which has been translated into several languages.

מקוה ישראל

Esto es,

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DE ISRAEL.

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Tribus, y su infalible reduccion con los de
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The Original Spanish Edition.

(Proof that the American Indians were the lost Tribes of Israel).

Amsterdam, 1649.

See Item No. 2763.

SEÑOR.

POCOS Ministros han ido a la Nueva-España, ni buelto della mas obligados que yo al amparo de los Indios, y à solicitar su alibio; porque quando me olvidara de las obligaciones de Sacerdote, de cuya profesion es tan propio el compadecerse de los miserables, y affigidos, no podia olvidarme de la de Pastor, y Padre de tantas almas, como estan a mi cargo en aquellos Reynos, en la dilatada Diocesi de los Angeles, q̃ sin duda, quãdo no en la latitud, y extentiõ, en el numero de Indios llega à tener casi la quarta parte de todo el distrito de aquella Real Audiencia de Mexico. Y claro esta q̃ no ay Padre tan duro de coraçon, que vea y oyga llorar, y lamentarse a sus hijos, y mas siẽdo pobrecitos, è inocentes, al qual no se le commuevan las entrañas, y se affija, y lastime, y entre à la parte de su pena, pues aun el cuerpo (tãto antes difunto)

A to)

THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBOURG FROM THE FRENCH.

1758 A.D. [3003] Notícia Certa da Tomada, e Rendimento de Cabo-Berton, cuja Praça se rendeo aos Inglezes, ficando toda a Guarnição prisioneira de Guerra.

With a very curious view of the siege, on the title.

Small 4to, 8 pp., levant morocco, gilt, g. e. by Rivière.

Lisbon (Domingos Gonsalves), 1758.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXVIII.).

£52 10s

We have been unable to trace mention of this rare pamphlet in any bibliography.

In 1755 it was planned to strike a four-fold blow against the French in Canada, and Wm. Pitt was especially desirous of capturing Louisbourg, which was practically the Key to Canada and to the reduction of Quebec, Ticonderoga, and Fort Duquesne, the Key of the Great West. An expedition sent out in 1757 failed to attain its object owing to various delays, and much more important preparations were made the next year.

In the early days of 1758 two British Fleets put to sea, one under Admiral Boscawen, was destined for Louisbourg, and the other, under Admiral Osborn, sailed to intercept Admiral La Clue's fleet which was proceeding for the relief of Cape Breton Island. On June 2 the fleet approached Louisbourg, and after great difficulty landed some forces, under the command of Amburst and Wolfe, and after a desperate siege the town surrendered on 27 July, 1758, all the French forces being made prisoners.

**1758 A.D. [3004] BOSTON. A View of the City of Boston, the Capital of
of New England in North America.**

Line engraving by P. C. Canot. Drawn on the spot by his Excellency Governor Pownal. Painted by Mr. Pugh.

Size $12\frac{3}{4}$ by 20 inches, with large untrimmed margins. 1758.

Fine impression of this scarce plate.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXIX.).

£30

**1758 A.D. [3005] SIX REMARKABLE VIEWS in the Provinces of New
York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.**

Engraved after the Paintings made by Mr. Paul Sandby, from the Drawings taken on the Spot by his Excellency Governor Pownall.

Size 13 by 20 inches, with large untrimmed margins. 1758.

**1. View in Hudson's River on the Entrance of what is called the
Topan Sea.**

**2. The Astonishing Fall of Water on the Passaick (or Second
River) in the Province of New Jersey.**

**3. A View in Hudson's River or Paskepsey and the Cats-Kill
Mountains.**

4. The Great Cohoes Fall of Water on the Mohawk River.

**5. A View of Bethlem, the great Moravian Settlement in the Pro-
vince of Pennsylvania.**

**6. A Design of the Beginning and Completion of an American
Settlement or Farm.**

The 6 plates, **£24**

1758-61 A.D. [3006] [CHOISEUL-STAINVILLE (Et. Fr., duc de).] **Mémoire Historique sur la négociation de la France & de l'Angleterre, depuis le 26 Mars 1761 jusqu'au 20 Septembre de la même année, avec les Pièces justificatives. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1761.** Together with:—

L'Esprit de la Présente Guerre. Discours de M. de G. dans la Chambre des C. Pour et contre les deux Opinions dominantes dans le Parlement de la Grande-Bretagne, en Faveur du Commerce Britannique et de la Paix.

(France), de l'Imprimerie du Futur-Congrès, a l'Olivier Verd, 1758.

Together with:—

(Fauque, Mademoiselle). La Dernière Guerre des Bêtes, Fables pour servir à l'Histoire du XVIII. Siècle. Première et Seconde Parties.

A Londres, C. G. Seyffert, Dean Street, 1758.

3 works in 1 vol., 12mo, old calf, gilt back. 1758-1761. **£3 3s**

The first item, which is not in Sabin, relates to the boundaries of Canada and Nova Scotia; loss of the Aleide and the Lys near Cape Breton Island; letters of Wm. Pitt; fishing rights off Newfoundland; Articles for the cession of Canada to England, and certain W. Indian Islands to France; British propositions respecting the boundaries of Louisiana, etc.; French ultimatum, Aug. 5, 1761, respecting Canada, Newfoundland, Louisiana, etc.; British reply to this Ultimatum, demanding entire cession of Canada and its dependencies, Capt Breton, etc., giving suggestions for the boundaries of Louisiana and the protection of various Indian Nations; various other matters pertaining to Canada, Louisiana, and the West Indies.

The second item relates to Wm. Pitt and his policy. It contains various American references, to Louisbourg, etc.

Mademoiselle Fauque, the authoress of the third item, was an exceedingly interesting and accomplished lady. As a girl she was forced to become a nun against her will, by her parents, and after about ten years obtained a brief annulling her vows. She went to England soon afterwards, and was living in London in 1777, and published various works.

1758 A.D. [3007] CAMPILLO (Gines). **Compendio Curioso del Atlas Abreviado, el que con mucha claridad dà noticia de todo el Mundo, y cosas inventadas.**

12mo, original vellum.

Pamplona, Los Herederos da Martinez, 1758.

£4 4s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Pages 229-242 are on America, and contain short accounts of the various parts, finishing up with a paragraph on the **Island of California**.

Pages 242-248 concern unknown lands, which include Iceland; Greenland; Spitzbergen; Ports of **Canada** such as New Denmark, New South Wales, and Cumberland Islands; Antarctic lands or "**Australes Incognitas**," with mention of **Fernando de Quiros**, etc. There are also several American and Australian references in the preliminary chapter on the "Definition of Geography," in which occur the statement that **Australia** is supposed to be as large as Europe, Asia, and Africa combined.

No copy in the Church Catalogue.

IMPORTANT DETAILS CONCERNING THE EXPEDITIONS AGAINST CANADA.

- 1759 A.D. [3008] The Mystery Reveal'd; or, Truth brought to Light. Being a Discovery of some Facts, in Relation to the Conduct of the late M—y, which however extraordinary they may appear, are yet supported by such Testimonies of authentick Papers and Memoirs; as neither Confidence, can out-brave; nor, Cunning invalidate.**

By a Patriot. Monstrum Horrendum!

8vo, old calf.

London, W. Cater; 1759.

£22 10s

Sabin 51661. No copy in the Church Catalogue.

"The title conveys no adequate idea of the contents of this very interesting and important book. The first part is a statement of affairs in America, on the Ohio, and in respect to the expeditions against the Canadians, and an analysis of them, from the Peace of Utrecht, till some months after Braddocks' Defeat. The second part contains the Original Documents or Vouchers for the Narratives. These comprise the memorials and letters that passed between the English and French officers in Canada and Nova Scotia, and other English colonies, especially on the Ohio, from 1751 to 1755, including the chief papers that fell into the hands of the French after the surrender of Fort Necessity, and Braddock's Defeat, such as Washington's Journal and Letters, Stobo's Letter to Washington, Braddock's Letters, etc., some of which papers are re-translations from the French."

- 1759 A.D. [3009] A VIEW OF THE FALL OF MONTMORENCI, and the Attack made by Genl. Wolfe on the French Intrenchments near Branport, with the Grenadiers of the Army, July 31, 1759.**

Line engraving by Wm. Elliot after Capt. Hervey Smyth.

Size $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with large untrimmed margins. 1759.

£10 10s

Townshend's and Murray's Brigades are seen on the shore, French encampment beyond.

- 1759 A.D. [3010] A VIEW OF CAPE ROUGE OR CAROUGE, Nine miles above the City of Quebec, on the North Shore of the River St. Laurence.**

Line engraving by Wm. Elliot after Capt. Hervey Smyth.

Size 13 by 20 inches, with large untrimmed margins. 1759.

£10 10s

"From this place 1,500 chosen Troops at the Break of Day fell down the River on the Ebb of Tide to the place of Landing 13 Sept., 1759."

1759 A.D. [3011] GUADALOUPE.

A North View of Fort Royal in the Island of Guadaloupe. When in possession of his Majesty's Forces in 1759.

A South West View of Fort Royal in the island of Guadaloupe.

An East View of Fort Royal in the Island of Guadaloupe.

Series of three line engravings by Grignion Benazech and Mazell after Lieut. A. Campbell.

Size $12\frac{3}{4}$ by 20 inches, with margins. 1759. The 3 plates, **£6 6s**

CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

1759 A.D. [3012] XIMENEZ SAMANIECO (Father Joseph). **Prologo Caleato. Relacion de la Vida de la V. Madre Sor Maria de Jesus, Abadesa, que fue, del Convento de la Inmaculada Concepcion, de la Villa de Agreda, de la Provincia de Burgos; y Notas a las tres partes de la Mystica Ciudad de Dios.**

4to, original vellum.

Madrid: en la Imprenta de la Causa de la V. Madre, 1759. **£3 3s**

Not in Medina.

This work contains the biography of one of the most celebrated Spanish Nuns of the 17th Century, the Venerable Mother Maria de Jesus, Abbess of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, of Agreda. She exercised a great spiritual and political influence, and was frequently consulted by Philip IV. She was also the author of several books, the most celebrated of which was "The Mystic City of God," particulars concerning which appear in this work.

Chapter XII. (pp 131-137) describes the "Marvellous conversion of the Infidels in New Mexico" by Benavides and others, and certain trances experienced by the Venerable Mother, in which she seemed to be transported among the Indians, whom she was able to convert.

- 1759 A.D. [3013] PAXTON** (Charles, Surveyor of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of Boston in New England). **Autograph Letter Signed to General Townshend.**

1 page, folio.

21st July, 1759.

£2 10s

" . . . Govr Pownall has received a letter from General Amherst dated Lake George, the 6th instant, who had been very ill but was then perfectly recovered and says he hopes to be before Ticonderoga in a few days." Etc.

- 1759 A.D. [3014] MURATORI** (L. A.). **A Relation of the Missions of Paraguay. Wrote originally in Italian, by Mr. Muratori, and now done into English from the French Translation.**

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 12mo, original calf.

London, J. Marmaduke, 1759.

£1 10s

Sabin 51422.

Chapter V. relates to "The principal obstacles to the Indians conversion, especially from the Europeans. The Mamelusses of Brazil. See also footnote to the Paris Edition, 1757.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BRAZIL TRADING-COMPANY.

- 1759 A.D. [3015] Instituicao da Companhia geral de Pernambuco e Paraiba.**

Folio, wrappers.

Lisbon, 1759.

£1 10s

MALESHERBES' MANUSCRIPTS ON LOUISIANA.

1760 A.D. [3016] MALESHERBES (Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de). **A Collection of Six Valuable Documents relating to Louisiana, Nova Scotia, the Antilles, the Bay of Campechy and Yucatan, formed by the famous French Statesman Malesherbes and written by his secretaries from the original unpublished manuscripts.**

6 neatly written manuscripts bound in 1 volume, 4to, about 300 pp., boards.

Circa 1760.

£150

The importance of these manuscripts cannot be over-estimated. Malesherbes had unique opportunities of seeing such documents, and the originals have probably disappeared long since. A note at the commencement reads, in translation, "From the Malesherbes Library. Copies and extracts which he made or had written by his secretaries." The Manuscripts comprise:—

I. Régis (Monsieur de). Journal des Operations faites dans la Louisiane Aoust, 1729-1733. This account occupies 151 pp. A note on the margin states:—"This Journal, which it was not allowed to have printed, and which I have copied, ends at 20th March, 1733, in the middle of a sentence. I have not been able to find out whether the continuation was interrupted in this manner, or whether they had not time to complete the copy." The author was evidently stationed at Mobile. He describes his journeys through Louisiana (Alabama) etc., visits of various Indians, the famous expeditions against the Natchez and Chickasaw Indians, etc., and various other interesting events in connection with the colony from 1729 till 1733. The author, Régis de Roulet, was the official French sous-lieutenant to the Choctaw Indians.

II. Voyage de la Louisiane, dans l'Interieur des Terres, Année, 1732. Le 28 Avril, jusqu'à le 10 Aoust. This valuable account occupies 117 pp. A note in the margin states: "I do not know by whom this voyage was made, nor whence the manuscript came to me." The author commenced his journey from Mobile. At the end he gives lists of the various Indian villages visited by him.

III. Daudin (Abbé). Journal historique des hostilités commises par les Anglais contre les Acadiens français depuis le mois d'Octobre 1754 jusqu'au 19 du même mois de l'année suivante. 12 pp. This account contains "an historical journal of the hostilities committed by the English against the French Arcadians (Nova Scotians), from Oct. 1754 until Oct. 19, 1755, in defiance of the exemptions and privileges of the Treaty of Utrecht in favour of the said inhabitants, who now claim the protection of the King of France, their only and legitimate sovereign, for whom they are ready for every sacrifice, as well as for the conservation of their creed and their faith."

IV. Addition to the journal of M. Daudin. Missionary of Annapolis Royal. containing what has passed in Arcadia (Nova Scotia) since his detention and that of his two confrères. 14 pp.

V. Malesherbes (C. G. de L. de). Extrait d'une conversation avec M. du Pavillon, sur les Antilles. This paper is divided up into 11 sections, containing particulars concerning various of the Antilles, Barbadoes, Martinique, Cayenne, Margarita, Guadalupe, Dominica and the Grenadianes.

VI. Vaugrenant (Mons. de). Deduction of the right which the English pretend to have of navigating to the Bay of Campechy for the purpose of cutting wood along this coast, likewise at Laguna de Terminos in the Province of Yucatan. 14 pp. A note in the margin states that this Memoir was drawn up when Mons. de Vaugrenant was French Ambassador at the court of Spain. The author states that the English had begun cutting wood in these parts in 1667, and discusses the problem. Under the heading of Consequences, he states, that once this English settlement at Yucatan becomes authorised they will not hesitate about forming a centre for trading with Mexico, and then discusses the danger such a centre would be, and the steps taken by Spain regarding the English pretentions to Campechy.

1760 A.D. [3017] MONTCALM (Louis Joseph, Marquis de, 1712-1759).
"Mort du Marquis de Montcalm Gozon."

He is reclining on a mattress, supported by an officer, tent and soldiers in background to right, battlefield to left.

Line engraving by J. Chevillet. Circa 1760.

Size $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with margins.

Fine impression of this scarce print.

£14 14s

French General; sent to defend Canada against the British; defeated by Wolfe at the heights of Abraham, Quebec.

1760 A.D. [3018] WOLFE (General James, 1726-1759).
 Portrait, in oval, half length, profile, looking to left.

Mezzotint by R. Houston after J. S. C. Schaak.

Size 12 by $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with margins. Circa 1760.

Slight damage to top portion, but has been skilfully repaired.

£12 12s

Commander in N. America; killed at Siege of Quebec.

ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF THE INDIAN KING OF FLORIDA.

1760 A.D. [3019] Saturiora, Re della Florida nell'America Setentrional, in atto di andare alla Guerra.

Finely executed portrait in crayon, heightened with red, size 7 by 10 inches, of Saturiora the Indian Chief of Florida in the act of going to war. In an old black and gilt frame. Circa 1760. **£21**

THE UNSUITABILITY OF GERMAN COLONISTS FOR AMERICA.

1760 A.D. [3020] DICTAMEN SOBRE EL PROYECTO DE LAS 6 MIL FAMILIAS ALEMANAS PARA LA AMERICA. Report (in Spanish) of the conditions in the various Spanish-American dominions, with reflections on the unsuitability of the project for sending six thousand German families to colonize America.

12 pp., small 4to.

N.D. Circa 1760.

£10 10s

The writer considers that the proposition is "dangerous, or at least prejudicial" to Spain's power in those dominions. One of the objections to importing strangers was the fact that friction might arise between them and the natives, who would doubt the Christianity of any catholic who did not speak Castillian! Indeed, even to-day, cooks, bakers and other men of low station who go there are treated with suspicion and repugnance until they master our language and observe our customs. This idea, spread soon after the conquest, by the many German heretics and Jews who were burnt and punished by order of the Holy Tribunal of the Inquisition (as shown by pictures) in order to promote horror in the Cathedral of Mexico, has passed as a tradition from father to son, and what was then done in a religious spirit is to-day an important political principle which it would be convenient to uphold and strengthen in order to maintain in obedience and subordination to His Majesty and the Church, those vast countries." The writer deploras the toleration shown by the residents of the American Islands towards strangers, whom they are more accustomed to meet than are the natives of inland colonies. He goes into the question of labour and climatic conditions, and cites, as a warning to European settlers, the case of French families in Martinique and English families in Jamaica, who had discovered by their own experience that it was impossible for them to become acclimatized, and having migrated to a cooler climate had obtained native labour, "since they were the only ones capable of coping with the work on the plantations and in that heat." With regard to European colonists in Florida, he states that half of the English and German families who had settled in Pensacola had died. Finally, he opines that all the produce which America is capable of yielding can be cultivated efficiently by the "heroic patience and genial character" of the Indians. Evidently, further arguments were intended but not committed to writing.

1760 A.D. [3021] PENNSYLVANIA. A View of Bethlehem, one of the Brethren's Principal Settlements in Pennsylvania.

Line engraving by J. Noual after N. G. Garrison.

Size 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with margins.

Circa 1760.

£10 10s

1760 A.D. [3022] HAVANA. Series of five very fine Views of the City, Harbour and Country of Havana.

Engraved in line after Elias Durnford, Engineer.

All with key under to the principal places of interest.

Size $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with large untrimmed margins.

Circa 1760.

The five plates, **£10 10s**

A View of the Harbour and City of the Havana, taken from the Hill near the Road, between La Regla and Guanavacoa. Engraved by W. Elliott.

A View of the Entrance of the Harbour of the Havana, taken from within the Wrecks. Engraved by Peter Canot.

A View of the Franciscan Church and Convent in the City of Havana, taken from the Alcalde's House in Granby Square. Engraved by E. Rooker.

A View of the City of the Havana, taken from the Road, near Colonel Howe's Battery. Engraved by E. Rooker.

A View of the Harbour and City of the Havana, taken from Jesu Del Monte. Engraved by T. Morris.

1760 A.D. [3023] PICHON (Thomas). Genuine Letters and Memoirs, relating to the Natural, Civil, and Commercial History of the Islands of Cape Breton, and Saint John, from the first settlement there, to the taking of Louisburg by the English, in 1758. In which, among many interesting particulars, the causes and previous events of the present war are explained. By an impartial Frenchman. Translated from the Author's original manuscript.

Thick 8vo, fine copy in the original calf.

London, J. Nourse, 1760.

£8 8s

Sabin 62611.

In 1750 Thomas Pichon, feeling that he had been treated unjustly in France, where he had been hospital Inspector in the Rhine Army, decided to go to Canada as Secretary to the French Governor of Cape Breton, the Comte de Raymond. He spent some years at Louisbourg, and on the capture of that town by the English, he went to England, where he lived until his death in 1781. His work is hardly a volume of memoirs, as promised in the title, but is of considerable importance and interest for the particulars it gives respecting the history of Cape Breton Island, and neighbourhood, its natural history, commerce, and details regarding the Indians there.

- 1760 A.D. [3024] Carta Particular de la Costa de Mosquitos, con sus Bajos, Escollos, Canales, Sondas, etc. Para el uso de los Navios de Guerra Yngleses, y de la que se sirve el Almirantasgo para su gobierno.**

Finely executed Spanish decorative manuscript map of the Eastern Part of Nicaragua, known as the Mosquito Coast. Giving the various Islands, rocks, and sounds along the coast, and the soundings; and with 5 small drawings of old sailing warships, etc., on the sea.

Size 1ft. 8ins. by 2ft. 3ins.

Cadiz, in the Royal School of Navigation, 1760.

£8 8s

An interesting map based on one of the English Admiralty maps of the period, probably captured from the English, and marking the various old English settlements along the coast, with remarks concerning several of them.

BRITISH SUCCESES AT CAPE BRETON AND AT QUEBEC.

- 1760 A.D. [3025] INCLATERRA CLORIOSA, ou Noticia da Batalha Naval que os Inglezes ganharaos aos Francezes no dia 21 de Novembro do anno proxime passado: e de outras Victorias Conseguidas na Alemanha pelos Hanoverianos contra os Francezes.**

Small 4to, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Lisbon, Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1760.

£7 7s

A contemporary Portuguese tract announcing the success of British arms at Cape Breton, Guadalupe Island, and Lake St. Lawrence; "and after proceeding to Canada, they took the City of Quebec, the capital of French America after an engagement on the battlefield, in which the French were superior, in numbers, to the English."

- 1760 A.D. [3026] GEORGE III. Half length portrait in oval, female figure with lion and unicorn on either side of oval.**

Mezzotint by C. Spooner. 1760.

With broadside under "His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, Eighteenth day of November, 1760."

This contains the following paragraph:—"I reflect with Pleasure, on the successes with which the British Arms have been prospered this last summer. The total Reduction of the vast province of Canada, with the City of Montreal," etc., etc.

Size of sheet 22 by 16 inches.

£6 6s

1760 A.D. [3027] PLANO DE LA PROVINCIA DE CUMANÁ, y Islas de la Trinidad, Margarita, Tabago, y sus yn mediaciones, desde Cabo Cadera hasta la entrada del Rio Orinoco.

Finely executed Spanish Manuscript Map, in pen and ink, of the N.E. part of Venezuela, together with the Islands of Trinidad, Tobago, Margarita, etc. A large scale map giving the Soundings off the coast, the various rocks and small islands, the inland rivers, the various settlements, and all the Missionary settlements in that part of Venezuela up the various rivers or along the coast. With the " explanation " of the map in Spanish, under the title.

Size 4ft. 7ins. by 2ft.

Circa 1760.

£5 5s

1760 A.D. [3028] [WEST INDIES.] A View of Roseau in the Island of Dominique, with the attack made by Lord Rollo and St. James Douglas in 1760.

Line engraving by Jas. Peake after Lt. A. Campbell.

Size 12½ by 20 inches, with margins.

Circa 1760.

£4 4s

1760 A.D. [3029] DOM JOSE I. Collecção das Leys, Decretos, e Alvarás, que comprehende o feliz Reinado del Rey Fidelissimo D. Jozé o I, Nosso Senhor, desde o anno de 1750 até o fim de Março de 1760, e a Pragmatica do Senhor Rey D. Joao o V, do anno de 1749.

Folio, old calf, gilt back.

Lisbon, Miguel Rodrigues, 1760.

£4 4s

Innocencio, No. 337, Vol. II.

An interesting collection of the laws and decrees issued during the reign of José I of Portugal, from 1750 to 1760, together with text of Joao V.'s Edict of 1749. There are numerous decrees issued between the years 1754 and 1759 relating to the administration of Brazil, including the following matters: Salaries and emoluments of Judges, Ministers, etc. in Portuguese America; marriage-laws between Portuguese and Indians; restitution of liberty to the Maranhao Indians; slave-laws in Brazil; penalties imposed on Mulattos and negroes who use prohibited arms; war-ships in Brazil; laws relating to tobacco contracts in Rio de Janeiro, etc.

THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF AMERICA.

- 1760 A.D. [3030] "LAS AMERICAS Y SUS ISLAS."** Manuscript Report (in Spanish) giving statistics of the Postal Administration of America under Spanish rule.

14 pp., folio.

Circa 1760.

£3 10s

This paper gives the names, salaries and official positions of the various postal administrators in Havana, New Orleans, Puerto Rico, Veracruz, Campeachy, Merida, Mexico, Durango, Panama, Portobello, Peru, Argentine, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, etc. Most of the salaries were fixed, at "silver reàles" running into four, five and six figures, but some of the officials of New Orleans were only in receipt of emoluments "on a basis of so much per cent.," without a fixed salary.

CONCERNING HIS TABERNACLE.

- 1760 A.D. [3031] WHITEFIELD** (Rev. George, 1714-1770). Leader of the Calvinistic Methodists, and founder of Whitfield's Tabernacle, London. Worked largely in America, where he died 1770. **Auto-graph Receipt Signed (in full).**

1 page, oblong 8vo.

27th February.

£3 10s

Entirely in his hand and signed in full, which is very rare, as he usually only signed with his initials.

The document is a receipt for £5 5s. fees "for a Family grave in Tottenham-Court Chapel."

THE POSSIBILITIES OF TRINIDAD AS A NAVAL BASE.

- 1760 A.D. [3032] Instruccion General para los tres sugestos de los Reales Cuerpos de Artilleria Ingenieros y Marina, comisionados a la Isla de Trinidad de Barlovento para cada uno, segun su facultad y profesion.** Manuscript draft of instructions (in Spanish) to the three officers nominated by the King of Spain to report upon the suitability of Trinidad (1) as a harbour for large squadrons, (2) for the establishment of a Naval Arsenal, and (3) the requisite fortifications for the defence of the port and arsenal.

11 pp., folio.

N. D. (Trinidad, circa 1760.

£2 10s

“ THE WESTERN COAST OF PATAGONIA.”

1760 A.D. [3033] CHILE. *Descripcion Hidrografica, que comprende parte de la Costa Occidental Patagonica, desde la Punta o Boca de la Campana . . . con todas las Bocas de Canales, Puertos, Islas, . . . hasta el Rio de San Judas Thadeo, e Islas de San Fernando, etc.*

Original Manuscript map, with description in Spanish, size 16 by 11 inches, of the Taytao Peninsula, the Golfo de las Peñas, etc., in Chile, executed at the period when there was considerable exploration going on among the Islands of the Chiloé Archipelago.

Circa 1760.

£2 5s

1760 A.D. [3034] JUAN AND ULLOA. *A Voyage to South America. Describing at large, the Spanish Cities, Towns, Provinces, etc. on that extensive Continent.*

The Second Edition, revised and corrected.

With 7 engraved folding plates, of South American Maps, plans of cities, customs & costume of the peoples, etc.

2 vols., 8vo, new half calf, gilt.

London, Davis & Reymers, 1760.

£1 10s

Sabin 36813. See footnote to the Third Edition, London, 1772, No. 3104 in this catalogue.

MANUSCRIPT REPORT ON DARIEN.

1761 A.D. [3035] AREBALO (Antonio de). **Descripcion del Colfo é Isthmo del Darien.** Manuscript signed (in Spanish) giving a relation of the history, geography, natural resources, industries &c. of the Isthmus and Gulf of Darien in 1761.

57 pp., folio.

Cartagena (America), 31st March, 1761.

£52 10s

The survey was apparently made for the purpose of determining the value of this part of the Spanish dominions, to the Royal Treasury. As the writer points out, it was continually—on account of its geographical position no less than for its natural wealth—the happy hunting ground for smugglers, who deprived the Treasury of much revenue. In addition to a very full and interesting description of the place, the writer gives a detailed estimate of the cost of the Fort of San Carlos, which they proposed to construct on the coast of the Gulf of Darien adjacent to the River Cayman, and which amounted to over thirty-four thousand pesos.

Mention is made of the early Indian name of Darien (which was originally called Uraba) and of the fertility of the land, which produced sugar, tobacco, coffee, cotton, etc., and which, further inland, provided pasture for sheep and cattle. "There is also an abundance of trees of various kinds suitable for the construction of ships and buildings . . . there is a quantity of game in the hills, and fish in the rivers and gulf which provide the sole sustenance for the Indian residents."

The River Darien, which is described as one of the most valuable in America, afforded navigation for big and small craft, and easy access to Popayan and Antioquia, "but navigation along this river is prohibited under penalty of death: nevertheless much illicit commerce is conducted with the English and Dutch."

From Calidonia (site of the old Scotch settlement) to San Blas large quantities of tortoises were to be found, which the Indians sold to travellers; while large tracts of land were available for plantations between the coast and the beginning of the Andes range "which runs right through the Isthmus that divides these seas," and the isthmus was called Darien or Panama. The writer notes that although the isthmus was discovered before the gulf, "for Columbus the first discoverer of America, was in Portobello and navigated along this coast as far as the point of San Blas during his fourth voyage, it was not colonized by the Spaniards until after the gulf had been discovered by Rodrigo de la Bastida. It was conquered by Alonso de Ojeda in 1510, who founded a town in the bay of Uraba called San Sebastian, which was abandoned for fear of the many Indian enemies." Further data relating to the discovery of Sta. Maria (where the first episcopal see was established in 1515) and the cultivation of the gold bearing districts by the Spaniards, are introduced in the course of this very interesting description, in which reference is made to the "famous Scottish company of Darien, which was aided by the King of England and created much stir in Europe"; the garrison and fortifications at St. Andrews; the ejection of the Scots; the history of the conflicting interests of English, Dutch, Spanish and French; and the need from the Spanish point of view—for fortifying Caymen with a view to breaking up the contraband trade on that coast.

- 1761 A.D. [3036] MULLER** (Gerhard Friedrich). **Voyages from Asia to America, for completing the Discoveries of the North West Coast of America.** To which is prefixed, a Summary of the Voyages made by the Russians on the Frozen Sea, in search of a North East Passage. Translated from the High Dutch.

With the Addition of three New Maps; 1. A Copy of Part of the Japanese Map of the World. 2. A Copy of De Lisle's and Buache's fictitious Map. And 3. A large map of Canada, extending to the Pacific Ocean, containing the New Discoveries made by the Russians and French. By Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to his Majesty.

With 2 large folding, and 2 small engraved maps.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, original calf.

London, T. Jefferys, 1761.

£12 10s

Sabin 51285.

"Contains the original account of Captain Behring's Polar Expedition, and discovery of the strait which bears his name, and the western limits of North America. Since the rapid developments of British Columbia and Alaska this important book is becoming indispensable for the history of discovery and exploration in the Northern Pacific."

- 1761 A.D. [3037] GAMBOA** (Francisco Xavier de). **Comentarios a las Ordenanzas de Minas, dedicados al Catholico Rey, nuestro Señor, Don Carlos III (que Dios guarde) siempre magnanimo, siempre feliz, siempre augusto.**

Folio, old crimson morocco, gilt scroll border & panelled back, g. e.

Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1761.

£10 10s

A fine copy of an Ibarra publication, being a commentary on the laws affecting the mining industry of New Spain, etc., addressed to Charles III. by Francisco Xavier de Gamboa, advocate to the Royal Chancellery and Inquisition at Mexico. The work contains many statistical tables, and is an interesting and important study of mineral law in Spanish America, by an authority.

Francisco Xavier Gamboa was born at Guadalajara (Mexico) in 1717. The sudden death of the lawyer Martinez brought him into prominence at an early age: Gamboa was unexpectedly entrusted with the conduct of a very important lawsuit, which resulted in his being acclaimed as the foremost Mexican lawyer of his time.

The Espasa *Enciclopedia* states: "In 1755 he was sent on an important mission to Madrid, and whilst there, made an exhaustive study of mining law, as many of the lawsuits upon which he was engaged dealt with this branch. Of his rectitude, intelligence and enlightenment, Gamboa left an imperishable record in his works, amongst which figures the negro code for the guidance of the slaves of Santo Domingo, and the ordinances of that Audiencia."

There are some interesting autograph letters to and from Gamboa included in this catalogue.

1761 A.D. [3038] PHILADELPHIA (The East Prospect of the City of).

With small inset view of the State House and the Battery.

Line engraving. Size $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with margins.
1761. **£3 3s**

Taken from the London Magazine of 1761.

1761 A.D. [3039] CHOISEUL-STAINVILLE (Duc Et. Fr.). Mémoire Historique sur la Negociation de la France & de l'Angleterre, depuis le 26 Mars 1761 jusqu'au 20 Septembre de la même année, avec les Pièces justificatives.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half calf, gilt, g. e.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1761.

£2 10s

Sabin 47516.

"A Collection of state papers relative to the cession of Canada, the limits of Louisiana, the fisheries off Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Guadeloupe, and other islands of the West Indies, etc., preliminary to the treaty of 1762, which ended the old French War."

1762 A.D. [3040] JEFFERYS (Thomas). A Description of the Spanish Islands and Settlements on the Coast of the West Indies.

With 32 engraved folding maps and plans, including:—Isthmus of Panama; Plan of the Harbour and Settlement of Pensacola; St. Augustin, Florida; Plans of Sta. Marta, Carthagena, Porto Belo, Veracruz, Havana, San Domingo, etc.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, original calf.

London, T. Jefferys, 1762.

£4 4s

Sabin 35959.

This work was published when war had just broken out between England and Spain, and when England's attention was especially turned towards Spain's Colonies in America. The work contains a long Introduction, and special accounts of each of the Colonies, Districts, and important cities. Among the most interesting of the contents are the accounts of Florida, Pensacola, and St. Augustine de la Florida.

1762 A.D. [3040a] INDIAN KINGS. Gunne Shote, the Indian Chief, a great Warrior of the Cherokee Nation.

Half length, standing, feather in hair, blanket, gorget with "G.R. III., knife in hand, trees in background. Mezzotint by J. McArdell after F. Parsons.

Size $12\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches, with margins. Circa 1762.

£6 6s

One of the Cherokee Embassy, who arrived from South Carolina in London in 1762.

1762 A.D. [3040b] INDIAN KINGS. The Three Cherokees, who came over from the head of the River Savanna to London, 1762, with their Interpreter that was poisoned.

Three figures of Indians in native dress, with wolf and interpreter to left, names under.

Contemporary engraving, coloured.

Size $9\frac{3}{8}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Circa 1762.

£3 3s

1762 A.D. [3041] BARKER (Robert). The Unfortunate Shipwright: or, Cruel Captain. Being a faithful Narrative of the unparallel'd Sufferings of Robert Barker, late Carpenter on Board the Thetis Snow, of Bristol, in a Voyage to the Coast of Guinea and Antigua. With 2 curious woodcut plates.

8vo, boards.

London, Larkin How, 1762.

£1 10s

Sabin 3403.

The Thetis Snow was a small slaver, plying between the Guinea Coast and the West Indies.

RELATING TO CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO, FLORIDA, ETC.

1762 A.D. [3041a] [ANONYMOUS]. An Account of the Spanish Settlements in America. In Four Parts.

An account of the discovery of America by the celebrated Christopher Columbus; with a description of the Spanish insular colonies in the West Indies.

Their settlements on the continent of North America.

Their settlements in Peru, Chili, Paraguay, and Rio de La Plata.

Their settlements in Terra Firma. Of the different countries in South America still possessed by the Indians, &c. With a description of the Canary islands.

With a folding engraved map of America, containing an inset view of Havana.

Thick 8vo, original calf.

Edinburgh, Donaldson & Reid, 1762.

£5 15s

Sabin 102. This work includes chapters on: Florida—a description of the town and fort of St. Augustine—the advantages that would attend the taking of it, if annexed to the British Dominions; New Mexico; The peninsula of California describ'd. The British claim to it; Accounts of the siege and surrender of Havannah; etc., etc.

1762 A.D. [3041b] (BURKE, Edmund). An Account of the European Settlements in America.

Fourth Edition, with Improvements.

2 vols, 12mo, old calf.

Dublin, Peter Wilson, 1762.

10s 6d

Sabin 9282. Contains accounts of the English Settlements in America, etc., a short account of the discovery of New Mexico, and the English claim to California, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONFISCATED GOODS BY THE INDIES' REVENUE OFFICE.

1762-1772 A.D. [3042] CONTADURIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS.

Demonstracion practica para la Distribucion de Comisos de 16 de Agosto de 1762 y remitida a la America con Real Cedula de 14 de Junio de 1764. Manuscript (in Spanish) referring to the laws governing the distribution of captures by land and sea in America.

12 pp., folio.

(Madrid, 1772).

10s 6d

1762-1784 A.D. [3042a] FULLER (Stephen). The Agent for the Island of Jamaica.

Two of his original letter books, containing all his letters relating to Jamaican affairs from 1762 to 1771, and 1776 to 1784. Together with his Last Will and Testament. In addition, half of one of the volumes is filled with various medical recipes, etc.

2 vols., folio, original vellum. 1762-1784.

£21

1763 A.D. [3043] [THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.] A Plan of West Florida, the Isle of Orleans and some parts of the Spanish Dominions to the Westward of the Mississippi.

Large coloured original manuscript map, size 1ft. 8ins. by 4ft. 8ins. of what now forms the State of Mississippi, with parts of the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Circa 1763.

£38

An extremely important and valuable map. Along the boundary line between Mississippi and Albama is the statement "This line being proposed to be the Eastern Boundary of the New Colony is supposed to run parrallel to the R. Mississippi, and to continue in this direction 'till it strikes on the R. Ohio." By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, France ceded all her possession east of the river Mississippi to England, excepting the island of New Orleans, ceded to Spain. This territory formed the new province of West Florida, which extended from the Mississippi eastwards to the Bay of Pensacola and from the Gulf of Mexico northwards to, at first, the River Ohio. and later, the northern junction of the Yazoo river and the Mississippi. This map appears to be one of the earliest maps of the province of West Florida, evidently having been made at the time of the Treaty of Paris and before the size of the new province was modified.

At the foot of the map the cartographer remarks "There is 6 feet Water in all seasons of the Year from the Bay of Mexico thro' the Lakes Ponchartrin and Maurepas into the River Iberville . . . to within about 20 miles of the Mississippi . . . and thence there is 5 or 6 Feet water for about 4 or 5 Months in the Year, the rest of the Year it is Dry, but it is immagin'd that by a trifling Expense the Waters of the Mississippi might be turned thro' that Channell and thereby render the Navigation Good at all seasons in the Year."

The Map shews and names the various rivers, European Settlements, Indian Villages, Islands, Bays, etc., and is executed at the scale of 12 Miles to an Inch.

1763 A.D. [3044] LE PAGE DU PRATZ. The History of Louisiana, or of the Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina: Containing a Description of the Countries that lye on both sides of the River Missisipi: With an Account of the Settlements, Inhabitants, Soil, Climate, and Products. Translated from the French, with some Notes and Observations relating to our Colonies.

Engraved folding maps of the Mississippi basin, & of its mouth. First Edition in English. 2 vols., 8vo, old calf.

London, Becket & De Hondt, 1763,

£10 10s

Sabin 40123.

"The author lived in Louisiana for fifteen years, and it is from his relation that most of the details of the life of the Natchez and other Mississippi tribes of Indians have been derived."

EARLY FINNISH PUBLICATION ON BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

1763 A.D. [3045] COWINIUS (Sven). Med Cuds Hjelp! Enfaldiga Tankar om Nyttan som England kan hafva af sina nybyggen i Norra America.

4to, new half calf, gilt, g. e.

Abo (Finland), Tryckt hos Johan Christopher Frenchell, 1763.

£10 10s

Not in Sabin.

A scarce and curious tract relating to the English North American Colonies (Florida, Canada, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, etc.) and their trade, written at Abo University, Finland, during the Rectorship of Dr. Peter Kalm, the celebrated writer of *American Travels*.

THE CESSION OF CANADA BY FRANCE, AND THE DIVISION OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH TERRITORY IN AMERICA.

1763 A.D. [3045a] Tratado Definitivo de Paz concluido entre el Rey nuestro Señor y S. M. Christianisima por una parte, y S. M. Britanica por otra, en Paris a 10 de Febrero de 1763. Con sus Articulos Preliminares, y la accesion de S. M. Fidelisima a ellos, y al mismo Tratado; como tambien las Ratificaciones, Plenipotencias y demas Actos de las Potencias interesadas.

8vo, wrapper.

Madrid, 1763.

£4 15s

Text of the Peace Treaty signed between Spain and France on the one part, and England on the other, in Paris on 10th February, 1763.

By this Treaty, France ceded to Britain the whole of Canada, with Nova Scotia, the island of Cape Breton, and all other islands in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, "without restriction, and precluding the possibility of any lawful claim being made, on any pretext, against this cession and guarantee; neither shall Great Britain be disturbed in the above-mentioned possessions." England also agreed to grant religious freedom to the French Catholics in Canada; certain rights to fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and ceded to France the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon for the convenience of French fishermen.

Moreover, the Mississippi was named as the boundary line dividing English and French territory in America; the line was to be drawn in the centre of the river, from its source to the Iberville, and from there across the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea; "and to this end, the Most Christian King [Louis XV] cedes to His Britannic Majesty the River and Port of Mobile and all that he possesses or should have possessed to the left of the Mississippi, with the exception of the city and island of New Orleans which shall remain French"; the navigation on the Mississippi being equally open to English and French subjects.

By this Treaty, also, Britain restored to Spain all that had been conquered on the Island of Cuba, including the Garrison at Havana.

SPANISH REVENUE FROM RESOURCES IN AMERICA, INCLUDING TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ETC.

1764 A.D. [3046] PAPELES ANTIGUOS RELATIVOS A ULTRAMAR; informes en asuntos de administracion jurisprudencia, etc. Noticias sobre el estado de la Real Hacienda de Nueva España. Manuscript (in Spanish) giving extracts from old documents in which the natural wealth and other resources in New Spain are set forth, for the information of the Administrators.

52 pp., folio.

Madrid, 14th July, 1764.

£25

Translation:—"In one paper . . . all the mining camps are indicated, their discovery, and their present state, manifesting the need to visit them and repair the damage wrought in them, for this is the principal nerve of that Dominion and the basis of the commerce and resources of the Royal Treasury.

"In the branches (of revenue) respecting 'quintos', and King's duty on gold and silver, the value of which exceeds one million and a hundred thousand pesos, there are good rules in force for the collection of taxes, which should not be altered, for by their means we obtain the Royal duties from the time of melting and marking the silver without there being any possibility of fraud or arrears of payment; for in the case of those mines which are treated with quicksilver, the miner guarantees the payment in respect of this ingredient, when it is apportioned to him from the Royal chests. . . . Much has been done by the Viceroy, during repeated conferences, to obtain similar terms with regard to the gold, but as this precious metal does not consume quicksilver . . . and its small bulk and universal use for jewellery encourages its concealment, (!) the precautions taken do not succeed in preventing the Treasury from being defrauded of many of its rightful taxes in spite of the strictest measures taken in penalising the silversmiths," but as there were not many goldmines in New Spain, the losses were not considerable. The revenue from excise was one of the principal resources of the Treasury in New Spain, the amount approximating a million and a half pesos per annum. The laws which, in their literal interpretation, seemed somewhat severe, were made more palatable by the Viceroy and Ministers "who with prudence, smoothed matters, and adjusted the laws to the needs of the country and its inhabitants, so that the duties are obtained with equity and in proportion to the trade. As this duty has been introduced in proportion to the building up of cities, towns and villages, it has been gradually extended according to the wealth and condition of the respective districts. In Mexico, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Mechoacan, San Luis de Potosi, Guadalajara and numerous other cities and towns, the receipts are at the rate of six per cent, that part of the land being peaceful and free from the insults and hostile incursions of the Indian barbarians. In New Vizcaya this [excise law] was not in force until the year 1728, when the Viceroy, the Marques de Casafuerte, began by introducing a species of voluntary acknowledgment, and, once the dominion was at peace, it was formally established at the rate of four per cent. in the year 1744. . . .

"The five provinces which compose the Government of Sinaloa, used to contribute (until the present time) more than a mere acknowledgement, of two pesos per load on clothing from Europe, and one, on materials from this country . . ."

The duties were also regulated in accordance with the risks run by the inhabitants

Papeles Antiguos Relativos a Ultramar—*continued.*

and merchants residing on the Indian frontiers, who assisted with "both their personal services and fortunes in defending the country against the incursions of the barbarians, for which purpose the garrisons are inadequate, in view of the extent of these frontiers. The big districts, which include the governments of New Mexico, Texas, New Leon and Santander, do not pay duty at all, being continually invaded by the heathen; the first two to such an extent that one cannot travel across country without an escort, the owners of estates finding it imperative to maintain a large number of armed retainers to guard their cattle, etc. And the last two provinces are exempt from paying duty on account of the barrenness of the land, its poverty and lack of mines and profitable produce." It is explained how the work of the Treasury was organised in Mexico where the Chief accountant resided; and how the officials were obliged to attend personally for a certain number of hours daily—and sometimes were obliged to work overtime!—in order to get through the business connected with silver and gold, "quintos," tributes, private estates, stamped documents, and slaves. The Indians, being exempt from paying excise duty, were obliged to pay tribute at the following rates: married men were taxed two pesos per annum, and bachelors of sixteen and upwards, ten reales in silver; the widows and spinsters as well as old people of both sexes above the age of sixty, being free from taxation. It was stated that their predilection for drink and the filthy state in which they lived, often caused epidemics to spread throughout the countryside, which caused the death of one third of the population. In accordance with these calamities and the loss of the maize crops which formed the Indians' staple food, the authorities showed them "Christian consideration" in regulating the taxes payable by them. The natives were not, however, taxed at all in the mineral-bearing districts, on account of the value of their services in extracting precious metals from the mines. The newly converted heathen were similiary "nursed" by a shrewd Government, so that they might willingly remain adherents to the Spanish Church and vassals of the Spanish monarch; and attract other barbarians to the fold. Indian Chiefs and those who were employed to look after the Churches, were also exempt from taxation.

With regard to saltmines, although there were many to be found by the sea, their distance from the towns and the difficulty of transporting the produce—by means of pack mules—made their development thoroughly unprofitable.

Quicksilver for the treatment of precious metals, was imported from Europe and sometimes from Peru, and afforded a substantial return in increased revenue. The quicksilver was received in Mexico and from there was distributed throughout the various mining districts in the surrounding country, according to their individual requirements.

This interesting manuscript also refers to the ecclesiastical tithes, and to the authority of the bishops, whose power was sometimes distinctly embarrassing to the secular rulers. Mention is also made of the laws regulating the erection and endowment of churches.

The tithe due to the King on the pearl fisheries was not as great as it might have been owing to the difficulty of transporting the gems from the distant seashore to the towns.

The revenue from stamped documents "saleable" Government appointments, etc., was, on the other hand, proportionately high; whilst a substantial sum was paid annually, out of the revenue from excise, for the maintenance of the Barlovento Fleet.

1764 A.D. [3047] GAGE (General Thomas). **Autograph Letter Signed to the Commanding Officer, Placentia, Newfoundland.**

1 page, 4to.

New York, 2nd October, 1764.

£4 7s 6d

"Captain Debbling and Lieut. Beardsley, Engineers, being ordered by the Board of Ordnance to repair to Newfoundland in order to make plans and estimates for the better security of that Island, you will be pleased to give them all the assistance in your power." Etc.

1764 A.D. [3047a] ANDERSON (A.). **An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce, from the Earliest Accounts to the present Time. Containing an History of the great Commercial Interests of the British Empire . . . of the Importance of our Colonies; etc.**

With 3 engraved folding maps.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols., folio, old calf.

London, A. Millar etc., 1764.

£1 10s

Sabin 1382. "The author was a clerk in the South-Sea House, London. The work contains a most accurate account of the South-Sea Company, and the very extraordinary actions of the year 1720."

1764 A.D. [3048] GRAINGER (James). **The Sugar-Cane: a Poem. In Four Books.**

With Notes. Engraved frontispiece.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, half calf.

London, R. & J. Dodsley, 1764.

£1 5s

Sabin 28249.

About half the volume is taken up with various notes on the Sugar Industry in the West Indies and Continent of America, tracing its history there from the early times, process of manufacture, etc.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE AMERICAN TROUBLES.

1765 A.D. [3049] PAXTON (Charles). Surveyor of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of Boston in New England. **Autograph Letter Signed to Viscount Townshend.**

4 pp., folio. Boston, 31st December, 1765.

Also:—

An Account of the Seizures made by Charles Paxton in regard to Illicit Trading.

1½ pp., folio.

£17 10s

An interesting letter concerning the affairs of Boston, of which city he was a member of the Council. Referring to the public resentment against the Governor (Hutchinson) and other officials, and mentioning the illicit trade carried on in the Province. The seizures made by Paxton were wine, chests of tea, reels of yarn, rum, sugar, etc.

"It is difficult, my Lord, to say what is the present constitution of any of the Colonies, everything being, everywhere, in the utmost confusion. In this province every man is in danger who contradicts any popular Opinion. Mr. Hutchinson, the Lieut. Governor and Chief Justice, for issuing writs of assistance, in aid to the officers of the Customs and for discountenancing the violent forcible opposition to the act of parliament for laying a Stamp duty, has had his house ruined by a furious mob, been plundered of his goods and suffered damage as a committee of council have estimated to the amount of twenty-four hundred pounds." Etc.

1765 A.D. [3050] SMITH (Samuel). **The History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New-Jersey: containing, an Account of its first Settlement, Progressive Improvements, the Original and Present Constitution, and other Events, to the Year 1721. With some particulars since; and a short view of its Present State.**

FIRST EDITION. Thick 8vo, original calf.

Burlington, in New-Jersey: 1765.

£13 10s

Church Catalogue, 1053.

"This is the first general history of New Jersey, and is a most valuable work on the early history of that Colony. The author made much use of sources of information which are no longer available, and quotes some interesting letters by the early settlers. Although it contains occasional errors, it has always deservedly been considered a standard work, and is still the main source of information regarding the history of West Jersey. It contains much matter illustrative of the relations which existed between New York and New Jersey.

This copy bears the signature of an early owner, and the remark, "John Abell of Philada. 20th June 1788, paid 12/- for this in Burlington."

- 1765 A.D. [3051] GAGE** (General Thomas, 1721-1787). Commander-in-Chief in America at the outbreak of War. Formerly Governor of Montreal, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts. Carried out repressive measures against Boston, 1774; his actions leading to the beginning of the war with the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

Autograph Letter Signed to Capt. Hall at Placentia.

1 page, folio.

New York, 27th June, 1765.

£4 10s

Concerning the victualling of the Garrisons at Placentia and St. Johns; and as to the relief of these Garrisons with fresh troops from Ireland.

- 1765 A.D. [3052] OTIS** (James). **The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved.**

8vo, 120 pp., new half calf, gilt.

Boston, New England, Printed: London Reprinted, for J. Almon, (1765).

£4 4s

Sabin 57866.

"A very zealous defence of the colonies, tending to prove that no part of His Majesty's dominions can constitutionally be taxed without their own consent." The author was a native of Boston, and one of the earliest and most influential of the controversialists on the popular side.

- 1765 A.D. [3053] RECUEILS DE RECLEMENS**, Edits, Déclarations et Arrêts, concernant le Commerce, l'Administration de la Justice, & la Police des Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique, & les Engagés. Avec le Code Noir, et l'Addition audit Code.

Together with:—

Recueil d'Edits, Déclarations et Arrêts de Sa Majesté, concernant l'Administration de la Justice & la Police des Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique, & les Engagés.

2 vols. in 1, small thick 8vo, contemporary French calf, gilt back.

Paris, chez les Libraires Associés, 1765.

£3 3s

Sabin 68439 and 68420.

These are companion volumes and are usually found together, the 'Black Code,' mentioned in the title of the first, occurs in the second volume.

The work contains all various Edicts and Declarations regarding the various French Colonies in America, etc., including particulars concerning the West India Company; Senegal; French West Indies; Commerce of Guinea; The Coffee Trade (20 pp.); Foreign Commerce; *The Sugar Trade* (34 pp.); *The Commerce of Canada* (22 pp.); Various regulations for armament of French vessels in the West Indies or Canada; Regulation ordering that no more convicts, vagabonds, or criminals, be sent to *Louisiana*, but only to the other colonies; *The Black Code*, various edicts concerning the French Slave Trade to America, and the discipline of the slaves; etc.

- 1675 A.D. [3054] DEBBIEG** (General Hugh, 1731-1810, Chief Engineer in Newfoundland). **Letter Signed and Subscribed, to Thomas Thoroton, Esq.**

2½ pp., folio.

St. John's Newfoundland, 15th August, 1765.

£2 12s 6d

A very long letter as to surveying the harbour of St. John's and the country round relative to the defences of the Fort.

- 1765 A.D. [3055] REAL COMPANIA GUIPUZCOANA DE CARACAS:** Noticias Historiales Practicas de los sucessos, y adelantamientos de esta Compañia, desde su fundacion año de 1728. hasta el de 1764. por todos los Ramos, que comprehende su Negociacion. Unense en este libro los anteriores Impressos, que andaban divididos, como Piezas instructivas, y defensivas de la Compañia, producidas por ella en los diversos tiempos, que pedian sus peculiares asuntos. Dispuesto todo por la Direccion de la misma Real Compañia, Año de 1765.

Small 4to, 183 pp., contemporary calf, gilt back.

(Madrid), 1765.

£2 2s

Sabin, No. 68237. Medina, No. 4117.

An important account of the Basque trading company known as the "Real Compañia Giupuzcoana," established at Caracas in Venezuela, from its foundation in 1728, until 1764.

- 1765 A.D. [3056] EDWARDS** (Jonathan). **An Account of the Life of the late Reverend Mr. David Brainerd, Minister of the Gospel, Missionary to the Indians, from the Honourable Society in Scotland, for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and Pastor of a Church of Christian Indians in New Jersey. Who died at Northampton in New-England, Oct. 9, 1747. To which is annexed, Mr. Brainerd's Journal while among the Indians, etc. With an Appendix relative to Indian Affairs.**

8vo, original calf.

Edinburgh, Gray & Alston, 1765.

£1 1s

Sabin 21927.

- 1765 A.D. [3057] PALLISER** (Sir Hugh, 1723-1796). Admiral. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Newfoundland. **Letter Signed and Subscribed.**

1½ pp., folio.

Great St. Lawrence, 14th June, 1765.

12s 6d

Written when Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Newfoundland; concerning movement of troops; also asking for accounts of the practices of the French upon the coast.

1766 A.D. [3058] HUTCHINSON (Thomas, 1711-1780). Governor of Massachusetts. His removal petitioned for by Massachusetts Assembly after disclosure by Franklin of his correspondence with Whately, author of "History of Massachusetts Bay." **Autograph Letter Signed to Charles Paxton.**

4 pp., folio.

Milton, 12th September, 1766.

£21

A very interesting letter referring to the rioting in Boston and to his house which was sacked by the mob the previous year, and that he does not intend furnishing his house until the loss is made good and mentioning that he hopes for some mark of Royal favour as a reward for his service and suffering.

"The six weeks since you sail'd, have pass'd here without any remarkable event. A mob, about a collector or Comptroller's House, if they do not pull them down is a small affair. The Falmouth people kept Frank Waldo beseig'd, one night, long enough to carry off a parcel of foreign rum that was under seizure, and I dare say none of the actors will ever be discover'd. Farther East, a mob beset Doctor Gardner's house when he was in it, and he escap'd out of a window, into the woods, and came away presently after to Boston; this is said by some to be only a scheme, to drive him from that part of ye country, and that they intended no harm to his person. Upon the Western Frontier, the Borderers are engag'd wth the New York Borderers, and now and then, one or two are killed in ye encounter, & the animosity is increasing. Our sons of liberty are afraid this will break or weaken the connexion between the two colonies. I wish this may be the worst consequence. In the center we are tolerably quiet. There is no fewel. If a seizure should be made here, and a flame does not burst out immediately. I shall hope we are returning to our formerly orderly state, but I do not believe the people in Boston have more virtue than the people of Falmouth." Etc.

1766 A.D. [3059] [STORK (Wm.) and BARTRAM (John).] An Account of East-Florida, with a Journal, kept by John Bartram, of Philadelphia, Botanist to His Majesty for The Floridas; upon a Journey from St. Augustine up the River St. John's.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, old calf.

London, W. Nicoll & G. Woodfall (1766).

£13 10s

Not in the Church Catalogue.

Stork (in his preface, occupying 22 pages), speaks of the fertility of East Florida, and compares it with Georgia and Carolina. Pages 23-90 contain a particular account of Florida, in five sections and an appendix, comprising:—I. Situation, Boundaries & Extent. II. Soil. III. Climate. IV. Natural Productions; Fruit Trees, Shrubs & Plants, Animals, Birds, Fish, & Insects. V. Cultivation; Rice, Cotton, Silk & Sugar. The appendix contains extracts from various letters concerning the Colony, and a Proclamation of Governor James Grant's. The second part of the book contains Bartram's Journal of his Journey from St. Augustine up the River St. John's, with explanatory notes, a preface, and some remarks on the River St. John's.

WITH LONG ACCOUNTS OF CALIFORNIA, LOUISIANA, FLORIDA,
CANADA, ETC.

1766 A.D. [3060] DELAPORTE (l'Abbé). Le Voyageur François, ou La Connoissance de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Monde.

26 vols., small 8vo, fine series in original calf, gilt backs.

Paris, Vincent, 1766-1779.

£6 6s

This work is written in a series of letters describing various countries. Volumes VIII. to XIII. relate to America, and contain long accounts of:—Greenland, *Hudson's Bay*; Newfoundland; Nova Scotia; *Canada*; New England Colonies; *Florida* (40 pp); Jamaica; *Louisiana* (139 pp); Mexico; *California* (40 pp); St. Domingo; The Antilles; Guiana; Tierra-Firme; Peru; Chile; Terres Magellaniques; Paraguay; and Brazil.

1766 A.D. [3061] MULLER (Gerhard Friedrich). Voyages et Découvertes faites par les Russes de long des côtes de la Mer Glaciale & sur l'Océan Oriental, tant vers le Japon que vers l'Amérique. On y a joint l'Histoire du Fleuve Amur et des pays adjacens, depuis la conquête des Russes; avec la Nouvelle Carte qui présente ces Découvertes & le cours de l'Amur, dressée sur des mémoires authentiques, publiée par l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg, & corrigée en dernier lieu.

Large engraved folding map of Alaska and N.E. Asia.

2 vols., small 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt backs.

Amsterdam, chez Marc-Michel Rey, 1766.

£3 3s

Sabin 51286. See footnote to Item No. 3036.

1766 A.D. [3062] AUCHMUTY (Samuel). A Sermon, Preached at the Opening of St. Paul's Chapel, in the City of New-York, on the Thirtieth Day of October, A.D. 1766. By Samuel Auchmuty, D.D., Rector of Trinity-Church; and Chaplain to the Right Hon. William, Earl of Stirling. Published at the Request of the Church-Wardens and Vestry.

Small 4to, half calf, gilt, g. e.

New-York: Printed and Sold by H. Gaine, in Hanover-Square, 1766.

£4 4s

Sabin 2359.

Presentation copy from the author, with signed inscription to Mr. Van Dam.

- 1766 A.D. [3063] LLOYD (David).** *The Wonderful, Surprising and Uncommon Voyages and Adventures of Captain Jones, to Patagonia. Relating his Adventure to Sea. His first landing, and strange combat with a mighty bear. His furious battle with his six and thirty men, against an army of eleven kings, with their overthrow and deaths.....His strange and admirable sea fight with six huge galleys of Spain,.....A comical description of Captain Jones's ruby nose..... All which, and more, is but the Tythe of his own Relation, which he continued until he grew Speechless and Died. With his Elegy and Epitaph.*

Curious engraved frontispiece of Capt. Jones's surprising adventures.

8vo, 76 pp., new half morocco, uncut, t. e. g.

London, John Lever, 1766.

£3 3s

Sabin 41685.

A very good burlesque, in imitation of a Welsh poem, entitled *Owdl Rich, Greulon*.

- 1766 A.D. [3064] RICARDO (Antonio).** *Autograph Letter Signed (in Spanish) to his cousin, the Conde de Torrepalma, congratulating him upon his new appointment; and, amongst other interesting news, informing him of the expected arrival of the Marques de Croix who was to succeed the Marques de Crusillas and Villalba as Viceroy and Capt. General. "We expect greater activities from our new chief . . but in truth he will not find me in a position to help him much, as I am crushed spiritually and bodily by the commissions entrusted to me."*

3 pp., 4to.

Veracruz, 26th March, 1766.

£1 1s

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE MONTAGNAIS
INDIANS, PRINTED BY THE FIRST CANADIAN PRINTER.

1767 A.D. [3065] LA BROSSE (Father J. B. de). **Nehiro-Iriniui aiamihe Massinahigan, Shatshegutsh, Mitinekapitsh, Iskuamiskutsh, Netsh-ekatsh Misht', Assinitsh, Shekutimitsh, Ekuanatsh, Ashuab-mushuanitsh, Piakuagamitsh, Gaie missi missi nehiro-iriniui Astshitsh ka tatjits, ka kueiasku aiamehatjits ka utshi.**

Small square 8vo, original calf.

Uabistiguiatsh (Quebec), Massinahitsetuau, Broun gaie Girmor
(Brown & Gilmore), 1767. £52 10s

Sabin 19378. Not in the Church Catalogue.

This Roman Catholic Prayer Book, in the language of the Montagnais Indians, was printed by Quebec's first printer. Thomas says: "Soon after the organization of the government of the Province by the British, a printing house was established in Quebec by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, under the firm of Brown and Gilmore. They were the first who introduced the art into Canada." Earlier than this, during the French occupation of Canada, books had been published with the Quebec imprint, but they were all actually printed in Paris.

Father Jean Baptiste de la Brosse was born in 1724 at Magnac, Angoumois, France, and went to Canada in 1754 as a Jesuit Missionary. He first worked on the Abenaki Mission, held various positions in the College of Quebec, and finally succeeded Father Coquart as the head of the Montagnais Mission in 1765. Fixing his headquarters at Tadousac at the mouth of the Saguenay, a rendezvous for the Montagnais Indians and for the traders of the lower St. Lawrence, his apostolate radiated from that point along the Labrador Coast, to the French settlements on the South shore of the great river, to the Micmacs of Restigouche, and as far east as Prince Edward Island. Besides Christian doctrine, he taught the Montagnais reading, writing, and plain-song.

He had 3000 copies of the Montagnais alphabet, and 2000 copies of a catechism and Prayer Book printed in the Montagnais language at Quebec in 1767. The latter is one of the first books printed in Canada. It bears the author's name in Montagnais 'Tshitstüshigan,' which signifies a broom or brush, in allusion to his family name. His inland mission field embraced all the region watered by the Saguenay and Lake St. John. He braved the stubborn ferocity of the Naskapi Indians, who had so far resisted every attempt to convert them. A forest fire, whose ravages he is said to have miraculously stopped, was the occasion of their consenting to hear the Gospel. Father de la Brosse left a reputation of holiness which still endures. His remains lie in the old mission-chapel of Tadousac.

GERMAN AND FLEMISH COLONISTS FOR AMERICA.

- 1767 A.D. [3066] COUNCIL OF INDIES.** Manuscript (in Spanish) issued by the Council for the Indies, in which the terms of Colonel Juan Caspar Turriegel's proposition for colonizing America with 6,000 German and Flemish Catholics, are analysed.

31 pp., folio.

Madrid, 18th January, 1767.

£21

The colonists were to be brought over from Germany and Flanders practically in family parties of all ages and were to land at Cadiz and Cartagena, whence some were to be sent to Puerto Rico, others to Peru and some were to remain in Spain for agricultural work. All colonists passing on to the Indies were to be given a certain portion of land to cultivate, and they were to be subject to the laws of the dominions in which they lived. They made it a strict stipulation that the colonists should be Catholics, and the King undertook to pay the expenses connected with the Church.

- 1767 A.D. [3067] CASCON (Antonio).** Letter Signed and Subscribed (in Spanish) to Señor Don Manuel de Roda, enclosing a report of the grave news which he had received from Mexico dated July and August, 1767.

8 pp., folio and 4to.

Madrid, 19th December, 1767.

£10 10s

The report states that on the 13th July, a schooner belonging to the Jesuits of Champana de Ocio, and a canoe, had put out to sea, with the Governor-elect of California, Don Gaspar Cortola, Don Manuel Ribero who was commissioned to expel the Jesuits, and the necessary troops to effect this. The following day, however, they returned, "having made port by the merest chance, though such a mad enterprise can never have been heard of before in such weather and in such types of vessels."

The writer mentions that the vessels which had been constructed for the expedition to Sonora were so badly made that they would have to be burnt; "and the expedition has only been an expense to the King, a loss of troops, and has given rise to wild speculations." The report also records the riots which took place in San Luis de Potosi and the mining districts; the sentences passed on the various miscreants; the departure of the Visitador (Galvez) with troops to quell the disturbances, and the part played by the priests in restoring order.

NOTICIA DE LAS INVASIONES QUE LAS ARMAS DE INGLATERRA HAN HECHO EN LAS INDIAS.

FELIZ SVCESO,
QUE LAS REALES DE ESPAÑA
han tenido en su defensa.



CON LICENCIA

*En Madrid. Por la viuda del Lic. Juan Mar-
tin del Barrio. Año 1655.*

Title from NOTICIA DE LAS INVASIONES DE LAS ARMAS DE INGLATERRA.
Describing the attacks of Cromwell's Fleet under Admiral William Penn
on Spanish America.
Madrid, 1655.
See Item No. 2771.



S^r HEN: MORGAN
Part. 2. Chap. 4.

A Portrait from
"ESQUEMELING'S BUCCANEERS OF AMERICA."
London, 1684-5.
See Item No. 2817.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

- 1767 A.D. [3068] CROIX** (Marques de, Viceroy of New Spain). **Letter** (in Spanish) to the Conde de Aranda referring to the King of Spain's instructions for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and reporting his careful execution of the Royal orders in the provinces of California, Sinaloa, Sonora and Nueva Vizcaya "which had hitherto known no other spiritual rule," and where the Jesuit missions were exceptionally numerous, and popular with the Indians, who rebelled against their expulsion. Attached to this letter is a transcript of a letter (unsigned) from a very irate official to the Rector of the Jesuit College at San Luis Potosi, threatening to punish severely any "traitors who dare to disobey their Monarch's orders," and another transcript of a letter to Don Joseph de Basarte.

Together 3 MSS., 19 pp., folio.

Mexico, 6th July, 1767.

£10 10s

MILITARY OPERATIONS OFF CALIFORNIA.

- 1767 A.D. [3069] ELIZONDO** (Domingo). **Two Manuscripts** (in Spanish) being drafts of two letters addressed to Don Domingo Elizondo (presumably by the Viceroy of Mexico) enclosing secret sealed orders to be opened by the recipient off Cape St. Lucas, California. He was to take Capt. Francisco Estorgo and Don Gaspar Portolat with him, together with a hundred dragoons and a hundred fusiliers, and avail himself of the vessel used by the Californian missionaries or any other that might be at hand; sail for St. Lucas, and there read his instructions; proceeding thence to San Barnabe, where he was to hand Don Gaspar Portolat his patent of acting-Governor and secret instructions, and leave him whatever vessels were necessary to the enterprise mentioned in his orders. From there he was to proceed to the port of Guaymas and inform the Governor, Don Juan de Pineda, of the King's proposition.

4 pp. Folio. Mexico, 3rd June, 1767.

£5 5s

- 1767 A.D. [3069a] COLECCION GENERAL** de las Providencias hasta aqui tomadas por el Gobierno sobre el estrañamiento y ocupacion de temporalidades de los Regulares de la Compañia que existian en los Dominios de S. M. de España, Indias e Islas Filipinas, a consecuencia del Real Decreto de 27 de Febrero, y Pragmatica-Sancion de 2 de Abril de este año.

(Three Parts in one volume).

Small 4to, wrappers.

Madrid, 1767-9.

£2 10s

A collection of edicts relating to the employment of the secular members of the Society of Jesus in Spanish America and the Philippines, after the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767.

PREVENTING THE JESUITS' RETURN TO AMERICA.

- 1767 A.D. [3070] FISCAL DE LA CONTRATACION.** Manuscript Report in the third person (in Spanish) by the Fiscal de la Contratacion (Commercial Crown-Attorney) on the Royal Decree forbidding the return of the Jesuits to America. The Attorney expresses his views on the subject, opining that the principal precautionary measures should be taken at the ports whence the ships sailed for America. He suggests that the penalties for harbouring these Religiosos should be more extensively published, and if necessary the laws made more drastic "in order to stem this stream of Jesuits to America!"

8 pp., folio.

Cadiz, November, 1767.

£1 1

PRINTED IN NEW-LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

- 1767 A.D. [3071] AMES** (Nathaniel). **An Astronomical Diary; or Almanack for the Year of our Lord Christ 1768: being Bissextil or Leap-Year.** Calculated for the Meridian of Boston, New England; . . containing, . . Courts in Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island; . . Public Roads, with the best Stages or Houses to put up at; . . Quaker Meetings; and Address by a New Englandman; Account of Stage Coaches, &c.

12mo, 24 pp., boards.

New-London, printed and sold by T. Green (1767).

£1 1

- 1767 A.D. [3072] FABIAN Y FUERO** (Illmo. Francisco). **Carta Pastoral del Ilustrissimo Señor D. Francisco Fabian y Fuero, Obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles . . a todos los Fieles de esta nuestra Diocosi.**

25 pp., folio.

Puebla, 28th October, 1767.

£1 1

Pastoral letter from the Bishop of Puebla to the Christians of his diocese. In this letter he refers to the sentence of excommunication passed on his illustrious predecessor, John Palafox y Mendoza, Bishop of Puebla.

1768 A.D. [3073] NEW YORK.

A South West View of the City of New York, in North America.

A South East View of the City of New York, in North America.

Pair of line engravings "Drawn on the spot by Capt. Thos. Howdell, of the Royal Artillery, engraved by P. Canot."

London, Printed for John Bowles . . . Cornhill. With Key to the places of interest and buildings under.

Size $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with margins (1768).

Brilliant impressions of these rare and early views of New York.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XL.).

The pair, **£150**

1768 A.D. [3074] SWINDRACE (Theodore). **The Great Probability of a North West Passage:** deduced from observations on the Letter of Admiral de Fonte, who sailed from the Callao of Lima on the Discovery of a Communication between the South Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; and to intercept some Navigators from Boston in New England, whom he met with, then in search of a North West Passage. Proving the authenticity of the Admiral's Letter. With an Appendix. Containing the Account of a Discovery of Part of the Coast and Inland Country of Labrador, made in 1753. The whole intended for the Advancement of Trade and Commerce.

With 3 folding maps comprising a General Map of Admiral Fonte's supposed discoveries in the N.W.; old Spanish map of America, 1608; discoveries made in Hudson's Bay in 1746-7 by Capt. Smith; engraved by Thomas Jefferys.

4to, original boards.

London, Thomas Jefferys, 1768.

£15 15s

Sabin 28460.

An extremely curious and interesting work in the history of the search for the North West Passage, discussing the possibility of a passage through to Hudson's Bay or Baffin Bay via the Strait of Juan de Fuca or at about the latitude of Queen Charlotte Island.

Admiral Bartholomew de Fonte or Fuentes, a Spanish or Portuguese Navigator, is supposed to have set sail from Callao on April 3, 1640, with four vessels & to have sailed up the coast to California, and thence northwards to about latitude 53°, where he found numerous islands which he named the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, and where he entered a great river or strait running towards the East and sailed through a great extent of rivers and lakes until he came across an English vessel belonging to Major General Gibbons of Massachusetts in charge of Captain Shapley, which had come from Boston—presumably from the East. Having taken over Capt. Shapley's charts he returned to Lima, and wrote a long letter detailing his explorations and discoveries. Various long discussions took place among numerous savants as to whether Admiral Fuentes' accounts were true or only imaginary, and in this work these explorations are discussed in full, the author being among those who believed in them, and various suggestions are made as to how Capt. Shapley's vessel had sailed through to the west coast of America. The first folding map is of particular interest. In it the author uses all the information he has been able to glean and suggests two straits running through Canada from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and from the latitude of about Queen Charlotte Island, to a point between Hudson's Bay and Baffin Bay.

If Fuentes' account is based on truth the probability is that he sailed among the numerous islands north of Queen Charlotte Island and mistook the straits as rivers and the wider stretches as lakes, & that if he met there a vessel from Boston, that vessel had sailed round from South America. Whatever be the truth of the matter, the book is extremely interesting for the early history of N.W. exploration.

COMMERCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND LOUISIANA.

- 1768 A.D. [3075] [CHARLES III. OF SPAIN.]** Real Decreto que previene las Reglas y condiciones con que se puede hacer el comercio desde España a la Provincia de la Luisiana.

Folio, half morocco gilt, t. e. g.

El Pardo, 23rd March, 1768.

£15 15s

An interesting Royal Decree regulating the conditions of trade between Spain and her province of Louisiana. This Spanish dependency was given to Napoleon together with six warships, in exchange for the Kingdom of Etruria, (which Charles IV. of Spain presented to his nephew the Duke of Parma), and during the second decade of the nineteenth century, it again changed hands, being sold to the United States by the astute Corsican. The acquisition of Louisiana by the United States Government was the "thin end of the wedge" which eventually ousted Spain's supremacy in North America.

- 1768 A.D. [3076] [COADBY (Robert).]** An Apology for the Life of Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew, commonly called the King of the Beggars: being an impartial Account of his Life, from his leaving Tiverton School, at the age of Fifteen, and entering into a Society of Gypsies, to the present Time; wherein the Motives of his Conduct will be explain'd, and the great Number of Characters and Shapes he has appear'd in through Great Britain, Ireland, and several other Places of Europe, be related; with his Travels twice through great Part of America.

With the large engraved folding portrait.

Small 8vo, old calf, rebacked.

London, R. Goadby, 1768.

£2 2s

Sabin 27615.

Account of one of the most celebrated vagabonds that ever lived.

Carew (1693-1770?) belonged to the well-known family of the Devonshire Carews. His father was Rector of Tiverton. Owing to a schoolboy escapade he ran away & joined the gypsies, of whom he finally became the king. After a long series of entertaining swindles he was transported to Maryland & escaped to the woods to the Indians. Later he went to Pennsylvania and at a prayer-meeting passed himself off to the celebrated Whitfield as a Quaker, & received money from him. He then went to New York and other towns, and finally returned to Bristol, England, from New London. He was again transported, and this time got away to Boston. Accounts are given of the people, and various towns visited by him. Carew is said to have dictated this life himself.

- 1768 A.D. [3077] NAVAL.** A Collection of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty, Navy, Ships of War, and incidental Matters; to the eighth Year of King George the Third.

Thick 4to, old calf.

London, Printed by Mark Baskett, 1768.

£1 10s

Includes numerous statutes dealing with Greenland and the Whale Fishery. Trade and Fishery of Newfoundland. Merchant seamen in America, South Sea Company, Piracy, Tobacco, Plantations, Pressing in the Plantations, Profane swearing, Smuggling, etc., etc.

- 1768 A.D. [3079] BEATTY (Charles).** **The Journal of a Two Month's Tour; with a view of Promoting Religion among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pensylvania, and of Introducing Christianity among the Indians to the Westward of the Alegh-geny Mountains. To which are added, Remarks on the Language and Customs of some particular Tribes among the Indians, with a brief Account of the various Attempts that have been made to civilize and convert them, from the first Settlement of New England to this Day.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, new half calf, gilt, g. e.

London, William Davenhill, 1768.

£5 5s

Sabin 4149.

"This journal, though mostly of a religious cast, is enlivened with many agreeable notes and circumstances relating to the manners and customs of the Delaware Indians, who, from certain similar customs and some traditions among them, the author conjectures to be the descendants of the ten tribes of Israel.

With the half-title and leaf of advertisements at the end.

THE FIRST ACCURATE INTELLIGENCE OF HUDSON'S BAY.

- 1769 A.D. [3080] [CLUNY (Alexander).]** **The American Traveller: or, Observations on the Present State, Culture and Commerce of the British Colonies in America, and the further Improvements of which they are capable; with an Account of the Exports, Imports and Returns of each Colony respectively—and of the Numbers of British Ships and Seamen, Merchants, Traders and Manufactures employed by all collectively: together with the Amount of the Revenue arising to Great-Britain therefrom. In a series of Letters written originally to the Right Honourable the Earl of * * * * By an Old and Experienced Trader.**

Engraved plate and large folding map.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, fine copy in the original wrappers, uncut, enclosed in a buckram case.

London, E. & C. Dilly, 1769.

£25 10s

Sabin 13796. Not in the Church Catalogue.

"The author was the first to give accurate intelligence of Hudson's Bay, & to institute an enquiry about a more successful commerce with the Americans. The book is said to have been published under the auspices of Lord Chatham, and both the English and Americans, at that crisis, were so eager to possess it, that it was bought and read by one party with the same avidity that it was bought and destroyed by the other." (Dibdin's Library Companion, II., 65.)

- 1769 A.D. [3081] [CLUNY (Alexander).]** **DITTO. Another Copy.**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, fine copy, newly bound by Rivière in half calf, gilt, g. e.

London, E. & C. Dilly, 1769.

£22 10s

- 1769 A.D. [3082] [STORK (Wm.) and BARTRAM (John).] A Description of East-Florida, with a Journal, kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia, Botanist to His Majesty for the Floridas; upon a Journey from St. Augustine up the River St. John's as far as the Lakes. With Explanatory Botanical Notes.**

Illustrated with an accurate Map of East-Florida, and two Plans; one of St. Augustine, and the other of the Bay of Espiritu Santo.

Third Edition, much enlarged and improved. 4to, half calf, gilt, g. e.

London, W. Nicoll, 1769.

£9 9s

See footnote to the 1st Edition, 1766, in this catalogue.

- 1769 A.D. [3083] SMITH (William). Relation Historique de l'Expédition, contre les Indiens de l'Ohio en 1764. Commandée par le Chevalier Henry Bouquet, Colonel d'Infanterie, et ensuite Brigadier-Général en Amérique; contenant ses Transactions avec les Indiens, relativement à la délivrance des Prisonniers et aux Préliminaires de la Paix; avec un Récit introductoire de la Campagne précédente de l'an 1763, et de la Bataille de Bushy-Run.**

On y a joint des Mémoires Militaires contenant des Réflexions sur la guerre avec les Sauvages: une Méthode de former des établissemens sur la Frontière: quelques détails concernant la contrée des Indiens: avec une liste de nations, combattans, villes, distances, & diverses routes.

4 engraved folding maps and plans and 2 engraved plates.

8vo, original calf, gilt.

Amsterdam, Marc Michel Rey, 1769.

£6 6s

Leclerc 828.

This French Translation contains various pieces not published in the original London edition of 1766. Among the plates are:—fine engraved map of the country south of Lake Erie, & of the course of the Ohio, etc.; Plan of the Battle of Bushy Run; Map of Col. Bouquet's march from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh); etc.

- 1769 A.D. [3084] FRANKLIN (Benjamin). Experiments and Observations on Electricity, made at Philadelphia in America. To which are added, Letters and Papers on Philosophical Subjects. The whole corrected, methodized, improved, and now first collected into one Volume.**

With 7 engraved plates.

4to, contemporary calf.

London, David Henry, 1769.

£4 10s

Sabin 25505.

1769 A.D. [3085] BURKE (Edmund). Observations on a late "State of the Nation."

FIRST EDITION. 4to, 97 pp., new half calf, gilt.

London, J. Dodsley, 1769.

£3 10s

Sabin 56488.

This pamphlet forms Burke's reply to Grenville's manifesto against the Rockingham party, entitled "The Present State of the Nation." In it, after a brilliant criticism of Grenville's economic statements concerning the proposed taxations, he considers the proposed remedies; he rejects the idea of an enlarged franchise, on the ground that "it would be more in the spirit of our constitution by lessening the number to add to the weight and independency of our voters," and sets aside the proposal for American representation in the English Parliament as "Contrary to nature," and remarks "that some of the most considerable provinces of America, such for instance as Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay, have not in each of them, two men who can afford, at a distance from their estates, to spend a thousand pounds a year."

1769 A.D. [3086] HISTOIRE DE LA DERNIERE GUERRE, commencée l'an 1756, & finie par la Paix d'Hubertsbourg, le 15 Février 1763. Nouvelle Edition, corrigée.

Engraved title-page and 2 small coloured folding maps.

12mo, old half calf, gilt back.

A Cologne, et se trouve à Falaise, chez Pitel-Préfontaine, 1769.

£1 5s

Sabin 32011.

This is an account of the Seven Years' War, in which France lost Canada, Louisiana, New Orleans, etc. Numerous contemporary manuscript annotations on the margins.

1770 A.D. [3087] FALKLAND'S ISLANDS, Papers relative to. Manuscript Letter-Book, containing the Official Admiralty Correspondence relating to the Disputes between England, France, and Spain over the Falkland Islands, or Islas Malvinas, from 1765 to 1770, apparently written by the Secretary to the Admiralty, Philip Stevens.

Small 8vo, 178 pp., half vellum. 1770.

£42

An extremely valuable record for the early history of the Falkland Islands. Some of the later documents contained therein were published in 1777 in a work issued partly at the instigation of Dr. Samuel Johnson, entitled "Papers relative to the late Negotiation with Spain; and the taking of Falkland's Island from the English." (See No. 3144 in this Catalogue).

This volume contains:—*Copy of a letter from Commodore Byron to the Earl of Egmont.* Dolphin, Port Famine (Falkland Is.), 24 Feb., 1765. In which he tells the First Lord of the Admiralty of his meeting with the *Giants of Patagonia*; of his unsuccessful search for Pepys Island; his visit to Falkland Is., where he

A
Further Account
 Of the Province of
PENNSYLVANIA
 AND ITS
IMPROVEMENTS.

For the Satisfaction of those that are **Adventurers**, and
 enclined to be so.

IT has, I know, been much expected from me, that I should give some farther Narrative of those parts of *America*, where I am chiefly interested, and have lately been; having continued there above a Year after my *former Relation*, and receiving since my return, the freshest and fullest Advices of its *Progress and Improvement*. But as the reason of my coming back, was a *Difference* between the *Lord Baltimore* and my self, about the *Lands of Delaware*, in consequence, reputed of mighty moment to us, so I wav'd publishing any thing that might look in favour of the Country or inviting to it, whilst it lay under the Discouragement and Disreputation of that Lord's claim and pretences.

But since they are, after many fair and full hearings before the *Lords* of the *Committee for Plantations* justly and happily *Dismiss'd*, and the things agreed; and that the *Letters* which daily press me from all Parts, on the subject of *America*,

A

KISA,



Frontispiece from Gaztañeta, NORTE DE LA NAVEGACION.
Seville, 1692.
See Item No. 2843.

Falkland's Islands, Papers relative to—continued.

named a fine harbour after the E. of Egmont; and of how he intended to take a new route for India, as "*our Ships are too much disabled for the California Voyage.*"

Letter from E. of Egmont to D. of Grafton. July 20, 1765. Speaking of the great value of the Falkland Is. "which is undoubtedly the Key to the whole Pacific Ocean," and which "must command the Ports of Trade of Chili, Peru, Panama . . . and all the Spanish Territory upon that Sea," etc.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Conway to the Lords of the Admty. July 20, 1765. Concerning the Admiralty's decision to form a settlement at Port Egmont.

Secret Instructions to Capt. John McBride, Commander of H.M.S. Jason, from E. of Egmont, C. Saunders, and A. Keppel, for the establishing of the proposed settlement. McBride on his arrival there, renamed some of the Islands the Jason Islands, and two others Saunders and Keppel Islands.

Letter from Capt. McBride to E. of Egmont, dated Jason, Port Egmont, April 6, 1766. Received June 19. Describing his arrival at the Falkland Islands, his voyage out, and some particulars regarding the Islands.

Orders to McBride, 13 Sept., 1766, from the Admiralty, saying that it is intended to relieve him, and ordering him to go to Berkley Sound, as there were rumours of an establishment there by another European Power.

Letter from McBride to Mr. Stephens, Sec. to the Admiralty, Jason, in the Downs, March 21, 1767; telling of the most recent happenings in the Falklands, and of his discovery of a French Settlement at Berkley Sound, and enclosing the correspondence which had passed between himself and the French Commandant Mons. de Bougainville de Nerville.

Letter from McBride to the French Commandant, 4 Dec., 1766. Saying that the Islands are British property, and desiring "to be informed upon what authority you have erected a settlement."

Nerville's letter to McBride, 4 Dec., 1766. Saying that he does not understand English, but that he is sending Mons. Desperiers to find out what McBride's business is in his harbour.

Letter from Bougainville de Nerville to McBride, 5 Dec., 1766. Saying that the French had been there since 1764, and that he had not heard any news to the effect that England and France were at war with each other!

McBride's answer to Nerville, Dec. 6, 1766. Saying that his intentions were not hostile, that he was only examining the Islands, but that he was going to land with forces sufficient to defend himself should he be attacked, and asking leave to look over the French Settlement.

After this inspection of the French Settlement McBride returned to England. In the meantime Spain had found out about this settlement, and France gave way in the matter, and a small Spanish force took possession. Capt. Hunt of the "Tamar," and Capt. Farmer were left in command of the British Settlement. On a surveying expedition Hunt encountered one of the Spanish vessels on a similar mission, and soon afterwards returned to England, Capt. Maltby taking his place. News was sent through to Buenos Aires, and a powerful Spanish force was sent to Port Egmont and at the actual commencement of hostilities the small British settlement capitulated. War nearly broke out between England and Spain, Spain being finally obliged to give up her claim to the Islands. The documents relating to this comprise:—

Letter from Capt. Hunt to Philip Stevens (Secretary of the Admiralty), dated New Exchange Coffee House, 7th July, 1770, giving him the best account he is able to, of the Soil, etc., of Falkland's Islands.

Letter from Capt. Hunt to Mr. Stevens, dated Plymouth Sound, 3 June,

Falkland's Islands, Papers relative to—*continued.*

1770, telling of his meeting a Spanish Schooner, and of the arrival of a strong Spanish force at the Islands, and enclosing various documents.

Letter from Don Philip Ruiz Puente to Capt. Hunt, 30 Nov., 1769. In which the Spanish Governor of the Falkland Is. wishes Hunt "a long and happy life" and wants to know why he has stopped the Spanish surveying vessel within the King of Spain's Dominions.

Ditto, to Capt. Hunt, 30 Nov., 1769. Sending him a present, wishing him again "a long and happy life," and supposing that his being on these Coasts is purely accidental, and suggesting that he leaves as quickly as possible!

Capt. Hunt to Ruiz Puente, telling the Spanish Governor that the Islands are British Territory, and giving him six months to clear out, and incidentally omitting to wish him a long and happy life!

Protest of Mario Plata, 10 Dec., 1769, written on board the Tamar, in which he states, among other things, that Capt. Hunt's sailing into la Solidad Harbour, will be treated as an insult to Spain.

Letter from Ruiz Puente to Hunt, 12 Dec., 1769, giving him a second warning to leave the Islands, together with all the other British Subjects at Port Egmont.

Letter from Hunt to Ruiz Puente, 16 Dec., 1769, giving him a second warning to quit the Islands.

Protest from Mario Plata, Dec. 18, 1769, dated from the Spanish vessel the "St. Philip" in Port Egmont Harbour. Protesting against Hunt having tried to prevent his sailing into Port Egmont: then having tried to prevent his leaving; and laying all the blame on Hunt.

Letter from Don Ferd. de Rubalcava to Capt. Hunt, 20 Feb., 1770. Rubalcava was in command of the Spanish forces from Buenos Aires, and put into Port Egmont on a pretext of wanting water. He only stopped eight days, and in this letter warns Capt. Hunt to leave the Spanish Dominions.

Capt. Hunt to Rubalcava, 20 Feb. 1770, saying that the Islands are British by right of original discovery, and warning him to evacuate them.

Capt. Hunt now sailed for England leaving Maltby and Farmer in command.

Letter from Capt. Maltby to Philip Stephens, dated Mother Bank, 22 Sept., 1770, in which he acquaints the Admiralty of his having been turned out of Port Egmont by the Spanish, and enclosing his documents.

Letter from Capt. Maltby to the Spanish Commodore, 8 June, 1770, saying that as he has now had the water he asked for, it is time for him to leave.

The Spanish Commodore to Capt. Maltby, 8 June, 1770, in which John Ignacio Madariaga tells Maltby that he is to leave the Islands, and that his forces are infinitely superior, and able to force him to do so.

Maltby to Madariaga, 9 June, 1770, in which he says he will defend his charge to the utmost of his power.

Capt. Farmer's letter to Mr. Stevens, on board the "Favorite," 22 Sept., 1770, describing a cruize among the Islands, and telling of the arrival of the Spanish forces at Port Egmont, and of how they had been ordered to leave, and how on the commencement of firing they had decided that resistance was useless,

Falkland's Islands, Papers relative to—continued.

and had hoisted a flag of truce, and asked for Articles of Capitulation. Describing the landing of the Spaniards, and their occupation of the Port, and enclosing his documents.

Capt. Hunt's orders to Capt. Farmer, 19 Feb., 1770, telling him of his duties, with orders for the further survey of the Islands, etc.

Letter of Capt. Farmer to Madariaga, 8 June, 1770. Warning him to leave Port Egmont, as he had received the water supply he asked for.

Madariaga to Farmer, 8 June, 1770, describing his overwhelming forces, and ordering him to quit the Islands.

Madariaga to Farmer and Maltby, June 9, 1770, threatening to turn the British out by force of arms, and giving them fifteen minutes to decide, before opening fire on them.

Madariaga to Farmer and Maltby, June 9, 1770, answering their letters and confirming his last letter.

Capt. Farmer to Madariaga, 9 June, 1770, saying that "words are not always deemed Hostilities," and that he cannot imagine that his threats would be put into execution in a time of peace, and that, in any case, he was determined to defend his charge, were the time limit even less than fifteen minutes.

The Spaniards now landed some forces and commenced the attack; Farmer and Maltby, seeing their position hopeless, capitulated.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION. The seven Articles of Capitulation, giving in parallel columns those suggested by Farmer and Maltby, and those agreed to by Madariaga, signed at the end "Abordo de la Yndustria en dada en la Bahia de la Cruzada a 10 de Junio de 1770. Jean Ign. Madariaga."

Then follows an "Extract of Sir Richard Hawkins's Voyage to the South Sea in 1593," in which is related the discovery of the Falkland Islands, or "Hawkins' Maiden Land"; and an "Extract from the Journal of a Voyage to the South Sea, by Monsieur Frezier in 1712-4," in which he acknowledges Hawkins' as their first discoverer. Frezier named the Islands the "Malouines," from the number of St. Malo vessels which had explored there, etc.

1770 A.D. [3088] BURKE (Edmund, 1730-1797). Half length portrait in circle, own hair, plain dress, ribbon round neck over cravat and frill.

Mezzotint by Jas. Watson after Sir J. Reynolds.

Size $13\frac{1}{8}$ by $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with full inscription margin. 1770.

Fine impression.

£32 10s

Famous Orator and Statesman. Entered Parliament in 1765; he especially distinguished himself in the debates on the American question and in his two great speeches on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings.

1770 A.D. [3089] BELENA (Dr. Eusebio Ventura). **Informe dado al Virrey de Mexico en 16 de Mayo de 1770 por Don Eusebio Ventura Beleña sobre el arreglo del ramo de Tributos en la Nueva Andalucia o Jurisdiccion de Sinaloa y Sonora.**

35 pp., folio.

Alamos, 16th May, 1770.

£21

Manuscript (in Spanish) giving the full text of a report addressed by Don Eusebio Ventura Beleña to the Marques de Croix, Viceroy of Mexico, on the adjustment of tributes in New Andalucia, in the jurisdiction of Sinaloa and Sonora.

Dr. Beleña was acting Visitador (Inspector) for the Mexican treasury, and worked with José de Galvez, the famous Spanish politician, during his extensive official tour of inspection throughout New Spain.

He makes some interesting comments and statements with regard to the native settlements of the Sinaloa, Fuente, Mayo and Hiagui Indians, their tributes and exemptions in proportion to the need for their "reduction" to Catholicism; the wealth of the mining camps; the Jesuit Missions of Sinaloa and Sonora. He attributes the three principal reasons for the "present unfortunate condition" of the country to: the rebellion of the Pimas and Seris in Sonora in 1751-2; the ease with which the Indians in the "reduced" areas were roused to rebellion not only in the district under the jurisdiction of Sonora, but in Ostimuri, Alamos and Fuerte; and the scarcity of skilled labour for the mines. He suggests as remedies: the organization of a force of militia composed of Spaniards and Indians; disarmament of the general native population; and the imposition of tributes, based on the suggested plan of Galvez, the Inspector-General.

1770 A.D. [3090] TOWNSHEND (Rt. Hon Chas., 1725-1767).

Portrait, half length in oval, loose dress.

Mezzotint by John Dixon after Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Size 14½ by 10¾ inches, with margins. 1770.

Fine impression.

£10 10s

Brilliant orator in the House of Commons, Paymaster to the Forces under Lord Rockingham in 1765, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1766 under Lord Chatham. It was he who proposed the fatal resolution of taxing the Colonies, which occasioned the American War.

DISADVANTAGES OF SPANISH FREE TRADE WITH AMERICA.

1770 A.D. [3091] MONTES. Manuscript (in Spanish) drafted by the Treasury Official, Señor Montes, outlining the commercial history of America since its discovery and pointing out the disadvantages to Spain, of free trade with America.

22 pp., folio.

N.D. (circa 1770).

£5 5s

- 1770 A.D. [3092] PERNETTY** (Abbé Dom). **Histoire d'un Voyage aux Isles Malouines, fait en 1763 & 1764; avec des Observations sur le Detroit de Magellan, et sur les Patagons. Nouvelle Edition. Refondue & augmentée d'un Discours Préliminaire, de Remarques sur l'Histoire Naturelle, &c.**

With 18 engraved folding maps and plates.

2 vols, 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt backs.

Paris, Saillant & Nyon, 1770.

£3 3s

Sabin 60996.

In the preliminary discourse of 73 pp. Pernetty speaks of the importance of the Falkland Islands (Malouines) in regard to the discovery of Australia, and states that the first modern navigator to discover the "Terres Australes" was Amerigo Vespucci in 1502. This present voyage to the Falkland Islands and Patagonia was undertaken by Bougainville, at his own expense, for the purpose of colonizing the Falkland Islands for France. The settlement excited the jealousy of the Spaniards, and the French Government gave it up to them, on condition of their indemnifying Bougainville.

- 1770 A.D. [3093] DUBOIS-FONTANELLE** (J. Gaspard). **Naufrage et Aventures de M. Pierre Viaud; Natif de Rochefort, Capitaine de Navire.**

Small 8vo, original calf, gilt.

Bordeaux & Paris, La Bottiere & Le Jay, 1770.

£2 2s

Not in Sabin.

An interesting account of the shipwreck of the French Brigantine "le Tigre," Capt. Lacouture, on Dog Island, near Apalachicola on the coast of Florida in 1766, and of the author's travels along the coast and final rescue by a British detachment from Saint-Marc des Appalaches, to which fort he was taken; and of his final twenty-four days' voyage round to St. Augustin, and so to New York.

- 1770 A.D. [3094] ELLIS** (John). **Directions for bringing over Seeds and Plants, from the East-Indies and other Distant Countries, in a State of Vegetation: together with a Catalogue of such Foreign Plants as are worthy of being encouraged in our American Colonies, for the Purposes of Medecine, Agriculture, and Commerce. To which is added, the Figure and Botanical Description of a new Sensitive Plant, called Dionaea Muscipula: or, Venus's Fly-Trap.**

Coloured engraved plate of the Venus Fly-Trap, & one other engraved plate.

4to, half calf.

London, L. Davis, 1770.

£2 2s

Sabin 22319. Presentation copy from the author.

1770-1 A.D. [3095] DALRYMPLE (Alexander). An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean. Being chiefly a Literal Translation from the Spanish Writers.

With 18 engraved plates and folding maps.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols. in 1, thick 4to, original calf.

London, Printed for the Author, 1770-1771.

£11 10s

Sabin 18338.

An Important collection of voyages, relating entirely to the discoveries made between South America and New Guinea, the narratives being literal translations from the original Spanish authors. Vol. 2. Contains the early Dutch Voyages. Containing:—Account of some Natural Curiosities at Sooloo—Pearl Fisheries, etc.; An Enquiry into the formation of Islands; Magalhane's Voyage; Ferdinand Grijalva and Alvarado's Voyage; Spanish Discoveries before 1595; Mendana de Neyra's Voyage; Voyage of Quiros; The Memorial of Quiros; Quiros' Memorial about the Settling and Discovery of Australia Incognita.

The Dutch Voyages comprise:—Voyage of James le Mair and Wm. Schouten, 1616; Voyage of Abel Jansan Tasman, 1642 (relating to Tasmania and New Zealand, etc.); Voyage of Jacob Roggewein, 1722 (discovery of Easter Is.); Conduct of the Discoverers in the Tracks they made choice of; Investigation of what may be farther expected in the South Sea; Chronological Table of South Sea Discoveries.

Inside the front cover is a small portrait of Dalrymple, engraved by J. Sewell, Cornhill, Dec. 1, 1802.

THE RE-DISCOVERY OF EASTER ISLAND.

1770-1 A.D. [3096] AGUERA INFANZON (Francisco Antonio). **Diario de Navegacion del Alferez de Fragata y Primer Piloto de la Real Armada, Don Francisco Antonio Aguera Infanzon.**

Autograph Diary signed (in Spanish) by the Ensign Aguera Infanzon, of the expedition under Capt. Philip Gonzalez Haedo for the exploration of the South Sea Islands.

179 pp., small 4to, vellum.

On board the Frigate Sta. Rosalia, 10th Oct., 1770 to 29th March, 1771. **£450**

An extremely interesting journal, of the greatest value and importance for the early history of discovery among the South Sea Islands. On June 9, 1770, a strong Spanish force had turned out the English from their settlement in the Falkland Islands, at Port Egmont (see No. 3087 in this catalogue). England had claimed the Islands from the fact that they were first seen by the famous Englishman Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1593. But Spain feared that an English settlement in those seas would be a menace to the whole of her South American possessions, and had not forgotten the havoc caused by Drake and his small force. At the same time Don Manuel de Amat, the Spanish Viceroy of Peru had recalled to his memory the fact that in the year 1687 the English Captain, Edward Davis, had discovered away out in the Pacific Ocean an island which he had named Davis or David Island. As England had, unknown to Spain, formed a settlement in the Falkland Islands, there was also the possibility that she had done the same at David Island, which would equally be a menace to Spanish America, so the Viceroy determined to send out an expedition to re-discover this island, explore it, make friends with the natives or turn out the colony of any other nation which might have settled there, if possible. This present journal is the record of that expedition for the re-discovery of David Island and of its later explorations towards the islands of the Chiloe Archipelago.

"Whatever may be the identity of the island met with by Davis, the fact that the one explored by the Spanish ships under Captains Felipe González and Antonio Domonte in 1770 was Easter Island admits of no question. It agreed in the particulars assigned to Davis's discovery, however, only in its reputed situation, in lacking the protection of a barrier reef, and in having been previously visited by no more than one European voyager—in this case Master Jacob Roggeveen in 1722, who gave to it the name Paasch or "Easter" island by which it is still generally known."

This is the original manuscript journal of the voyage, from a copy of which, Bolton Glanville Corney has made his translation which was published in 1908 by the Hakluyt Society as "Gonzalez Voyage to Easter Island in 1770-1." In his introduction, Corney states: "The third journal which is the fullest and perhaps the best, is from the pen of Don Francisco Antonio de Aguera y Infanzon, who sailed as first pilot in the *Santa Rosalia* with the rank of Alferez de Fragata or Sub-Lieutenant . . . in translating this journal I have used the official copy filed in the *Archivo General de Indias*; but two other copies

(Continued over)

Aguera Infanzon (Francisco Antonio)—*continued*.

made from it in pursuance of the Royal Command dated Jan. 1st, 1778, are in the library of the Real Academia de la Historia at Madrid and these were collated and found to be the same. A fourth copy of Aguera's journal is in the Manuscript Room of the British Museum. . . . It will be noticed that none of the journals include particulars of the homeward voyage from Chiloe to Callao." This latter statement is of great importance, since the MS. offered herewith *does* contain the daily records of the voyage from Chiloe and ends with the date 29th March, 1771, when the expedition regained the shores of Callao. We have examined the MS. at the British Museum, which gives more often an abridged record of the daily navigation than the identical text of our MS.; moreover, there are no silhouette drawings of the coast of Easter Island, such as appear in this one, and the text of the copy ends abruptly on the dates 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th January, whereas our MS. finishes in a manner far more in keeping with a complete diary, the final page bearing the signature Franco. Anto. Aguera under the paragraph: "I give infinite thanks to the Almighty that, after navigating for more than five and a half months. He has deigned to restore us to the port of our goal, where we should incessantly pay tribute to Him for such great benefits, beseeching Him to continue to give us His saintly help so that all our work may redound to the honour and glory of His Church, the service of our Monarch, and honour of the Spanish nation.—On board the frigate *Sta. Rosalia*, 29th March, 1771." As the original has admittedly never found its way into an official archive, it was probably in the private possession of the writer or his family.

As Corney states in his book, the voyage was conducted "under instructions issued by the Viceroy of Peru in obedience to a Royal command, for the purpose of annexing a portion of land in the Eastern Pacific Ocean believed to be about six hundred leagues west from the coast of Chile, in the latitude of Copiapo. . . . The land they were instructed to search for and explore, and annex to the dominions of the Spanish monarch was that which had been reported by Edward Davis in 1687, and was still mystically designated the Island of David. What they did find proved to be the same as Paasch or Easter Island—a name which had been bestowed upon it by Mynher Jacob Roggeveen who, in 1722, was the first European to definitely discover and set foot upon its shores whilst endeavouring to discover Australia. Pending a determination of its identity the Spaniards favoured its earlier designation *Tierra de David*, and they carried instructions to rename it after their Sovereign, which they loyally obeyed, though its appellation of *San Carlos* has not survived." Remarkings upon reference books which mention the discovery of Easter Island, Corney makes the following important statement: "It is further customary—it might be said almost universal—in the same class of books, to omit all mention of the expedition under Don Felipe Gonzalez, who was the first explorer to refind Easter Island after the more widely known visit of Jacob Roggeveen."

Quoting from our original manuscript, we find it recorded that the expedition left the port of Callao (Peru) on the 10th October, 1770, "Commissioned for the purpose of exploring the Island of David and other islands in the South Seas," under the supreme command of Captain Phelipe Gonzalez Haedo. There were two ships: the frigate *Sta. Rosalia*, on which the writer of the diary sailed, under the command of Captain Antonio Domonte, with a crew of 300, and 26 guns; and the warship *San Lorenzo*, carrying 70 guns. From about 3 leagues S.S.E. off the island of San Lorenzo (Callao) Aguera took his "point of departure, taking as a basic point latitude 12° 5' and longitude 298° 45' meridian of Teneriffe, according to Bellin's French chart," from which he made his calculations practically throughout the voyage. Proceeding to the south-west, the writer describes the route and

Aguera Infanzon (Francisco Antonio)—*continued.*

observations made on the way to the Isla de David. Once or twice they were deceived by the presence of strange birds and what appears to have been a mirage or clouds into imagining that they had almost reached the elusive island. On the 15th November they finally sighted land at $27^{\circ} 2'$ lat., $267^{\circ} 1'$ longitude, of which the writer gives some rough coloured drawings and a detailed geographical description. He gives an interesting description of their reception by the native Indians, and his impressions of them. "They seemed to have had no commercial relations with any European, Asiatic or American nation, possessing no jewels, metals or clothes. Their religion is idolatry and in no respect do they resemble the Indians of Chile, Peru and New Spain, these islanders being very tall and well proportioned. Being so docile, I think it would be easy to domesticate and convert them to any religious belief." They were apparently communists in practice of not in political theory, playfully taking possession of anything they fancied, and as cheerfully surrendering their property to anyone who desired it; while as proof of their intelligence, the writer mentions that they were fond of repeating the sentence in Spanish: "Long live the King of Spain, Charles III"!

On the 20th November, a number of troops landed, and after a picturesque military and religious ceremony, formal possession was taken, in the name of the Spanish king, the island being given the new name of San Carlos.

There follows a quaint vocabulary of as many native words as the writer could master, which is of considerable philological interest inasmuch as it must have been the first dictionary of its kind ever compiled. There are further drawings by Aguera, whose particular work it was to chart the islands and make the minutest records and observations. He has, however, also given many interesting records of a less technical nature which render his manuscript a far more readable relation than if he had kept within the confines of a purely formal logbook. There is much interesting information regarding the Viceroy's instructions for a survey of the Chilean Archipelagos of Madre de Dios and Chonos, and of their navigation along the Chilean coast from the island of Chiloe (where they stayed for a short time) to Juan Fernandez Island (Robinson Crusoe's Island) and Callao, records which do not come into Corney's book—his translation ending with the record for January 9th—and have therefore, presumably, never yet been published.

It was the success of this expedition which led directly to the further Spanish exploring expeditions among the Pacific Islands, and particularly those of Commanders Boenechea, Gayangos, and Cayetano de Lángara in their quest and occupation of Tahiti during the years 1772-1776.

THE EARLIEST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE.

- 1771 A.D. [3097] A Journal of a Voyage round the World, in His Majesty's Ship Endeavour, in the Years 1768-71; undertaken in Pursuit of Natural Knowledge, at the Desire of the Royal Society: Containing all the Various Occurrences of the Voyage, with Descriptions of several new discovered Countries in the Southern Hemisphere; and Accounts of their Soil and Productions; and of many Singularities in the Structure, Apparel, Customs, Manners, Policy, Manufactures, &c. of their Inhabitants.**

To which is added, a Concise Vocabulary of the Language of Otaheite.

4to, contemporary calf.

London, T. Becket & P. A. De Hondt, 1771.

£10 10s

Sabin 16242. Hocken, New Zealand Bibliography, p. 9.

An extremely important anonymous work, surreptitiously published two months after the return of the "Endeavour," and nearly two years before Hawkesworth's eagerly awaited "Account." Watt ascribed it to Sir Robert Banks, but it was neither written by him, by Cook, by Hawkesworth, nor by Solander, but was probably the Journal of one of the civilians who died at Batavia.

The work itself, is a short, but interesting, narrative of Cook's First Voyage, and the *First Publication connected with the first Voyage*, which relates to his visits to Tahiti, and New Zealand, the annexation of Australia, visits to New Guinea, Batavia, and Rio de Janeiro, etc.

THE MILITARY ORGANISATION OF CUBA.

- 1771 A.D. [3098] CHARLES III OF SPAIN. Real Declaracion sobre puntos esenciales del Reglamento para las Milicias de Infanteria y Cavalleria de la Isla de Cuba.** Transcript of the principal points of a Royal Decree (in Spanish) issued by Charles III of Spain with regard to the administration of the Infantry and Cavalry units in Cuba. The Decree was issued owing to certain doubtful terms which had been employed in a previous document dated 19th January 1769, containing instructions for the military organization of the Island.

6 pp., folio.

Aranjuez, 15th April, 1771.

£5 5s

- 1771 A.D. [3099] MOYA Y VILLAREAL (Ramon de). Autograph Letter Signed (in Spanish) to Señor Don Manuel de Roda, giving a long and interesting description of his voyage to South America, and his impressions of the Countries he saw. In his opinion apart from the mineral wealth of gold and silver, "those countries cannot compare with Europe & their merits have been greatly exaggerated."**

14 pp., folio.

Lima 20th, 1771.

£2 10s

- 1771 A.D. [3100] [TOBACCO] Charles III of Spain. Real Instruccion en que S.M. se sirve establecer regla fixa para que en todo el Reyno sea uniforme el modo de substanciar las causas de Fraudes y Contravandos, señalando al mismo tiempo las penas que se han de imponer á los Reos, conforme á la gravedad de los delitos.** Printed Royal Decree (in Spanish) to the Officials of the Royal Treasury, establishing uniform laws throughout the Spanish Dominions with regard to Contraband.
- 19 pp., folio.
- (Madrid) 22nd July, 1771. £1 1s

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM CALIFORNIA.

- 1772 A.D. [3101] BELENA (Dr. Eusebio Ventura). Relacion de Exercicios Literarios y Servicios del Dr. Don Eusebio Benteña y copia de manifiesto que hizo en 31 de Marzo de 1772 de sus operaciones en Nueva España cerca del Illmo. Visitador General de aquel Reyno, Don José de Galvez.**
- 168 pp., folio.
- Mexico, 31st March, 1772. £52 10s

Manuscript (in Spanish) recording the qualifications and services of Dr. Beleña, deputy-visitador for the Royal Treasury of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara; to which is appended an extremely interesting transcript of his report of work done in New Spain in connection with Don José de Galvez the Inspector-General. The report comprises over 250 paragraphs, including the text of letters to Galvez, the Marques de Croix (Viceroy of Mexico), Beleña himself, and others; and reveals the methods by which the provinces of New Spain adjacent to California were administered during that period of her history, much of which—through lack of data—still remains unpublished and of supreme interest to researchers.

Dr. Eusebio Ventura Beleña was a native of Sigüenza (Spain), where he began his studies in law, graduating later at the University of Alcalá. He accompanied Don Francisco Fabian, Bishop of Puebla, to New Spain, and was nominated by him as an ecclesiastical Judge in his diocese, in 1765. He was afterwards appointed by Joseph de Galvez as Visitador of the city and province of Guadalajara. In 1767, the Marquis de Croix commissioned him to carry out the instructions contained in the Royal Decree dated 27th February of that year, with regard to the expulsion of the Jesuits: he was to administer their property and arrange for their repatriation from Guadalajara, Sinaloa and the Californias.

The manuscript also comprises the text of Beleña's report to the King of Spain, in which he refers to his work on behalf of the Treasury; the expeditions to Monterey, the Californias and Sonora; the Franciscan and Jesuit Missionaries; the management of "privileged" tobacco depositories and salt mines, etc.

CALIFORNIA ABSOLUTELY UNFITTED FOR HABITATION.

- 1772 A.D. [3102] BAERGERT** (Jacob; Jesuit). **Nachrichten von der Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien: mit einem zweyfachen Anhang falscher Nachrichten. Geschrieben von einem Priester der Gesellschaft Jesu, welcher lang darinn diese letztere Jahre gelebt hat.**

Engraved folding map of California, and two plates of a man & woman of California

Small 8vo, half calf. Mannheim, 1772.

£10 10s

Sabin 4363. Cowan, p. 9.

"Jacob Baegert, a Jesuit missionary, resided for eighteen years in California. Perhaps no man ever wrote an impersonal book with more bitterness of heart. According to his accounts the country was absolutely unfitted for habitation; it was inhabited by wild and ferocious beasts; peopled by cruel and inhospitable savages; water was unfit for use; wood was scarce; the soil would not sustain life. The work has two plates which seem not to have been issued with all copies." Chapter XX. relates to the language of the Californian Indians.

- 1772 A.D. [3103] ULLOA** (Antonio de). **Noticias Americanas: entretenimientos Phisicos-Historicos, sobre la América Meridional, y la Septentrional Oriental. Comparacion General de los Territorios, Climas, y Producciones en las tres especies, Vegetales, Animales, y Minerales: con Relacion Particular de las Petrificaciones de Cuerpos Marinos de los Indios naturales de aquellos Países, sus costumbres, y usos: de las Antigüedades: discurso sobre la Lengua, y sobre el modo en que pasaron los primeros Pobladores.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, magnificent copy in contemporary red morocco, gilt back, sides, & edges.

Madrid, Francisco Manuel de Mena, 1772.

£3 15s

Medina 4600. Leclerc 580.

A curious and interesting work, treating of the Geography and natural productions of Peru and Ecuador, their Antiquities, the customs, language, and religion of the Indians, together with suggestions for increasing the population of America.

1772 A.D. [3103a] TICONDEROGA. The Attack of Ticonderoga; Major General Abercromby, Commander in Chief.

Engraved plan size 18 by 14 inches of the attack of the Connecticut, New Jersey, and Boston troops against the French forces in Ticonderoga under Montcalm, in 1758.

London, 1772.

£2 2s

This is one of the important maps from Mante's "History of the Late War in North America," London, 1772.

1772 A.D. [3104] JUAN (George) & ULLOA (Antonio de). A Voyage to South America. Describing at large, the Spanish Cities, Towns, Provinces, etc. on that extensive Continent. The Third Edition: to which are added, by Mr. John Adams, of Waltham-Abbey, who resided several years in those parts, Occasional Notes and Observations; an Account of some Parts of the Brazils, hitherto unknown to the English Nation; and a map of South America corrected.

With 7 engraved folding plates containing numerous Maps, plans of cities, and illustrations of South American customs and costume, etc.

2 vols., 8vo, contemporary tree calf, gilt.

London, Lockyer Davis, 1772.

£1 6s

Sabin 36813. "Juan and Ulloa's Travels may be selected as the most entertaining and satisfactory work of its kind; they are the acknowledged source of much that has been published in other forms."

"Ulloa's Voyage arose out of the desire of the French Govt. to send certain members of the Academy of Sciences to measure a degree in the equinoctial countries of Peru. This request was not only accorded in the most courteous manner, but the King of Spain conceived the idea of sharing the honour of a scheme devoted to the advancement of knowledge, and sent two of the most scientific officers of the Spanish navy to accompany the expedition. The party carried on a series of operations of unexampled difficulty, and encountered hardships and sufferings which demanded the strength of the strongest constitutions and the energy of minds stimulated by a love of science. Much information was collected and published, which has been reproduced in other works on South America."

John Adams' Account of Brazil occupies 90 pages.

1773 A.D. [3105] PAXTON (Charles). Autograph Letter Signed to Viscount Townshend.

4 pp., folio. 6th September, 1773.

£17 10s

An important letter dealing with the state of affairs in the Colony of Massachussetts, and the unpopularity of Governor Hutchinson, and referring to the disclosures (by Franklin) of Hutchinson's correspondence with Whately.

" . . . The Governor has a hard task in having not only a house of representatives but a Council to oppose him continually in every step he takes to support the authority of Parliament; and a constant correspondence is kept up by the heads of the party here and persons who went from America and are now in England in order to give him trouble. Having nothing to complain of in his administration they have in some base manner obtain'd some of his private letters wrote to Mr. Whately before he was Governor and though I am told there is nothing in them that they can find fault with except that he thought it necessary some Acts should be passed by Parliament to punish such as opposed its authority yet both Council and House have passed a number of Resolves declaring that he has endeavoured to subvert the Constitution and has rendered himself so unpopular that it cannot be for his Majestys Service he should continue Governor and therefore they address the King he may be removed. . . . Its a cruel thing that there should be Plotters in England to encourage the opposition to Government here and to furnish the means of doing it." Etc.

1773 A.D. [3106] FRANKLIN (Benjamin). Oeuvres. Traduites de l'Anglois sur la Quatrieme Edition. Par M. Barbeau Dubourg. Avec des additions Nouvelles, et des Figures en Taille douce.

Engraved portrait of Franklin by F. N. Martinet, & 11 other plates.

2 vols. in 1, thick 4to, contemporary French calf, gilt back.

Paris, Quillau, Esprit, et l'Auteur, 1773.

£2 2s

Sabin 25607.

In the Preface the translator remarks that Franklin, through his friendship for him, had allowed him to publish several new papers for the first time, in this edition.

1773 A.D. [3107] ATRISCO (Duque de) v. MONTEZUMA (Conde de). Por Ventura Osorio de Moscoso . . . Duque de Atrisco, en el pleyto con D. Geronymo Maria de Oca Motezuma Conde de Motezuma . . . sobre la pertenencia en propiedad de una Merced de quatro mil pesos de renta anual perpetua, concedida por Real Decreto de 31 de Enero del año 1699. Report (in Spanish) of the Duke of Atrisco's lawsuit against the Conde de Montezuma, with regard to proprietary rights in a grant conceded by Royal Decree in 1699.

Small folio, sewed. (Madrid, 1773).

£1 5s

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

1773-1778 A.D. [3108] SHADWELL (Thomas G., died 1780). Secretary to Lord Grantham, Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. **A Series of 86 Autograph Letters Signed to John Marsh, the British Consul at Malaga.**

In all some 200 pp., 4to, dated from various places in Spain between October 1773 and March 1778. Bound in old calf. **£21**

A long and most important series of 86 letters covering about 4½ years (1773 to 1778) whilst acting as private secretary to Lord Grantham, the British Ambassador at the Court of Spain. During this period the American War of Independence broke out.

The letters which are possibly unpublished, discuss the political and social matters at the time as viewed from Spain, in the frankest possible manner, the writer as private secretary to the Ambassador having special information on many important points. He reports at some length on news received from England on her war with America, expressing his hopes and fears on the subject; he also comments on Spain's trouble with Portugal in South America, and her other troubles at home and abroad; the series of letters being of great historical value

THE MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF ANZA'S EXPEDITION INTO CALIFORNIA.

1774 A.D. [3109] ANZA (J. B.). *Diario de la Rutta y Operaciones que yo, el Infrascripto Capitan de Cavalieria del Real Presidio de Tubac, en la Provincia de Sonora practico, en solicitud, de abrir comunicacion de dicha Provincia a la California Septentrional, por los Rios Gila y Colorado, á cuia expedicion soy comisionado por el Excmo. Señor Theniente General Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua Virrey Governador y Capitan General de la Nueva España, como consta de su Superior Orden de diez y siete de Septiembre de mil Settecientos setenta y tres años.*

Manuscript Diary (in Spanish) of the Expedition into Upper California from Sonora, by way of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, under the command of Captain Juan Baptista de Anza.

111 pp., folio, enclosed in a buckram case.

Tubac (Sonora), 8th Jan., 1774—27th May, 1774.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XLI.)

£1,250

An extremely important manuscript for the history of California, containing the actual text of Anza's Diary of his expedition by land into Upper California, when he was commissioned by Bucareli, the Viceroy of New Spain, "to open up a route to the said Province, by way of the Rivers Gila and Colorado."

The importance of the records contained in this manuscript are emphasized in view of the very few data concerning this expedition, which are extant in printed works on the early pioneer work in California. Some mention is made of it in Elliott Coues' book "On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer," in the prefatory pages to his translation of Garcés' Diary of 1775-6. Garcés was, of course, a member of this party under Anza's command, and the expedition was his fourth "entrada" into California. Of this, Elliott Coues states: "Arriçivita's Libro Quarto, entitled *Expedicion que se mando' hacer para la Comunicacion de la Sonora con los nuevos establecimientos de Monterey*, records this notable entrada at some length. The best account is said to be Anza's own MS. entitled *Descubrimiento de Sonora a Californias, año de 1774*." The daily record of Anza's travels and observations—possessing a charm and value which far exceed all printed records—have therefore never been fully revealed before.

The expedition consisted of a party of thirty-four: the Commandant, Don Juan Baptista de Anza, Fray Juan Diaz, Fray Francisco Garcés, twenty soldiers from the Garrison at Tubac, one from Mexico, who was sent by the Viceroy on account of his knowledge of the road to California, a native of California who was conversant with the languages, an interpreter of the Pima language, a carpenter from Tubac, five muleteers, and two of Anza's personal servants. They took with them thirty-five loads of "supplies and munitions, tobacco, luggage, and other things required for use in an unknown land," sixty-five cattle, and a hundred and forty horses.

Si vous avez Madame la curieuse d'ap-
prendre quelque chose de la guerre de nos
Grenades, et que cela méritât quelque pla-
ce dans les grands événements, que vous
arriviez vous les jours en secretaire que
jeune en France vous pourriez informer
de l'expédition que j'ai faite contre eux.
Celle campagne d'indes les peines et les
fatigues ont été plus extraordinaires
que les exploits.

Ils ne laissent pas son cœur fort humide,
et je ne desespere pas, qu'en continuant en
peu de grilles des, on ne les mette à la fin
à la raison.

Je continueray d'obliger Mr. de Lamoignon
sa femme dans toutes les occasions que se-
ront offertes ne pouvant avoir de Lamoignon
plus sensible que son pouvoir faire aux
personnes que vous affectionnez, et vous

Remarquer par la le respect passionné
est encore avec lequel je seray toute ma
vie madame votre très humble et très
obéissant serviteur Frontenac.

LOUIS DE BUADE, COMTE DE FRONTENAC. (1620-1698).

French Governor of Canada.

Autograph Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows conclusion of letter).

See Item No. 2846.

Mafukkenukeeg
MATCHESEAENVOG
WEQUETOOG *kah* WUTTOOANATOOG
Udpevaonont CHRISTOH *kah* ne
YEUYEU
TEANUK

Wonk, ahche nunhukquodt missinninnuh uk-
quohquenaount wuraiuskoianatamooonganoo.
Kah Keke:ookaonk papaume WUSSITTUM-
WAE kufukodtum : kah papaume nawhutch
onkatogeh Wunnomwayeuongashi.

Nashpe *I N C R E A S E M A T H E R.*
Kukkootomwehteaenuh ut oomoeuwehkomong-
anit ut *Boston*, ut *New England*.

*Eccles. 12. 13. Nootamuttuh pahodittumoonk mamusse ke-
ketoookaonk, qush God kah nanawehteaush wurainmoeteamooongash,
newutche yeu mamusse wuraiuskonk missinninnuog.*

*Act. 20. 21. Noowawohheunneau Jewfog kah Greekfog
aiuskoianamewonk nogque en Godut; kah oonamptamowonk
nogque-kum Manitoomunonut Jesus Christ.*

Yeuth kukkookootomwehteaongash qushkinnu-
munashen *Indiane* unnontoowaonganit nashpe *S.D.*

Boston, Printuop nashpe *Bartolomew Green,*
kah John Allen. 1698.

Title from MATHER'S MASUKKENUKEEG.

The First Book printed at Boston in the Indian Language.

Boston, 1698.

See Item No. 2851.

Anza's Californian Diary—*continued.*

The diary has been arranged with the text between two marginal columns, the one on the left recording the dates, and that on the right, the number of leagues traversed. There is a separate entry for every day, except two periods at the end of March and beginning of April, when they were obliged to halt on account of the heavy rains.

The opening record is dated Saturday, the eighth of January, 1774, when "a solemn mass was chanted in the morning and Divine help was solicited for this expedition . . . and at one in the afternoon the march began, and after walking a league, a halt was made in order to spend the night by the ford of San Xavier del Bac.

"On the 9th, at eight in the morning, we continued the march in a south-south-westerly direction towards the Pima districts which we call 'del Poniente' (western), and the Garrison of Altar, which is situated amongst them, and is the nearest of the Sonora Garrisons that lie towards the Gulf of California.

"Although such a route might have been dispensed with, since the port of Monterrey and its environs should have been approached from the north-west of the Garrison under my command (Tubac), nevertheless, in order to dispel the doubt that there is an outlet to the Rivers Gila and Colorado, I was obliged to modify my decision which I have always wished to make, for the following reasons:—

"The first, to take, for greater certainty, the middle course to the Californian bay and the Philippine ocean (the Pacific) in order to make it impossible to mistake the road which leads from Old California to the New, which will be our guide, and which we shall do our utmost to find with the little experience we have, for we know not the latitude or degree, nor have we met anyone who does.

"The second is: that the stables of the Garrison under my command having been attacked, on the 2nd of last month, by a large number of Apaches, who stole about a hundred and thirty horses, some of which were reserved for this expedition—losses which could not be easily replaced in the town—and the most favourable season for undertaking this journey, passing, I decided not to delay any longer; and, being able to replace some of my losses in the towns to which I have alluded, I decided to pass that way, requesting the Governor of the Provinces to facilitate the supply of my needs when the time came.

"Finally, I found it expedient to make investigations from time to time, with regard to the Pimerian route adjacent to the Gulf of California, which is the only convenient road by which necessary supplies can be conducted to the said peninsula, and thefts by Apaches are not recorded along that part of the coast, which immense advantage is not likely to be experienced on any other route that might be opened.

"At prayer-time, we concluded the journey for this day, having marched eight leagues to the place called Aribac, which had been inhabited by some Spanish sheep-farmers until the year 1751, when it was laid waste by the rising of the Pima nation, who murdered all the other inhabitants. This place boasts some good gold and silver mines, which were worked until the year 1767, when they were abandoned on account of the persecutions of the Apaches, in whose dwellings have been found ingots and bars of virgin gold, some of a fair size, which I have seen. There are several springs in the interior of the Sierras, the principal one being in the once-populated district, but it is not abundant."

Of these records, Elliott Coues states: "Arriçivita is very curt along here but from other sources the route can be traced pretty closely." The diary gives daily records of the expedition, with Anza's extremely interesting observations on people, places, and historical events.

From Agua Escondida, where they halted for two days on account of the snowfall and rain, they proceeded on the 13th towards the S.S.W., and reached

(Continued over)

Anza's Californian Diary—*continued.*

Saric at nightfall. He comments on the natural wealth and fertility of the land, "which could provide for two thousand families," but which is undeveloped on account of the activities of the Apaches. "Seven or eight leagues to the north-east is Arizona, where, in the year 1736, lumps of virgin silver, weighing up to a hundred and fifty arrobas [each arroba weighs 25lbs.] were said to have been found. This has been doubted, but certain it is that there are many alive to-day who possessed them, and could verify the statement by documentary evidence—such as my father, who placed an embargo on them, considering that they belonged by right to His Majesty, which step was not altogether approved by the governing body of the city of Mexico, although it was by the State Council of Castille."

The 14th saw them setting off early in the morning along the river towards the S.S.W., "the river taking its course from the Busani, which is about a league and a half from Saric; and after marching some four leagues, we halted in the district of la Cuesta, or Estancia." The following day they passed the Pima encampment at Tubutama, which was close to the one at Santa Teresa, and a further two leagues' march brought them to the native township of San Francisco del Ati, where they halted for the night. These lands comprised gold-bearing earth, and were also suitable for farming, but again the marauding Apache made life too precarious to encourage Spaniards to settle in the district. From here the road diverged to the west, and, on the 16th, they halted at Oquitoa after marching six leagues. The following day brought them to Altar, where they halted on account of the threatening weather, and for the purpose of obtaining "relays" of horses, Captain Bernardo de Urrea, the officer in command of the Garrison, supplying them with better horses. This Garrison was one of the interior towns least disturbed by the Apaches, "who seldom reach it, and even less, the towns which follow the course of the River—which, though flowing towards the Californian Gulf, does not entirely empty itself there, because from Altar the volume of water begins to grow less and the land becomes sandy."

On the 18th the rain prevented them from walking, but the following day they reached Pitic; and the day after, saw them at Caborca, where they obtained pack mules which had been ordered beforehand. In the district between Pitic and Vidani, the Pimas and Seris Indians showed no signs of further rebellion such as the one of 1768, to which Anza refers. Here there were silver mines and a certain amount of copper; and, twenty-five leagues from Vidani, "in the Gulf of California, there are abundant saltmines."

On the 22nd they resumed their march, leaving Caborca at midday, after re-shoeing the mules, and arriving at San Ildefonso for the night. The next day brought their train to Aribaiapia, "which is known to our men as San Eduardo," and where they came upon some Papago Indians. These people greatly resembled the Pimas, in language, customs and other respects, but were more civilized than the latter. "These Papagos are no longer as hostile towards us as on the few occasions when they rebelled . . . and as often as not the townships contain quite as many Spaniards as Indians." The place is described as "the most wretched imaginable," water being extremely scarce, and the crops equally so in consequence. The produce consisted almost exclusively of marrows, melons and water melons. "In spite of the wretchedness of the Papago districts, we have never been able to induce them to establish their homes with us, notwithstanding all the advantages offered to them." On account of the nomadic habits of these people, induced by the unstable water supply, it was impossible to locate their encampments or arrive at any definite estimate of their population. These people, amongst whom were Christians and heathen, occupied the area between the Rivers Gila and Colorado, a district which was remarkably sterile, but which could, with a little labour, have been fertilized by means of artificial waterways. The remotest Papago district was at Gila, where the people considered themselves legitimate Pimas, and were the only members of their tribe who understood the rudiments of

Anza's Californian Diary—continued.

agriculture, growing wheat, maize, cotton and other produce. On the 24th they took advantage of the wells which had been opened at San Eduardo the previous day, to water their horses, and proceeded past the mountain range to a water pool, San Juan de Mata, where they spent the night. From here they took a north-westerly route, the following day, passing close to the Cerros, and at night fall halted at a sandbank, near which a path led to a precious well of water.

A circuitous route brought them to Quitobac the following day, where "the Governor came out to meet me, very amiably, and I responded in the same way." This place was known to the Jesuits as San Luis de Bacapa, and was one of the most fertile district inhabited by the Papagos. The district was almost encircled by mountains to the south and west, and the following night they halted "at the foot of a hill, whence they proceeded, the following morning, to San Marcelo de Sonoitac. Here there was a plain, bounded on all sides by rocks which rose into the mountain range in the distance, leaving an opening only to the N.N.E., "where a great ridge is visible some six leagues away, which the Pimas and Papagos call Cuboc."

He describes how they came upon quantities of "tepustete" stone, which is supposed to indicate the existence of gold in the earth, and how he ordered a quantity of it to be carried away for the purpose of testing its action on metallic earth, but without any immediate success. From here the scarcity of water was a serious inconvenience both to men and beasts, but on the 1st of February they came upon a cascade of rainwater amongst some rocks, where the animals drank appreciatively. This district attracted a certain number of Papagos who were wont to hunt wild sheep, which somewhat resembled stags. "These animals live in rocky districts, climbing high, and their flesh is better than venison." He called this Spring Purificacion, and here learned that part of the train which had been allotted the use of another spring, called the Aguage Empinado, had arrived there after much fatigue. "In view of the fatigue of the pack mules, I resolved to await them here, and send the muleteer the few which I brought with my own baggage, by way of reinforcements." The following day, the rest of the pack-mules arrived, so tired after their journey, that Anza resolved to wait a day before proceeding. On the 4th they encamped near some wells five leagues away, which they named Pozos del Medio. On the 5th they marched between mountain ranges until they reached a hidden spring, which they took to be the one which the Jesuits called "Aqua Escondida." Here they met a Papago who had arrived from the Gila and Colorado, and, having heard of the approach of Anza's expedition, warned him that some of his people had determined to prevent their entry, "and even to kill me and the two Padres who accompanied me in order to rob our horses and supplies." He added that the Yuma Chieftan, who was called Palma, had been unable to dissuade them from their evil inclination, and had declared his intention of standing by Anza, with his own followers and some allies.

"This news, while not greatly alarming me, served as a light to guide me, in the event of the rumour having some foundation, and enabled me to take the necessary steps to avoid any friction, which would have been of no advantage at this stage." Conferring with the Padres, he despatched the Papago on one of his own horses, with a message to Palma, asking the chieftain to interview him before reaching the rivers, where the rebels were. On the 7th the messenger met the train, accompanied by one of the Yuma officers, "as Palma was not at his Rancheria. This man assured me that he and his people were disposed to be friendly towards us and were prepared to welcome us. This officer came with eight other individuals who carried no more arms, clothing or luggage than a bow and a few arrows, mounted on good horses." He spoke kindly to them, telling them to assure their people that he meant them no harm; "which was almost unnecessary, for that afternoon, we met more than two hundred Indians, all delighted at our arrival, who

(Continued over)

Anza's Californian Diary—*continued.*

demonstrated their friendship by throwing up lumps of earth, shouting and laughing, and the more they saw of us and our clothes and appointments, the more they marvelled." Elliott Coues describes this reception admirably in his book "On the trail of a Spanish Pioneer," and how Palma arrived on the scene later, and was advised to swear allegiance to the Spanish Crown. He refers to the Isla de la Trinidad, an island formed by the boundary of the Gila and a tributary of the Colorado, where Palma and his Yumas lived; and which was "practically the site of Kino's San Dionisio of 1700."

On the 9th February the expedition forded the Gila and Colorado rivers, Anza measuring the height and width of the latter, but not the former, on account of its junction with the Colorado which might have been misleading, "but according to the statements of the Indians, one can assume that the Gila is one half less in all dimensions, but better in the quality of its water, although both rivers are somewhat inclined to be salty."

As Elliott Coues states: "Here is the initial point of the entrada into California. It is impossible to trace the route henceforth from Aricivita with requisite precision; but coupling the old chronicler's account with data derived from Anza's MS. diary, *as digested* in Bancroft's History of California, we can follow the expedition *approximately*." The manuscript offered herewith, however, gives the full text of all the abridged data in the above works.

The story of their progress along the Colorado is necessarily curtailed in this description, but a brief record is given of their daily doings herewith, to supply the data which are either indefinitely recorded or entirely omitted in publications on the subject.

On the 10th February, they reached San Pablo, a hill, at the foot of which they halted for the night, encamping on the river bank about a league further on, where they found many Yuma dwellings, and gave various presents to the natives. The 11th brought them six leagues further on, to the boundary of the Yuma country under Palma's jurisdiction. Anza describes the people at some length, stating that he preferred to do so after traversing the whole of their territory in order to observe them and their habits thoroughly before writing his impressions, which were, on the whole, favourable. Their language was easy to speak and write, and they in turn, repeated Spanish words with the utmost facility. The land and its possibilities for viniculture, and various methods of irrigation are described in the pages that follow, together with observations on the political and social life of the people.

On the 12th they reached the Lagoon of Santa Olaya, after bearing round to the south-east for a distance of about four and a half leagues. Here they were met by members of the Cojat tribe, who asked the party to visit their "rancherias." They were told that this was not convenient but that the party intended to halt near their homes, and they might then call upon the travellers. "They went away, quite happy, and a few hours later, appeared in their hundreds, and we made them presents of tobacco, etc." Anza ascertained from these Indians that they had no organized form of Government, the head of each family ruling his own little domain; "which caused Palma to laugh derisively and to tell me that as these people are not half as civilized as his own, they do not imitate the Spaniards in any respect"! On the 13th some Cojats guided them towards a rivulet which Anza named Carrizal, and here Palma bade them a pathetic farewell, as he was no longer on "friendly" territory, but promised to welcome the party on their return journey across the Colorado.

The following morning they journeyed west, accompanied by two Cojats, who were reluctant, however, to penetrate further into enemy territory. Here they

Anza's Californián Diary—*continued.*

found some wells which they named Pozos de en Medio, and the guides directed them on the road "more by signs than speech," which was mutually incomprehensible.

On the 15th they started early towards the W.N.W., according to the directions of their late guides, but, coming upon an expanse of sandhills, they lost their way. Here Anza suggested to the Padres that half of the train should return to the Yumas, where they had been well received, and await the return of the other members of the party, and they could then proceed with fewer encumbrances into Upper California. But the proposition was not accepted, somewhat to Anza's annoyance. He states that Garces declared he knew of a rancharia which he had previously visited, which was called San Jacome, and where there was plenty of water and pasture for the exhausted horses. This was supposed to be about five leagues further on, which encouraged Anza to proceed; but towards nightfall, Garces and his companion and a few soldiers, who had gone ahead in search of the place, returned on foot, their horses being too exhausted to carry them, and admitted their failure to find it. The same night, Garces once more determined to find his oasis, and set out with some soldiers, only to return crestfallen past midnight, without having found San Jacome, "which is not to be wondered at, for it is easy to mistake the road along wastelands like this," as Anza generously puts it. In order to save the expedition, he was obliged to return to Santa Olaya, which was reached on the 19th February, the men disheartened, and the animals in a pitiful state of exhaustion. Anza sent for Palma, who arrived on the scene on the 24th expressing pleasure at the reunion, and sympathy for his friend's sorrowful plight. That day Garces resolved to visit the outlying rancharias, and was requested to return within a few days "as the expedition would be on the march again in four or five days." He returned on the 1st March, "without bringing any news which was favourable to our journey." On 2nd March, Anza himself with some soldiers and the Priests took the best horses and a few pack-mules and set out for Monterey, leaving the rest of the expedition in Palma's care. They halted at a place which they named Laguna del Predicador. On the 3rd they stopped at another lagoon three leagues to the west-south-west. The 4th saw them wending their way towards the mountain ridge to which two Indian guides conducted them for a distance of six or seven leagues, and the following day, they reached San Eusebio. Here they came upon a huge lake, abounding in "deep sea" fish, which convinced Anza that it must be part of the Gulf and not an independent lagoon. "This is the lake that Garces saw two years ago and which he calls the yellow river, in his diaries, but the true nature of which he did not verify because he did not taste the water." This was so salty that even the thirsty animals turned away from it.

On the 6th they reached Santo Thomas. The 7th was spent principally in searching for water which was found in abundance by the following day, at some wells which they called Santa Rosa de las Lajas. On the 9th they proceeded towards the North for four leagues, and onward across a wide moor, the Cienega de San Sebastian until they reached San Gregorio on the 12th, where a number of Indians were out hunting, "who, the Californian native observed, spoke the language of San Diego." Sunday the 13th they rested; and the following day they marched six leagues to Sta. Catharina, meeting some heathen whose nationality they could not determine, "but who spoke the language of the Missions of San Diego and San Gabriel."

On the 15th they started two hours before the dawn for the north-north-west, up an incline which did not tire the animals. "Here I named the port of San Carlos, where there are verdant plains, snow-capped hills, with pines, evergreen oaks, and other trees belonging to a cold climate. Here too, the waters are divided,

(Continued over)

Anza's Californian Diary—*continued.*

part flowing towards this part of the Gulf, and the other towards the Philippine Ocean. Also, we ascertained that the ridge upon which we were journeying was connected with that of Lower California."

Step by step, the journey is traced to the Mission of San Gabriel in Northern California, which was reached on the 22nd March. They were warmly welcomed by the Missionary Fathers here, where the church bells rang and a solemn Te deum was sung as a thanksgiving for their safe arrival. "Many times the Religiosos asked if I and my small party really had walked all the way from Sonora, and wept at the wonder of our achievement."

Capricious fortune now offered them an abundance of water and scarcity of food. The Father Superior generously offered them every assistance, but they were extremely short of supplies themselves on account of the many contretemps which had befallen the vessels that brought supplies to these Missions. Their military escort had been reduced to a ration of about three biscuits a day; but they offered to share their frugal meals with the Expeditionary party. Messengers were sent on to San Diego on the 23rd March to solicit help from a frigate which had arrived there; but in a few days the messengers returned with a very scanty supply of provisions and less hope of obtaining more; and the message that no horses were available.

They were still a hundred and twenty leagues from Monterrey, the goal of their expedition, whither they had been sent "to see whether a direct road could be opened from Sonora to the said Garrison." In view of this insufficiency of food and horse transport, Anza resolved to break up the party, sending the Padres Francisco Garces and Juan Diaz, together with most of the soldiers and the rest of the party, back to the Colorado river, there to await Anza's return from Monterrey, where he determined "to go personally, with six soldiers to reconnoitre the route and make observations as to the possibilities of a road from Sonora." They were also ordered to send despatches and the diary up to date to the Viceroy, by a special courier who was to be escorted as far as Altar by two soldiers, on account of the postal delays.

Having issued his orders, he left San Gabriel on the 10th April, taking a west-north-westerly road, and reached the River Porciuncula in the evening. The 11th he marched sixteen leagues, which brought him to the Rio de la Carpinteria and the first rancheria of the Santa Barbara Channel. A further sixteen leagues to the west brought him to the Rancheria de Metletlitlan on the 12th. The following day, fifteen leagues to the west, and he had almost reached the Rancheria de los Pedernales.

On the 14th he marched four leagues along the Sta. Barbara Channel "to where it ends, which is at the Punta de la Concepcion where the River Santa Rosa joins it, and being at high tide I was unable to cross, but was obliged to wait here a day." He writes his impressions of the natives at some length, and mentions that the sea was dotted with their launches where they spent most of the day, fishing.

On the 15th he crossed the Santa Rosa river and took a west-north-westerly direction, reaching the Mission of San Luis, where the missionaries of San Fernando de Mexico with their escort of eight soldiers, received him in the same manner as those at San Gabriel.

The following day he marched thirteen leagues north west, and halted for the night by the banks of the Rio del Nacimiento.

The 17th, a Sunday, he reached the Mission of San Antonio in the afternoon, and resumed his march northwards for six leagues, spending the night at a place called "Los Hossitos."

The next morning he was up with the dawn and continued west-north-west for thirteen leagues; and thus, on the 18th April, 1774, he reached his goal—he had

Anza's Californian Diary—*continued.*

accomplished his feat of "opening up the road to Upper California." [The date was not May 1st as stated in "The Trail of a Spanish Pioneer."] The arrival is best described in his own words: "At daybreak I continued my march, taking a west-north-west direction for thirteen leagues, and at the end of these, I arrived at the military station of Monterrey, whose Commandant and troops received me with great jubilation, and expressed their conviction that with the opening of this route the security of these Missions and Garrison would be assured, and they would be free from the misery of depending upon the vessels which hitherto brought their sole supplies."

He remained at Monterrey, where there were festivities in his honour, until the 22nd April, when the return journey to Tubac (Sonora) started.

Of the many notable incidents recorded in this diary, one of the most interesting is Anza's meeting with Fray Junipero Serra, the "most famous Californian Missionary," whom he met on the 27th April at the Santa Rosa Mission. "He begged me to stay with him and tell him all about the journey, which I did, remaining with him for the rest of the day and night."

The journey from Tubac to Monterrey had consisted of a march of 384 leagues; the return journey being effected by considerably shorter "cuts," which covered a distance of 294 leagues, by way of San Gabriel, Sta. Catharina and the already beaten track across the Colorado and Gila, to the starting point at Tubac, which was finally regained on the 26th May.

1774 A.D. [3110] PERCEY (Rev. William Percy, died 1819).

Portrait, three-quarter length, standing, black gown, bands, right hand raised, left holding book to breast, buildings behind. Mezzotint by R. Houston after J. Russell.

Size 14 by 10 inches, with margins. 1774.

£6 6s

Chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon, and President of Georgia College.

1774 A.D. [3111] LONG (Edward). **The History of Jamaica, or, General Survey of the Ancient and Modern State of that Island: with Reflections on its Situation, Settlements, Inhabitants, Climate, Products, Commerce, Laws, and Government.**

With 16 engraved copper-plate maps and views, mostly folding. Three vols., 4to, original calf.

London, T. Lowndes, 1774.

£5 15s

Sabin 41871.

"The high station of the author at Jamaica, where he was Judge of the Admiralty Court, gave every opportunity of procuring authentic materials, which have been digested with ingenuity and candour. The work has now become exceedingly rare." Nichol's Literary Anecdotes.

The plates include:—View of the King's House and public offices at St. Jago de la Vega; Roaring River Cascade; White River Cascade; Plan of Port Royal; View of Kingstown Harbour; View of Montego Bay; Bath Hot Spring; Plan of Port Antonio; General Maps of Jamaica; etc.

- 1774 A.D. [3112] PHIPPS AND LUTWIDGE.** *The Journal of a Voyage undertaken by order of His Present Majesty, for making Discoveries towards the North Pole, by the Hon. Commodore Phipps, and Captain Lutwidge, in His Majesty's Sloops Racehorse and Carcase. To which is prefixed, an Account of the several Voyages undertaken for the Discovery of a North-east Passage to China and Japan.*

With a view of the Whale Fishery, and 2 folding maps.

8vo, new half calf, gilt.

London, F. Newbery, 1774.

£3 3s

Sabin 62573.

This narrative is by some member of the expedition, and gives particulars not contained in the official account.

- 1774 A.D. [3112a] PHIPPS (Constantine John).** *A Voyage towards the North Pole undertaken by His Majesty's Command, 1773.*

With 3 folding maps and 12 engraved folding plates.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, half morocco.

London, Bowyer & Nichols, 1774.

£3 3s

Sabin 62572. This expedition was undertaken for the purpose of discovering a route to India through the North Polar regions. North of Spitzbergen the sea was absolutely blocked with ice and the vessels had to return. Although unsuccessful the voyage was an important addition to Nautical Science, and the account of it contains a descriptive catalogue of the natural productions of Spitzbergen. The expedition is also of interest from the fact that Lord Nelson, then fourteen, accompanied it as a midshipman.

- 1774 A.D. [3113] ROBINSON-MORRIS (Mathew; Lord Rokeby).** *Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America. The Second Edition. With Additions and an Appendix relative to the present State of Affairs on that Continent.*

8vo, new half calf, gilt.

London, R. Baldwin, (1774).

£2 15s

Sabin 72152.

A very celebrated and able pamphlet concerning the American War, by "one of the most candid and best informed of any of the late writers on the interests of Great Britain and her colonies." This contains many corrections to the hastily printed first edition, and the addition of a 45 page appendix.

Lord Rokeby's pamphlet is in favour of the American Colonies and an attack on the policy of Lord North.

ARTE DE LA LENGVA MOXA,

CON SU VOCABULARIO, Y CATHECISMO.
COMPUESTO

POR EL M. R. P. PEDRO MARBAN
de la Compañia de Jesus, Superior, que fue,
de las Misiones de Indios, que tiene la Com-
pañia de esta Provincia de el Perú en las
dilatadas Regiones de los Indios
Moxos, y Chiquitos.

DIRIGIDO.

AL EXC.^{MO}. S.^{OR}. D. MELCHOR
Portocarrero Lasso, de la Vega. Conde
de la Monclova, Comendador de la
Zarza, del Oidé de Alcantara, del Con-
sejo de Guerra, y Junta de Guerra de
Indias, Virrey, Gobernador, y Capitan
General, que fue del Reyno de la Nueva
España, y actual, q^{es} de estos Rey-
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MARBAN. ARTE DE LA LENGVA MOXA.

The first and only work on the language of the Early Indians of Bolivia.

Lima, 1701.

See Item No. 2863.



PRIMERA,

Y BREVE RELACION DE LAS
favorables noticias que con fechas de
feis , y veinte y ocho de Enero de este
año de 1703. se han tenido por cartas de
Don Luis de Zuñiga , Governador de
la Florida, y D. Luis Chacon, Go-
vernador de la Havana.

A Viendo passado el Coronel Moor, Governador de la Carolina, y Fuerte de S. Jorge à ponerse sobre la Plaza de *San Agustín* de la Florida, que està en la Costa Oriental con diez y seis Embarcaciones , compuestas de Bergantines, Balandras, y vn Navio de diez y seis piczas , y por tierra con vn cuerpo de quinientos hombres, y entre ellos ducientos Ingleses , à cargo del Coronel Daniel, gran Cofario, ademàs de quatrocientos Ingleses, q̃ venian tambien en las Embarcaciones para echar en tierra, entraron en aquel Puerto el dia onze de Noviẽbre del año proximo passado, tres Bergantines, y cinco Baládras, y las demàs Embarcaciones (menos vna que se les perdió à la entrada por la Barra) las embiaron à diferentes Puertos à conducir Bombas , y participar estas noticias à Xamayca, lo qual declararon cinco prisioneros que se apressaron. Para resistir las operaciones que los enemigos executassen , despachò el Governador de la Florida,

First page from ZUNIGA'S RELACION.
(Madrid), 1703.

(The Governor of South Carolina's attack on St. Augustine, Florida)
See Item No. 2865.

- 1774 A.D. [3114] ELLIS (John).** **An Historical Account of Coffee. With an Engraving, and Botanical Description of the Tree. To which are Added Sundry Papers relative to its Culture and Use, as an Article of Diet and of Commerce. Published by John Ellis, F.R.S. Agent for the Island of Dominica.**

With 2 engraved plates in coloured and uncoloured state of the Coffee plant.

4to, new half calf.

London, Edward and Charles Dilly, 1774.

£2 2s

Sabin 22317.

"The objects of this performance are, the promotion of science, national advantage, and the prosperity of the Island for which I have the honour to be Agent . . . and that the West Indian planter may find here some useful information."

- 1774 A.D. [3115] [MUZQUIZ (Excmo. Sr. Don Miguel de).]** **Resolucion del Rey Comunicada . . . a la Direccion General de Rentas . . . para el mayor fomento de este Comercio.**

3 pp. folio, wrappers.

Aranjuez, 23rd April, 1774.

£2 10s

Printed tract, containing the text of a communication addressed by the King of Spain's Secretary to the Directors of Revenue with regard to Spanish commerce with America. It was resolved that all vessels sailing for the Islands of Barlovento, Yucatan and Campeachy should not be compelled to unload at the ports for which they were bound, but might trade in other ports "if more convenient for the development of commerce."

- 1774 A.D. [3115a] SANCHEZ DE TAGLE (Manuel Estevan).** **Relacion de Exercicios Literarios y Meritos de Manuel Estevan Sanchez de Tagle.** Printed Record (in Spanish) of the literary career of Sanchez de Tagle, Captain commanding the Troops of Mechoacan, New Spain.

8 pp., folio, half morocco.

Madrid, 27th October, 1774.

£2 10s

This tract contains some interesting information on the public services of Don Manuel Estevan and his ancestors in New Spain. His maternal grandfather had served in expeditions against the Colothan, Mesquitil, Tepeque, and Nayarit Indians; and had supplied 150,000 pesos for the expedition into Texas made by the Marquis de San Miguel de Aguayo; he had also supplied help to the Governor of Nayarit.

THE SECOND SPANISH EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH CALIFORNIAN COAST AND
THE EXPLORATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

1775 A.D. [3116] SEGUNDA EXPLORACION DE LA COSTA SEPTENTRIONAL DE CALIFORNIAS hecha en 1775, con la Fragata Santiago y Goleta Sonora, mandadas por el Teniente de Navio Don Bruno de Ezeta (Heceta), y el de Fragata, Don Juan de la Quadra, desde el Puerto de San Blas hasta los 58 grados de latitud N.

Unpublished Manuscript (in Spanish) relating the experiences of the Expedition under Don Bruno de Heceta and Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra during their exploration of the North Californian coast in 1775.

162 pp., folio, full levant morocco, t. e. g., by Rivière. (1775).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XLII.).

£1,250

References to this voyage appear in Navarrete, Chapman's "Founding of Spanish California," Richman's "California under Spain and Mexico," and many reference books, but a full account does not appear to have been published.

This contemporary manuscript, written in a beautiful hand, and with eight pages of tables showing the daily route and meteorological conditions, relates the highly interesting narrative of the second expedition which was ordered by Don Antonio Bucareli, Viceroy of New Spain, for the exploration of the North Californian coast and the survey of San Francisco Bay. Not only was it destined to be the forerunner of various other expeditions to higher latitudes in the Pacific than had hitherto been reached by the Spaniards, expeditions fraught with important consequences to the history of the American Pacific coast in the eighteenth century, but a feature of outstanding moment is its connection with the definite location and foundation of San Francisco.

Spain had been more and more threatened by the activities of other European nations in the Pacific northwest, but although not fully awake to the danger, she nevertheless did not disregard it; and taking into consideration the search of European nations for colonies, she planned counter-attempts in self defence.

As Chapman states in his "Founding of Spanish California":—"To the supposed danger of Russian encroachment were due the Perez voyage in 1774 and the Heceta and Bodega voyages of 1775. Among other steps taken were . . . the Anza and Rivera expeditions to Alta California and the founding of San Francisco, the general endeavour to develop Alta California and keep it well supplied, and even the formation of a mode of government for the Californias."

On the 16th March, 1775, three Spanish vessels left San Blas, "the instructions and methods for taking possession, were the same as those communicated to Perez on his first voyage, the difference being that they were to make for 65th degree latitude, and reconnoitre the coast towards the south." For this purpose, the frigate Santiago, under the command of Don Bruno de Heceta, and with Perez as pilot, was manned by a crew of 90; the schooner Felicidad, under Juan Manuel

Segunda Exploracion de California—*continued.*

de Ayala, with Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra as second-in-command, carried a crew of 16; while on board the packet boat San Carlos "which was to inspect the port of San Francisco," under the command of Don Miguel Manrique, there was a crew of 50, and supplies for a year's navigation.

Chapman, in referring to this expedition, states: "Perez and Hijosa had suggested that it would be well for the "Sonora" to accompany the "Santiago," and Bucareli had accepted the suggestion. Bucareli was also hurrying a supply of arms and ammunition, by forced marches. Not only was Manrique to explore the port of San Francisco, but Heceta had also been ordered to do so upon his return, by which time Bucareli thought that it might already be occupied by the troops that Anza was to conduct there. Heceta carried the same instructions as Perez, except that he was not to stop at Monterey going north, unless in case of necessity. He was to reach 65° if possible, before approaching the coast and then explore as he came south. He was to avoid foreign settlements, if there were any, and to take formal possession elsewhere, when possible."

Unexpected hitches occurred, however, which gave to Juan de la Bodega y Quadra his first big "chance" as an historical navigator, upon whom the burden of the most important explorations fell. Scarcely three days had the expedition been afloat, when the San Carlos signalled her distress. Briefly, her commander Manrique, had shown signs of insanity, and, after a medical consultation, was put on shore; the command of this packet boat passing to Ayala, while the schooner 'Sonora' was placed under Quadra's command.

Subsequent events, as shown in the manuscript account—of which an abridged version is given herewith in translation—have associated this voyage more with the name of Bodega than with that of Heceta. In July the two commanders parted company, Heceta having reached no further than the 49th degree, and the subsequent sickness of his crew compelling him to put in at Monterey, while Bodega went as far north as 58°, and landed on two occasions to take possession. On his return voyage, he named the port of Bodega, which had been known as Drake's port, and established the fact that neither that nor the San Francisco known to earlier navigators, was the port which to-day bears that name.

Meanwhile Ayala in the 'San Carlos,' had made a thorough exploration of San Francisco Bay, passing the Golden Gate in August and anchoring at an island called by him Isla de los Angeles, returning to San Blas shortly before the other two vessels.

The manuscript opens with a statement regarding Bucareli's orders, the names of the vessels and their respective commanders, and the events which followed close upon the departure on 16th March.

"On the 23rd at sunset, they sighted an island called Socorro, and although it is not known by this name either in the history of California, or in the French chart of Monsieur Bellin, which they had with them, they were anxious to inspect it . . . they came alongside on the 3rd April, and they saw that it was barren and surrounded on the southwest by rocks. They resolved to leave it; but the island is undoubtedly that of St. Thomas, discovered by Hernando Grijalva during an expedition which was sent out by Hernan Cortes from Tehuan-tepeque for the discovery of California."

On the 9th June, they came upon a rugged coast at latitude 41, where they anchored. "They saw many canoes leave from the north side of the port, in which were Indians, approaching the frigate: they traded their furs with the crew in exchange for the trifling gifts which the latter offered. They likewise saw a small village close to the shore, where the natives were promenading . . . on the 11th [June] the commander took possession of those lands, celebrating the Mass, and firing guns, which terrified the Indians, who, after being reassured, returned

(Continued over)

Segunda Exploracion de California—*continued.*

to pay a visit with a view to ascertaining whether 'that thunder could demolish the neighbouring hills.' The port was named Santissima Trinidad [Holy Trinity] as the day was the anniversary on which the Church celebrates the Divine Mystery During the days that followed, they observed the society of the inhabitants, their manners, clothes, government, religious rites, language, weapons; what they ate, hunted and fished; whether they possessed metals, precious stones or other minerals they were not there long enough to make an extensive examination, but ascertained that the people were affable and loyal; they appeared to be polygamous; their homes were subterranean huts with circular doors and clean floors, the men wore nutria furs when the weather was cold, but went about unclothed when the weather permitted, save for some floral crowns on their heads. They had long hair, their ears were pierced with smooth, lustrous bone earrings; their waists and legs were tightly bound with a thin strap and most of the body was painted red or black; the arms being dotted with designs similar to those with which our own sailormen tattoo themselves." There follows an extremely interesting record of their observations not only of the people but of the many new geographical points with which they became acquainted. They left the district on the 19th June in pursuit of further discoveries. The 9th July saw them at the mouth of the Fuca Strait; anchoring on the 13th "at a point at 47° 20 latitude, 16° 19 longitude, where the frigate could not enter, owing to the shoals that ran the length of the coast, and had to anchor some two leagues further south in the vicinity of a lonely islet." Here they were surprised by a party of 300 Indians, who first attacked the landing party of seven Spaniards, and then commenced hostilities against the schooner, which speedily set sail and rejoined the frigate, the remaining members of the crew—numbering three—firing upon the Indians and killing six of them. On the 30th July the commander of the frigate determined to return to Monterrey, while the schooner Sonora, with Bodega y Quadra on board, became separated from the rest of the expedition "for the purpose of continuing its tour of discovery, since it was considered that this was the only means of avoiding a shamefaced return." The frigate arrived at Monterrey on the 29th August, where it awaited the schooner, the latter arriving in port on the 7th October. Meanwhile the 'Sonora' party proceeded on their voyage, assisted by Monsieur Bellin's chart, and on the 16th August "approached a port which they called Guadalupe, where they anchored. . . . On the 18th they anchored at a place which they called Los Remedios, where they took possession and treated with the Indians. . . . On the 22nd they set sail and in view of the season, they decided to commence the return journey, intending to study the coast towards the south." On the 24th they discovered the creek of Bucareli, where they watered and took possession. They enjoyed fine weather which restored the crew, and on the 26th they set sail under a mild north-west wind which brought them to a rocky, barren island. They anchored in the vicinity to protect themselves against a strong current that proceeded from the east, near a headland which they named San Agustin. The same day they set sail again heading for the north, "to see whether the wind would take them to higher latitudes, for it blew from the south-east, and it being a new moon, they thought it would last throughout the first and second quarter."

By the 2nd September, practically the entire crew were down with scurvy, which made it impossible to proceed further afield. They resolved to return, but during the 6th and 7th they ran into a heavy gale which rendered an approach to the coast impossible.

On the 3rd October they made port at a place which they called Port Bodega, and which, they were convinced, was the port of Francis Drake—"the pilot was certain that Bellin's chart which stated 'Port de François Drake, faussement

Segunda Exploracion de California—*continued.*

appellée de S. François', was mistaken, as indeed, many Spaniards have been; for neither the port of Francis Drake nor the one which we call San Francisco, is the one which the first navigators named thus: the port of Francis Drake is undoubtedly that of Bodega; that of San Francisco [i.e. S. François] lies to the south-east of the Punta de Reyes, a short distance from it. The point of Reyes can be seen from Bodega or Drake port, six leagues to the south; while the port which is to-day known as San Francisco is eight leagues to the east of Reyes and which is not easy to discover unless one approaches close to the mouth. The ship San Agustin, of the Manila merchant fleet, would not have been lost in a south-east wind if it had found its way to the San Francisco of to-day, or the port of Drake; and in this way we have been able to determine the locality of the three distinct ports which the French, and we also, had confused as one." On the 8th October, the sick members of the crew landed at Monterey. Here they prepared a report of the expedition for the Viceroy's information; and on the 20th November they completed their memorable voyage when they re-entered the port of San Blas.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MISSIONS IN NEWLY-EXPLORED CALIFORNIA, MENTIONING
MONTEREY AND SAN DIEGO.

1775 A.D. [3117] CAMBOA (Francisco Xavier de). **Letter Signed and Subscribed** (in Spanish) **to the Marques de Montealegre, in which he comments on the reverses sustained by the Spanish troops at Algiers and the establishment of Christian communities in unknown districts of California. With draft of the Marques de Montealegre's reply, dated at Aranjuez, 21st April, 1776.**

(Together) 6 pp., folio.

Mexico, 27th Nov., 1775.

£52 10s

Señor Gamboa's letter contains the following interesting paragraph: "One of the Naval officers named Quadra, who came to explore the Pacific, has arrived in a small bilander at 58 degrees off the Coast of California, discovering 23 degrees more than had previously been explored. Various tribes were met with, some docile, others fierce; but the land having been discovered, the triumph of Christ's Cross is to be witnessed in these unknown districts. Missions are to be established by this Government after the style of those founded at the Port of Monterey and San Diego."

The Marquis de Montealegre's letter contains many interesting items of political news, including that of Galvez' appointment to the Ministry for the Indies.

1775 A.D. [3118] WASHINGTON (George).

Full length portrait, in uniform, on horseback, battle in distance.

Mezzotint, "Done from an original drawn from life by Alex. Campbell, of Williamsburgh, in Virginia. Published as the Act directs, 9th Sept., 1775," by C. Shepherd.

Size 12½ by 9¾ inches, with margins.

Choice impression in early state.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XLIII.).

£35

1775 A.D. [3120] WASHINGTON (George).

Three-quarter length portrait, standing, in uniform, hat, pointing with right hand gloved to battle in background to left.

Mezzotint by J. Martin Will after Alex. Campbell.

Size $12\frac{7}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with margins. 1775.

£21**1775 A.D. [3121] PUTNAM (Israel, died 1790).**

Portrait, three-quarter length, standing, uniform, right elbow resting on muzzle of cannon, to right, in background, battery of cannon firing.

Mezzotint (J. Wilkinson pinxit).

Size $13\frac{3}{4}$ by $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with margins. 1775.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XLIV.).

£11 11s

Mayor General of the Connecticut Forces and Commander-in-Chief at the engagement on Bunker's Hill, near Boston, June 17, 1775.

1775 A.D. [3122] [CHARLES III OF SPAIN.] **Promptuario para que los Administradores y Dependientes de las Rentas tengan presentes las Gracias concedidas por el Rey, para fomento del Comercio de las Islas de Barlovento, y Provincias de la Luisiana, Yucatan y Campeche.**

Folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

Madrid, 10th May, 1775.

£10 10s

Printed summary of various Royal Decrees, ("rubricated" by the Conde de Torre Cuellar and Don Rosendo Saez de Paraynelo) referring to the privileges granted by the Revenue Department by the King of Spain, with regard to Spanish commerce with Louisiana, Yucatan and Campeachy. Among the concessions, Louisiana was allowed to send agricultural and industrial produce to foreign countries, export duty free; paying a duty of four per cent. on goods for Spain; while all exports from Spain, which were destined for Louisiana, were allowed to go duty free. Campeachy timber was allowed to be imported in Spain, free from taxation, as was all sugar from America, (following upon the concession previously granted to Havana); while the tax on leather from Yucatan, Campeachy and Louisiana, was considerably reduced.

1775 A.D. [3123] MINES AND TRADE IN PERU. **Secret Manuscript Report (in Spanish) presumably addressed to Julian de Arriaga, referring to the mineral wealth and other natural resources of Peru; contraband; the corrupt administration, which is attributed to the poor pay received by the officials; and other interesting confidential information. The writer states that these notes were omitted from his general report.**

10 pp., folio.

Cadiz, 28th Feb., 1775.

£5 5s

- 1775 A.D. [3124] BURNABY (Andrew). Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America, in the Years 1759 and 1760. With observations upon the State of the Colonies.**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, new half calf, gilt.

London, T. Payne, 1775.

£3 10s

Sabin 9359.

An extremely interesting work, and valuable as exhibiting a view of the Colonies immediately preceding the Revolutionary War. Containing more especially, remarks concerning Virginia, Maryland, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, etc.

- 1775 A.D. [3125] [ALMON (J.). & POWNALL (Geo.).] The Remembrancer, or Impartial Repository of Public Events. The Third Edition.**

With an engraved folding "Map of the Environs of Boston. Drawn at Boston in June 1775, and published in London by J. Almon, according to Act of Parliament Aug. 28, 1775."

Large 8vo, original boards, uncut.

London, J. Almon, 1775.

£3 3s

Sabin, see No. 955.

The work met with success, and was continued to the year 1784; it contained every authentic paper relative to the American Revolution, whether published in England or in America. Vol. I. passed through several separate editions, the first edition in demy 8vo, conforming in size with the subsequent volumes, and containing several maps, but being deficient of several papers contained in the later editions. This present vol. contains a very interesting series of papers relative to the outbreak of the Revolution, and the opening actions of the War. The map is different from those in the first edition, and the volume is complete by itself.

- 1775 A.D. [3126] ELLIS (John). A Description of the Mangostan and the Bread-Fruit: the first, esteemed one of the most delicious; the other, the most useful of all the Fruits in the East Indies. To which are added, Directions to Voyagers, for bringing over these and other Vegetable Productions, which would be extremely beneficial to the Inhabitants of our West India Islands.**

With 4 engraved plates illustrative of the Mango and the Bread Fruit, and methods for transporting them.

4to, 47 pp., original calf, gilt, rebacked.

London, printed for the Author by E. & C. Dilly, 1775.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin.

When Tahiti was discovered the early South Sea Navigators brought back reports of the special excellence of the Bread-fruit tree there, and several voyages were made partly with the object of trying to introduce the tree into the West Indian Islands, among others, the fateful voyage of Bligh in the "Bounty" was made for that express purpose. In this work various references are made to Tahiti.

John Ellis was described by Linnaeus as a 'bright star of natural history,' and as 'the main support of natural history in England.' In 1764 he was appointed the agent for West Florida, to which was added in 1770 the agency for Dominica. He imported various American plants & seeds, and also sent others out to America.

- 1775 A.D. [3127] [VOIX, FRERES ET COMPAGNIE.]** Mémoire pour les Frères Voix & Compagnie, Négocians à la Nouvelle Orléans, Appellans; contre le Sieur Gamescasse, Négociant à Bordeaux, Intimé.

4to, 16 pp., half morocco.

(Paris), Houry, 1775.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin.

This memoir was written for the purpose of deciding whether Messrs. Voix Brothers, of New Orleans, could be proceeded against by the consular authorities of La Rochelle, in France, in respect to some trading dispute between them and a firm in la Rochelle.

- 1775 A.D. [3128] GUATEMALA** (Capital of). Contemporary Transcript of Royal Decree issued by the King of Spain to the Real Audiencia at Guatemala, authorizing the transfer of the Capital of Guatemala from the site of the ancient ruined city to the plain known as "Llano de la Virgen."

17 pp., folio.

San Ildefonso, 21st Sept., 1775.

£2 5s

The officials are notified that their proposed scheme has been reduced "from your 86 articles, to 55 points" in order to facilitate the work of reorganization; and that their proposition to acquire three or four square leagues of land for the capital, and schemes for streets, squares, buildings, etc., had been approved.

- 1775 A.D. [3129] LEE** (Arthur). A Second Appeal to the Justice and Interests of the People, on the measures respecting America.

8vo, 90 pp., new half calf, gilt.

London, J. Almon, 1775.

£2 2s

Sabin 39704.

The author reviews the preliminary acts in the War with America, and comes to the conclusion that England cannot possibly be victorious, but that she must become reconciled to the colonies. He gives his plans for reconciliation.

- 1775 A.D. [3130] JEFFERY** (Thos.). An Exact Chart of the River St. Laurence, from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti. Shewing the Soundings, Rocks, Shoals &c. with Views of the Lands and all necessary Instructions for navigating that River to Quebec.

Engraved map, 38 ins. by 24 ins., of the St. Lawrence River to Quebec, with a continuation of the river, as an inset, to Lake Ontario, & with five other insets. Outlined in colour.

London, Robert Sayer, May 25th, 1775.

£1

1776 A.D. [3131] SULLIVAN (Major General John, 1741-1795).

Portrait, three-quarter length, standing, uniform, sword, holding lance in right hand.

Mezzotint by J. Martin Will.

Size 13 by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with margins. 1776.

£21

American General; served in the Republican Army at battles of Brandywine and Germantown, 1777.

1776 A.D. [3132] ARNOLD (Benedict, died 1801).

Three-quarter length, portrait, in uniform, right hand extended, left hand on hip, city in distance to left.

Mezzotint. Published by Thos. Hart.

Size 13 by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with inscription margin. 1776. **£14 14s**

"Commanded the Provincial Troops sent against Quebec, through the Wilderness of Canada, and was wounded in Storming that City, under General Montgomery." Inscription on plate.

1776 A.D. [3133] WOOSTER (David). "Commander in Chief of the Provincial Army against Quebec."

Three-quarter length portrait, standing, in uniform holding lance in right hand, left on breech of cannon, battery in background to right.

Mezzotint. Size 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches, with good margins. Thos. Hart, 1776. Very rare. **£14 14s**

1776 A.D. [3134] SOUTH CAROLINA. A Plan of the Attack of Port Sullivan, the Key of Charlestown, in South Carolina, on the 28th of June, 1776, by His Majesty's Squadron. Commanded by Sir Peter Parker.

With Letterpress under. "The following Description of the Attack on Fort Sullivan was received in a Letter from Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty."

Size 20 by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 1776.

£7 7s

Shows the positions of the "Provincial Army," the British Forces under General Clinton, also the positions and names of the Vessels engaged.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

- 1776 A.D. [3135] DAY (Thomas).** *The Devoted Legions: a Poem. Addressed to Lord George Germaine, and the Commanders of the Forces against America.*

4to, new boards.

London, G. Kearsly, 1776.

£5 5s

Sabin 18982.

This poem is based on the disastrous expedition of Crassus and the Roman Legions, against their allies the Parthians, and on Atteius' denunciation of that Expedition, and is meant to be symbolical of the War against America.

Thos. Day was the author of "Sandford and Merton."

- 1776 A.D. [3135a] LEONARD (Daniel).** *Massachusettsensis: or a Series of Letters, containing a faithful state of many important and striking facts which laid the foundation of the present troubles in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay; interspersed with Animadversions and Reflections, originally addressed to the People of that Province, and worthy the consideration of the true Patriots of this Country. By a Person of Honor upon the Spot.*

8vo, half morocco.

Boston printed: London reprinted for J. Mathews, 1776. £3 3s

Sabin 40100. "These political essays, in the form of seventeen letters, first appeared anonymously in the Boston newspapers. They were then supposed to be from the pen of Jonathan Sewall, Attorney-General of the Province of Massachusetts. They took the side of the Government against the Colonies, and are written with great ingenuity. Tudor, in his 'Life of Otis,' characterizes them as 'the most able papers on the Government side during the dispute. John Adams also speaks of their merit and ascribes them to his friend Sewall.'"

REFERRING TO KINO AND CALIFORNIA.

- 1776 A.D. [3136] [MURIEL (Domingo).]** *Fasti Novi Orbis et ordinationum apostolicarum ad Indias pertinentium Brevarium cum adnotationibus. Opera D. Cyriaci Morelli.*

Small 4to, vellum.

Venice, Antonium Zatta, 1776.

£5 5s

Medina (Biblioteca Hispano-Americana, No. 4754). Heredia, 6824.

"An important work of a Jesuit Priest, comprising all the decrees and edicts issued by the Popes and the Kings of Spain relating to the spiritual administration of America from the time of its discovery to the year 1771."

This book, published under the pseudonym of Cyriac Morel, is the work of the Jesuit Padre Domingo Muriel. He was born in Tamames, Leon on the 12th

[Muriel (Domingo)]—*continued.*

March, 1718, and died at Faenza in 1795. He entered the Society of Jesus on 21st January, 1734, and after becoming a Professor of Philosophy at the University of Valladolid, went out to South America, and was for some time Professor of Philosophy and Theology at the University of Cordoba at Tucuman.

The Province of Paraguay sent him to Madrid and to Rome as Procurator, and on returning to Paraguay, he administered his Province until the Jesuits were expelled from America; ending his days in Italy.

This book, which is recognised as an authoritative work on legislation, both ecclesiastical and secular, in America, contains the text of some interesting laws relating to Japan and the East Indian Archipelago also. The earlier part of the work contains some interesting historical and geographical references to California since the Cortes period, and the writer mentions the advent of Father Francisco Eusebio Kino, the "Apostle of California," in the far west, in 1698, where he had proceeded from the Sinaloa and Sonoran missions. (From autograph letters written by Kino, it has been ascertained that the date of his first arrival in what he called "the Island of California" was April, 1683.)

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT FOR THE FIRST FRENCH EDITION.

1776 A.D. [3136a] PAINE (Thomas). Le Sens Commun. Addressé aux Habitans de l'Amérique, . . . Nouvelle Edition, avec plusieurs Additions dans le Corps de L'Ouvrage, où On a ajouté un Supplément, & une Lettre aux Quakers. N.B. Ces additions augmentent l'Ouvrage de plus d'un Tiers. Imprimé a Philadelphie. Reimprimé a Londres pour J. Almon, 1776.

The original manuscript of the First French Translation of Thomas Paine's famous work "Common Sense," on 143 pp., which was printed at Rotterdam in 1776, and translated from Almon's London Edition of 1776.

Small 4to, new half morocco, gilt, g. e. by Rivière.

1776.

£10 10s

"Paine met Franklin in London, and was persuaded by him to emigrate to America. He settled in Philadelphia in 1775, where in the following year, at the suggestion of Doctor Benjamin Rush, he wrote and published this work, for which the legislature of Pennsylvania voted him £500. The work was so successful that it went through several editions in Philadelphia and the other colonies, not less than 100,000 copies of it being sold.

"It was written for the purpose of inducing the British colonists in America to renounce the sovereignty of the King, and declare their independence. The American editions contain reflections on the King and Government of Great Britain, which were omitted in the English editions.

"This famous work first appeared January 8th, 1776, at the most opportune time, when a multitude of people were eager to read anything in confirmation of the views which, in a great measure, they already held."

1776 A.D. [3137] [ROBINSON-MORRIS (Matthew, Lord Rokeby).] **A further Examination of our Present American Measures and of the Reasons and the Principles on which they are founded.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, title and 256 pp., contemporary calf, rebounded.

Bath, printed by R. Cruttwell, 1776.

£2 15s

Sabin 72154.

An ably written work, against the American policy of Lord North. The author speaks of the totally inadequate forces England was sending to America, and discusses the just causes of America's revolt, among other statements, remarking, "that no reason can demonstrate the right of Great Britain to tax America or of America to tax Great Britain."

1776 A.D. [3138] TUCKER (Josiah, Dean of Gloucester). **A Series of Answers to Certain Popular Objections, against separating from the Rebellious Colonies, and discarding them entirely, being the Concluding Tract of the Dean of Gloucester, on the subject of American Affairs.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half morocco.

Gloucester, printed by R. Raikes, 1776.

£2 2s

Josiah Tucker became famous for his pamphlets on the American War. "He maintained that a separation was desirable, and that the supposed advantage of the colonial trade was a delusion." On the other hand, he maintained that the colonies turned adrift would fall out with each other, and be glad to return to political union. This policy pleased nobody in England, and Tucker, though his views were approved in later years by many of the 'laissez-faire' economists, was for a time treated as a 'Cassandra,' under which name he published some contributions to the papers."

1776 A.D. [3139] CHARLES III. OF SPAIN. Printed Royal Decree (in Spanish) to the Viceroy and Governors of Spanish America, ordering them to nominate local officials to deal with cases of contraband, and awarding them one quarter of the value of the illicit goods thus seized.

3 pp., folio.

San Ildefonso, 15th Aug., 1776.

£2 2s

1776 A.D. [3140] ESTWICK (Samuel). **A Letter to the Reverend Josiah Tucker, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, in answer to His Humble Address and Ernest Appeal, &c. With a Postscript, in which the present War against America is shewn to be the Effect, not of the Causes assigned by Him and Others, but of a fixed Plan of Administration, founded in System: the Landed opposed to the Commercial Interest of the State, being as the Means in order to the End.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 128 pp., new half morocco.

London, J. Almon, 1776.

£1 10s

Sabin 23079.

Estwick attacks the Dean of Gloucester's proposals for and ideas concerning the total liberation of America, and puts forward what he considers the true and just causes of America's revolt, and after hoping that the unity of England and America might soon be re-established utters the plea "May the authors, whoever they may be, of this Machiavelianism, or art of ruling tyrannically over a free people, like Machiavel, starve in a gaol."

1776 A.D. [3141] [SMITH (Dr., of Philadelphia).] **Plain Truth: addressed to the Inhabitants of America. Containing Remarks on a late Pamphlet, intitled Common Sense: wherein are shewn, that the Scheme of Independence is ruinous, delusive, and impracticable; that were the Author's Asseverations, respecting the Power of America, as real as nugatory, Reconciliation on liberal Principles with Great Britain would be exalted Policy; and that, circumstanced as we are, permanent Liberty and true Happiness can only be obtained by Reconciliation with that Kingdom. Written by Candidus.**

8vo, half morocco.

Philadelphia, printed: London, reprinted for J. Almon, 1776.

£1 1s

Sabin 10671.

"It is written with such outrageous zeal, and contains so many scurrilous reflections against the author of 'Common Sense' and the supposed favourers of independency, that we may safely conclude, from its having been printed in Philadelphia, that the Congress either do not aim at separation from this country, or that their Government is not of the tyrannical nature which some have chosen to represent it." *Monthly Review*. Dr. Parr says that this tract produced a wonderful effect throughout America and England.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

1777 A.D. [3142] [DAY (Thomas).] The Desolation of America: a Poem.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, new boards.

London, Kearsly, Richardson & Urquhart, 1777.

£5 10s

Sabin 18981.

This poem was written as a denunciation of the War with America. Thos. Day is most famous as the author of "Sandford and Merton."

1777 A.D. [3143] FRANKLIN (Benjamin, 1706-1790). Portrait, Bust in oval, high fur cap, spectacles. Tablet under.

Line engraving by A. de St. Aubin after C. N. Cochin.

Size 7½ by 5½ inches, with margins. 1777.

Early state, before the publisher's address.

£4 4s

1777 A.D. [3144] [JOHNSON (Dr. Samuel)] Papers Relative to the Late Negotiation with Spain; and the Taking of Falkland's Island from the English.

FIRST EDITION. 2 parts in 1 vol., 4to, half calf.

London, J. Almon, 1777.

£3 3s

Sabin 36300.

In 1761 Commodore Byron took possession of the Falkland Islands, on the ground of their discovery by the English under Davis in 1592. In 1769 the Spaniards from Buenos Aires sent a demand that the English should leave the Islands, and the next year followed up their demand by an expedition from Buenos Aires. The English Settlement at Port Egmont was forced to leave, and an English fleet was sent out, war nearly breaking out over the dispute. In 1771 Spain yielded the Islands to Great Britain. This work contains the letters and papers which passed between the English and Spanish representatives on the subject, edited by the famous Doctor Johnson.

1777 A.D. [3145] Tratado Preliminar de Paz, e de limites na America Meridional, relativo aos estados que nella possuem as Coroas de Portugal e de Hespanha.

8vo, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Lisbon, Regia officina typographica, 1777.

£3 3s

Articles of the preliminary Peace Treaty signed between Portugal and Spain, in Madrid, 1st October, 1777, by which the boundaries of their respective states in South America were defined.

- 1777 A.D. [3146] [CROUILLY (Lambert de).] Précis pour le Sieur Lambert de Crouilly, fondé de procuration des Syndics de l'Union des Créanciers des Jésuites, &, en cette qualité, député en 1764 à la Louisiane, & en 1768 à Saint-Domingue.**

4to, 20 pp., half morocco.

(Paris), de l'Imp. de L. Cellot, rue Dauphine, 1777.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin.

This pamphlet contains the claims of Lambert de Crouilly, for travelling expenses relating to his voyage from Louisiana to Santo Domingo, and his salary, against the "Syndics de l'Union des Créanciers des Jésuites" for whom he had acted as solicitor.

IMPORTANT WORK CONCERNING LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.

- 1777 A.D. [3147] BOSSU (Monsieur N.). Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, contenant une collection de Lettres écrites sur les lieux, par l'Auteur, à son ami, M. Douin, Chevalier, Capitaine dans les troupes du Roi, ci-devant son camarade dans le nouveau Monde.**

With 4 finely engraved plates.

8vo, contemporary French calf, gilt.

Amsterdam (i.e. Paris), chez Changuion, 1777.

£2 15s

Sabin 6470.

"Bossu's account of his two first voyages to Louisiana was first printed in 1768, after which he made a third voyage, the account of which is given in this volume, which, not having been reprinted, nor translated into any other language, is a much scarcer work than the former."

This work relates to the author's voyage to New Orleans; numerous details regarding affairs in New Orleans and Louisiana; his travels in & description of Arkansas; particulars concerning the Indians in the South of the United States, and some notice of Indian Tribes on the Texan coast, and reference to Belleisle's adventures, etc.

- 1777 A.D. [3148] BURKE (Edmund). A Letter from Edmund Burke, Esq.; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of Bristol, to John Farr and John Harris, Esqrs., Sheriffs of that City, on the Affairs of America.**

Second Edition. 8vo, new half calf, gilt.

London, J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, 1777.

£2 10s

Sabin 9290. The First Edition was printed in Bristol a few days earlier.

This letter was written against the two Acts of Parliament, for treating as Pirates the commanders and mariners of any American privateers and warships that should be captured, and for a partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, or for detaining in England for trial those who should commit high treason in America.

- 1777 A.D. [3149] PRICE (Richard).** **Additional Observations on the Nature and Value of Civil Liberty, and the War with America: also Observations on Schemes for raising Money by Public Loans; an Historical Deduction and Analysis of the National Debt; and a brief Account of the Debts and Resources of France.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half morocco.

London, T. Cadell, 1777.

£1 1s

Sabin 65444.

"The author of the above 'Additional Observations,' must be ranked among the most respectable writers on the affairs of America. He does not attempt to engage our attention by the specious and flaming declaration of a party zealot, or the factious invective and rant of modern patriotism. In him we see the warm pleader, united with the sound reasoner, the intelligent politician, and above all, the independent man, the uninfluenced friend of his country."

- 1777-8 A.D. [3150] (BARRON [William]).** **History of the Colonization of the Free States of Antiquity, applied to the Present Contest between Great Britain and her American Colonies. With Reflections concerning the Future Settlements of these Colonies.**

4to, new half calf.

London, T. Cadell, 1777.

£2 10s

Sabin 3544a.

Comparing Colonization by the Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans with that by Great Britain, and applying the conclusions arrived at to the contest between Gt. Britain and her American Colonies.

- 1777-8 A.D. [3151] DITTO.** **Another copy.** Bound up with several other tracts, including:—

SYMONDS (John). **Remarks upon an Essay, intituled, the History of the Colonization of the Free States of Antiquity, applied to the Present Contest between Great Britain and her American Colonies.** London, J. Nichols, 1778.

5 works in 1 vol., 4to, old half calf. 1777-8.

£3 10s

1778 A.D. [3152] WASHINGTON (George, 1732-1799, First President of the United States). **Letter Signed to Major General Lord Stirling.**
2½ pp., folio.

Head Quarters, Fredericksburg, 14th October, 1778.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XLV.).

£75

A very fine letter in which he states his impatience for the enemy's movements to come to an issue in order to ascertain their intentions for the winter. He discusses the relations which should be preserved with the French fleet should it remain in the same position.

"I have been waiting impatiently for the movements of the enemy to come to an issue that I might ascertain their intentions for the winter, which has hitherto prevented me taking the present step, but the uncertainty in which they still continue involved, and the advanced season of the year, will no longer admit of delay in fixing upon a plan for the general disposition of the army in winter quarters. In determining this it will readily occur to you that the following particulars are to be considered: the security of the army itself, its subsistence and accommodation, the protection of the country, the support of our important posts, the relation which ought to be preserved with the French fleet should it remain where it is, depending on the degree of probability of a winter operation against it, and the succour it may derive from the troops under General Sullivan, and the militia of the Country. . . .

"The main questions to be decided are, whether the Army shall be kept in a collected state, and where, whether it shall be distributed into cantonments and in what manner and places, how soon it shall enter into quarters, and what precautions shall be used in respect to covering provisions and forage."

Stirling, to whom this letter is addressed, although a General in the Revolutionary Army, laid claim to a Scottish Earldom; hence his title.

1778 A.D. [3153] CLINTON (George, 1739-1812). Governor of New York. Vice-President of the United States. **Autograph Letter Signed to Major-General Putnam.**

1 page, folio.

Poughkeepsie, 20th January, 1778.

£7 10s

"By the report of the Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislation of this state and of their Resolution thereupon you will learn what they conceive necessary for the security of the Communication of Hudson's River & the Passes in the Highlands & their readiness to furnish the aid of this state for those important purposes on the requisition of the commanding officer of this department," etc.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND SPANISH AMERICA.

- 1778 A.D. [3154] CHARLES III. OF SPAIN.** *Real Decreto en que S. M. ha resuelto ampliar la Concesion del Comercio libre, contenida en Decreto de 16 de Octubre de 1765. Instruccion de la misma fecha, y demás Resoluciones posteriores, que solo comprehendieron las Islas de Barlovento, y Provincias de Campeche, Santa Maria, y Rio del Hacha, incluyendo ahora la de Buenos Ayres, con internacion por ella à las demás de la America Meridional, y extension à los Puertos habilitados en las Costas de Chile y el Peru, &c. Expedido en 2. de Febrero de 1778.* Text of Royal Decree extending the concession of Free Trade, previously granted to Campeachy, etc., in 1765, to South American Dominions.

8 pp., folio, half morocco.

Madrid (Juan de San Martin), 1778.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Clause IX. remarks that these regulations do not apply to the commerce of Louisiana, which is subject to special concessions. The decree is signed (in print) at the end by the celebrated *Don Josef de Galvez*.

- 1778 A.D. [3155] DITTO.** Another edition.

8 pp., folio, half morocco.

Barcelona, Carlos Gibert, 1778.

£3 3s

- 1778 A.D. [3156] PULTENEY (Wm.).** *Thoughts on the Present State of Affairs with America, and the Means of Conciliation.*

Second Edition. 8vo, new half calf, gilt.

London, J. Dodsley, 1778.

£2 10s

Sabin 66647.

"This very candid author (Wm. Pulteney, Esq.), a member of Parliament for Shrewsbury, appears to have written on purpose to prepare our minds for a plan of reconciliation, which, it is much to be apprehended, will come too late to prevent the loss of America." He reviews the political affairs between England and her American Colonies from 1754, and believes that the Americans might yet become reconciled to England, in spite of the Declaration of Independence, etc.

- 1778 A.D. [3157] CHARLES III. OF SPAIN.** Real Cedula de S.M. y Señores del Consejo, en que se habilitan para el comercio-libre á Indias, el Puerto de los Alfaques de Tortosa, y el de Almeria en los propios terminos y circunstancias que los demás del continente, é Islas adjacentes, comprendidos en la Real Cedula de veinte y dos de Febrero de este año. (Given at the Pardo, 29th March, 1778).

6 pp. folio, new boards.

Madrid (Pedro Marin) 1778.

£2 2s

Royal Decree, issued by Charles III. of Spain, by which the ports of Alfaques de Tortosa and Almeria were to have the same facilities for free trade with America (Buenos Aires, etc.) as the other ports and islands mentioned in the Decree dated 22nd Feb. In the decree several references are made to Josef de Galvez.

- 1778 A.D. [3158] ALVAREZ (Francisco).** Noticia del Establecimiento y Poblacion de las Colonias Inglesas en la America Septentrional; Religion, orden de gobierno, leyes y costumbres de sus naturales y habitantes; calidades de su clima, terreno, frutos, plantas y animales; y estado de su industria, artes, comercio y navegacion.

Small 4to, original vellum.

Madrid, Antonio Fernandez, 1778.

£1 10s

Sabin 975. Medina 4832.

This work is divided into 17 Chapters, treating of:—Origin of the English Colonies in America, and how the English established themselves there; Accounts of Virginia, Maryland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Carolina, Georgia; Colonies acquired from other European countries by Treaty; Canada, Florida; Observations concerning the colonies; Customs and Religion of the Indians; particular plants in English America.

- 1778 A.D. [3158a] ROBERTSON (Wm.).** L'Histoire de l'Amerique.

With 4 finely engraved folding maps & 1 plate.

2 vols., thick 4to, original calf, gilt backs.

Paris, Panckoucke, 1778, fine copy.

15s

Sabin 71991.

- 1778 A.D. [3159] RECUEIL DES LOIX CONSTITUTIVES DES COLONIES ANGLOISES, Confédérés sous la dénomination d'Etats-Unis de l'Amérique-Septentrionale.** Auquel on a joint les Actes d'Indépendance, de Confédération et autres Actes du Congrès Général, traduit de l'Anglois. Dedié à M. le Docteur Franklin.

Small 8vo, contemporary half calf, gilt back.

Philadelphia, et se vend à Paris, Cellot & Jombert, 1778. £1 10s

Not in Sabin.

The last 82 pp., with separate pagination contain "l'Indépendance des Anglo-Américains démontrée utile à la Grande-Bretagne."

- 1778 A.D. [3160] FRANKLIN** (Benjamin) **La Science du Bonhomme Richard, Moyen Facile de payer les Impôts.** Troisième édition, exactement semblable à la première.

Small 8vo, original wrappers, uncut.

A Philadelphie. Se vend à Paris, chez Ruault, 1778. **£1 8s**

Contains also the examination of Dr. Franklin before the British Parliament in 1766; the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as established in 1776; and the examination of Mr. Penn at the bar of Parliament in 1776.

- 1778 A.D. [3161] ATRISCO** (Duque de) **v. MONTEZUMA** (Conde de). **Defensa de Don Vicente Joachin Osorio de Moscoso y Guzman, Fernandez de Cordova, Folch de Cardona, Sarmiento de Valladares, Marqués de Astorga, Conde de Altamira y Santa Marta, Duque de Sessa, y de Atrisco, en el pleyto que por grado de segunda suplicacion sigue en el Consejo con Don Geronymo de Oca Nieto de Sylva y Motezuma, Conde de Motezuma de Tultengo, Vizconde de Ilucan, y Señor de Tula: sobre la pertenencia en propiedad de 8250 ducados de plata de Encomiendas perpetuas, etc.** Printed report of lawsuit regarding a claim on the Conde de Montezuma for certain interests in Mexican property.

Small folio. N.D.

(Madrid, 1778).

£1 5s

THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON.

- 1778 A.D. [3162] LA CONDAMINE** (C. M. de). **Relation abrégée d'un Voyage fait dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique Méridionale, depuis la Côte de la Mer du Sud, jusqu'aux Côtes du Brésil & de la Guyane, en descendant la Riviere des Amazones.**

Augmentée de la Relation de l'Emeute populaire de Cuença au Pérou, et d'une Lettre de M. Codin des Odonais, contenant la Relation du Voyage de Madame Codin, son Epouse, etc.

Engraved folding map of the Amazon, & engraved folding plate of the riot at Cuença.

8vo, contemporary half calf.

Maestricht, Jean Edme Dufour, 1778.

£1 1s

Sabin 38485.

For an account of this important expedition see footnote to the 1745 edition in this catalogue.

THE EVACUATION OF RHODE ISLAND BY THE BRITISH.

1779 A.D. [3163] WASHINGTON (George). **Letter Signed to Major Lee.**

1 page, folio. Head-quarters, West Point, 30th October, 1779.

With autograph note attached in the hand of John Quincey Adams.

£52 10s

A most interesting letter signed by Washington, referring to the evacuation of Rhode Island.

"By a letter which Genl. Greene received from Bowen a D.Q.M.G. dated Newport the 26th instant, it appears, that on Monday night last the enemy evacuated Rhode Island, and that Genl. Gates took possession of the place on Tuesday morning. I have no doubt as to the truth of the event, altho' by some accident or other, I have not received the advice from Genl. Gates."

WITH PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON, LEE, AND ROGERS.

1779 A.D. [3164] DE NUTTIGE EN AANGENAAME STAATS-AL-MANACH, VOOR HET JAAR 1779; vervattende een beknopt denkbeeld der voornaamste Staaten van Europa.

Engraved frontispiece, small coloured map, and 17 engraved plates, including portraits of George Washington, General Lee, and Col. Robert Rogers, and skits on the enormous size of the ladies' coiffure at that period.

24mo, original boards, enclosed in a levant morocco case, by Rivière.

Amsterdam, Th. & J. A. Crajenschot, 1779.

£7 10s

THE ENGLISH STIR UP THE BARBARIANS OF FLORIDA TO ATTACK THE SPANISH
SUBJECTS OF LOUISIANA.

1779 A.D. [3165] CHARLES III. Real Cedula de S.M. en que manifestando los justos motivos de su Real resolucion de 21 de Junio de este año, autoriza á sus vasallos Americanos, para que por via de represalias y desagravio hostilicen por mar y tierra á los súbditos del Rey de la Gran Bretaña. Printed Royal Decree (in Spanish) drawn up by the celebrated Don Josef de Galvez, who led the Spanish expedition to Monterey in California & issued by Charles III of Spain; in which he authorised his American subjects to attack British subjects by land and sea.

7 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Madrid, 8th July, 1779.

£6 6s

In this interesting decree, the King of Spain discourses at length upon his reasons for coming to the expressed decision, after his efforts to mediate for peace between the belligerent powers, England and France. He says: "The Court of London, after studied delays, has refused to admit the just measures which I proposed, and has revealed the ambitious spirit which dominates her. Her true object is to let Spain slumber, in the shade of the negociation . . . and wait until the time has elapsed for her project to ripen with regard to usurping some of my American dominions. . . . Past experience points to this, for not only have they roused, by tricks, new enemies amongst the barbarians of Florida, inducing them to conspire against my innocent vassals of Louisiana, and have begun secret negotiations for fortifications there in the hope of depriving me of allies in the event of a rupture, but have also abused my moderation, have offered insults to the Spanish flag, stolen vessels, made unjust captures at sea, seized, opened and torn up official documents found on my mail packet-boats, and committed other offences with violence against my vassals. Latterly, they have even usurped my Sovereign rights in the province of Darien, the Governor of Jamaica granting an Indian rebel the patent of Captain General of that place, and seizing, in the Bay of Honduras, the possessions of the Spaniards whom they have imprisoned and despoiled of their property. . . . I therefore command my Viceroy, Governors, Ministers, Judges, etc. to publish this declaration, and to take every measure, not only to safeguard and defend the provinces, towns, ports, etc. according to the laws regulating the government of the Indies, but to take whatever offensive measures against the English which they might deem necessary.

A TEXT-BOOK FOR SPANISH CORSAIRS.

1779 A.D. [3166] [CHARLES III. OF SPAIN.] Ordenanza de primero de Julio de 1779, prescribiendo las Reglas con que se ha de hacer el Corso de particulares, contra enemigos de la Corona.

Folio, wrappers.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1779.

£5 5s

Text of Statute, amplifying the ordinance of 1762, concerning the privileges and duties of Spanish privateers. The decree was issued to counteract the influence of British corsairs who interfered with the trans-atlantic commerce of Spanish subjects.

1779 A.D. [3167] JONES (Capt. Paul Jones, 1747-1792).

Three-quarter length portrait, standing on deck of a ship, during the action between the *Serapis* and *Bon Homme Richard*. Description of the battle below.

Line engraving. Chez Esnauts et Rapilly.

Size $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with narrow margins. Circa 1779. **£3 3s**

1779 A.D. [3168] FRANKLIN (Benjamin). **Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces; arranged under the following Heads, . . . General Politics; American Politics before the Troubles; American Politics during the Troubles; Provincial or Colony Politics; and Miscellaneous and Philosophical Pieces; Now first collected, with Explanatory Plates, Notes, and an Index to the whole.**

With 3 plates & 1 folding table.

Thick 8vo, original calf.

London, J. Johnson, 1779.

£2 2s

Sabin 25565.

This work includes:—Letters to Governor Shirley on taxation and on the closer union of the colonies with Great Britain; Plan for two Western Colonies on the Ohio; The Canada Pamphlet; Regulation of Indian Affairs; Franklin's examination before the House of Commons in 1766 respecting the Stamp Duties; etc.

1779 A.D. [3169] TICKELL (Richard). **La Casette Verte de Monsieur de Sartine, trouvée chez Mademoiselle du Thé. Cinquième édition revue et corrigée sur celles de Leipsic et d'Amsterdam.**

8vo, boards.

The Hague, chez la Veuve Whiskerfeld, 1779.

£1 15s

A scarce pamphlet, written from the English point of view, relative to Franklins' journey in France and his reception by the French nobility.

1779 A.D. [3170] [VINCENT (M.).] Lettres d'un Membre du Congrès Amériquin, à divers Membres du Parlement d'Angleterre.

8vo, contemporary half calf, gilt back.

A Philadelphie, et se trouve, à Paris, chez l'Auteur, 1779. **£1 5s**

This pamphlet relates largely to the old Commercial relations between England and her American colonies.

- 1780 A.D. [3171] [ACOSTA** (Joseph Melchor de), **PAREDES** (Antonio Donato) **&c.] Derrota desde el Puerto de la Havana en tiempo de verano a la Barra del Rio Misisipi, Provincia de la Luisiana.**
(Manuscript in Spanish).
10 pp., folio, buckram case by Rivière.
N.D. (c. 1780). **£21**

An interesting eighteenth-century Spanish manuscript, containing minute instructions for the guidance of navigators from Havana to the mouth of the Mississippi in the summer, as well as winter, months; stress being laid on the need to proceed carefully in the region of the Chandeleur Islands during the foggy winter period, and to "listen for the sound of the gun which is fired from the centre island of the three." There is also a route directing the ship's course from the Mississippi to Havana, showing the variations to be observed with regard to the increased volume of water flowing from the river during the months of February to July. There are some interesting hints as to the locality of the coast which is determinable by the colour and quality of the sands.

- 1780 A.D. [3171a] JAMAICA. The Representation and Petition of the Jamaica Planters and Merchants, presented February 18, 1780. To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.**
Folio, 2 pp.
(London, 1780). **£3 3s**

Not in Sabin. A scarce petition, asking that additional forces might be sent out to Jamaica and established there during the war, as the Merchants and Planters there consider the island as not in a sufficiently strong state of defence.

- 1780 A.D. [3172] PLANO DEL DESEMBOCADERO del Rio de Misipi en el Seno Mexino, con parte del Territorio dela Mobila, el qual incluyen los Franceses en la Provincia que han Nombrado la Luciana.**
Coloured manuscript map of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the American coast from about Galveston Bay, to Pensacola.
Size 19 by 13 inches. Circa 1780. **£10 10s**

On the map are marked four old forts, and numerous settlements up the Mississippi, Mobile Bay, etc; including those of the Apalache Indians; together with the Islands, and various soundings off the shore.

1780 A.D. [3173] PIERSON (Richard, 1731-1806).

Portrait, three-quarter length, standing, wig, uniform, hat in left hand.

Mezzotint by James Watson after Chas. Grignion.

Size 14 by 11 inches, with margins.

Proof before all letters. C. 1780.

£9 9s

Captain in Navy. Captured by John Paul Jones, 1779, while commanding the "Serapis." Knighted for his brave resistance to a superior force, which caused Jones to remark: "Should I have the good fortune to fall in with him again, I'll make a lord of him."

BRITISH CONVOY SEIZED BY THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

1780 A.D. [3174] RELACION DE LAS EMBARCACIONES del Comboy Ingles precedente de Portsmouth en 29 de Julio de 1780 bajo la escolta del Navio Ramillies y dos Fragatas con destino a las Islas de America y establecimientos de la India, apresada por la esquadra combinada del mando del Sr. Don Luis de Cordova, Director General de ella en 9 de Agosto. Manuscript Report (in Spanish) giving particulars of the crew, supplies &c. on board the ships of the British convoy which left Portsmouth on 29th July 1780 escorted by the warship Ramillies and two frigates, bound for the Islands of America, and for Bengal and which were seized on Aug. 9th by the Spanish Squadrons under Admiral Luis de Cordoba's command.

8 pp., folio.

On board the warship "Santisima Trinidad" 10th Aug., 1780.

£7 10s

There were forty-nine ships of diverse classes, some of which belonged to the East India Company and carried a quantity of munitions to India. Many of the ships were bound for Jamaica, carrying a variety of supplies, from gunpowder and arms to meat, beer, flour, and clothing. The Frigate "Helsbeck," bound for Bengal, carried the largest number of guns on board—thirty—and in addition was loaded with supplies and munitions. Some munitions were sent to New York, while a brig, carrying a plentiful supply of food, was to have gone on to Quebec.

1780 A.D. [3175] PLANO DEL PUERTO DE LA MOVILA situado en la Lat. N. de 30° 10' tomado a los Ingleses el Dia 14 de Marzo de 1780.

Spanish coloured manuscript chart, size 14 by 10 inches, of the entrance to Mobile Bay, Alabama, marking the various islands & soundings, etc.

Spain, 1780.

£6 6s

1780 A.D. [3176] WASHINGTON (George).

Full length portrait, standing, in uniform, roll of papers in right hand, table and papers, horse and black servant behind, camp in distance.

Line engraving by Le Mire after Le Paon.

Size $19\frac{3}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with margins. Circa 1780.

£6 6s

1780 A.D. [3177] CLINTON (Sir Henry, K.B., 1738-1795).

Portrait, in oval, half length, wig, uniform.

Stipple engraving in brown by Bartolozzi after J. Smart.

Size $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches. 1780.

£6 6s

Born in Newfoundland; Captain of New York Militia; fought at Bunker's Hill; second in command in America, 1776; Commander-in-Chief, 1778; took Charlestown, 1780; Gov. of Gibraltar, 1794.

PORTUGUESE AND DUTCH RIGHTS OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION ALONG THE
GUINEA COAST AND BETWEEN AFRICA AND AMERICA.

1780 A.D. [3178] ALMEIDA BEJA DE NORONHA (Excmo. Sr. D. Joao de). **Papeis Originaes dos Negocios da Costa da Guinée. Obra compuesta e escripta pelo Excmo Enviado Extraordinario de S. Madg.** Collection of 44 original manuscripts of the reports written by the Portuguese Envoy Extraordinary, on the negotiations with regard to Guinea.

(Together about 140 pp.) folio and 4to. Circa 1780.

£5 5s

These interesting original reports are for the most part in the Ambassador's autograph, and refer to the period of the United States Independence. He mentions a social function at which he met Mr. Adams and makes various other references concerning him, and also speaks of a discussion he had with other Ministers as to whether America would declare war, as had been rumoured, or not.

The reports deal with the rights of Portugal to navigate and trade on the Guinea coast and between Africa and America, and their dealings with the Companhia de Indias Occidentales, whose claim to the exclusive right to trade on that part of the coast was contested. The text is given of a treaty between Mr. Hope of the Netherlands and Sr. Don Luis da Cunha, the Portuguese Minister for Foreign affairs, with regard to the trading and sailing privileges of ships from Brazil to the African coast, and original rough notes of a draft report of various conferences. In fact, all these manuscripts are the originals of the official reports forwarded by the Portuguese Plenipotentiary, roughly written down for his own guidance. There is therefore no formal heading, address, or date, as would have been recorded in the official documents. From the context, however, it appears that the writer was accredited to the Netherlands Court.

SPANISH PLANS FOR THE RÉCONQUEST OF TRINIDAD.

1780 A.D. [3179] Idea de lo que Parece convendria hacer para mejorar nuestra actual situacion. "Plan for the improvement of our present position." Manuscript (in Spanish) outlining a plan of campaign for the reconquest of Trinidad, with a "secret" expeditionary force.

11 pp., 4to. (Madrid ? 1780).

£5 5s

Translation:—"The precarious situation due to the detention of money in America; the absolute necessity of sending quicksilver and paper to New Spain; to supply troops, arms and munitions to the province of Caracas; to conduct thither the Governor and the many others appointed to posts in America (who are detained at Cadiz) and the reconquest of the Island of Trinidad which is so useful to us, and which might influence the advantages in treating for peace, together with the honour and glory of showing our friends and enemies that we are not paralysed and that we still have the means of helping the former and hurting the latter: all these things have suggested the proposition of an Expedition to comprise all these objects and achieve them easily without depriving our naval forces in Europe of the services of six warships and two frigates for more than four or five months."

It is suggested that, the ships having been chosen and well equipped, four thousand men should be taken on board on the eve of their departure, without any of the usual formalities which might cause delay, and these should include Infantrymen and seamen under the command of a field marshal. They should leave "as speedily and secretly as possible, so that neither the English squadrons be warned, nor the Court of London be enabled to take steps to oppose our objective."

The various merits of contemporary heroes are then discussed; together with the means—which the writer considered quite simple—of ejecting the English and taking possession of the Island. If the need should arise, the newly established garrison might call upon Cumana and Venezuela for aid; and a vessel plying between Trinidad and Guaira should keep up the communication between the various important ports. The perfect organization of this scheme provided also for the conveyance of treasure from America to Spain, distributed amongst the ships of the Spanish fleet. There was, however, but one fly in the ointment: "the greatest difficulty seems to be the departure from Cadiz, *Jervis's Squadron being in those waters*"!

1780 A.D. [3180] SAN FERNANDO DE OMOA (Honduras). **Reconocimiento del Fuerte de San Fernando de Omoa practicado por los Ingenieros el ensegundo Don Simon Destraux y el ordinario Don Juan Dastier en virtud de Orden del Ingeniero Director Don Luis Diez Navarro.** Manuscript Report (in Spanish) on the Fort at San Fernando de Omoa (Honduras).

17 pp., folio.

(Honduras, circa 1780).

£5 5s

Amongst the interesting observations made, is the following: "The English, who are the enemies one must dread most, have establishments on the same coast, which facilitate their trade; and they do not ignore the thousands whom the climate of Omoa has done to death and would continue to bury, when considering the possibility of an attack on this fort. Such an enterprise would be difficult, risky and expensive, as, by sea, the ships might be put out of action long before the fires of the batteries were extinguished, whilst on land, the difficulty of transporting artillery, and the unsuitability of the ground for digging trenches, would discourage them from pursuing the attack." The question of native labour is touched upon; also that of a suitable garrison. A pleasing description is given of the district of San Pedro, where the climate is much healthier, and "which should have been developed at the time the works at Omoa were begun, so that that town might have been assisted. The planes stretching out to the horizon are grateful to the sight, there is an abundance of water, pines, fine cattle . . . and it is said the land produces tobacco of the finest quality."

1780 A.D. [3181] SEWARD (Miss). **Elegy on Captain Cook. To which is Added, An Ode to the Sun.**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, handsomely bound by Sangorski and Sutcliffe in half dark blue morocco, extra, gilt, gilt edges.

London, J. Dodsley. 1780.

£4 10s

Sabin 79474.

This poem on Captain Cook by Miss Anna Seward, known as the 'Swan of Lichfield,' although written in a somewhat extravagant style shews considerable poetical merit. It relates to Cook's visit to N. America, New Zealand, and the South Seas, and more especially to Tahiti, four pages of the poem being devoted to that Island. Various footnotes are given.

1780 A.D. [3182] LABILLIERE (Major Peter, died 1800).

Three-quarter length portrait, seated at a table, papers, one inscribed "American Petition Presented by Penn," books on shelves behind, Arms under.

Mezzotint by Kingsbury after J. Wright.

Size 11½ by 8½ inches, with margins. 1780.

£4 4s

- 1780 A.D. [3183] PLANO DE LA ISLA TRINIDAD DE BARLOVENTO**
. . . con sus Puertos, Vajos, Placeres y la Sonda que hasta a
hora se han encontrado, y se sigue en el reconocimiento de la
demas.

Spanish manuscript map, in pen and ink, of the Island of Trinidad, with the adjoining coast of Venezuela, "with its Ports, shallows, shoals, and soundings that have as yet been made, the work on which is still proceeding." Also marking the various rivers and roads. With a long Spanish description at the top.

Size 2ft. 2ins. by 1ft. 9ins. Circa 1780.

£4 4s

- 1780 A.D. [3184] The Detail and Conduct of the American War, under**
Generals Gage, Howe, Burgoyne, and Vice Admiral Lord Howe:
with a very Full and Correct State of the whole of the Evidence, as
given before a Committee of the House of Commons: and the Cele-
brated Fugitive Pieces, which are said to have given Rise to that
Important Enquiry. The whole exhibiting a Circumstantial and
Complete History of the Real Causes, Rise, Progress and Present
State of the American Rebellion. The Third Edition.

Small 8vo, old half calf.

London, Richardson and Urquhart, 1780.

£3 15s

Sabin 19774.

"Praise is due to the editor of this publication for the care and attention which he has manifested in digesting the very important materials of which it is composed, especially the letters from Boston, New York, etc. This is a much enlarged and improved edition of "A View of the Evidence," etc.

- 1780 A.D. [3285] COXE (William). Account of the Russian Dis-**
coveries between Asia and America. To which are added, the
Conquest of Siberia, and the History of the Transactions and
Commerce between Russia and China.

Large engraved view of Maimatschin, a Chinese frontier town; and 4 engraved folding maps.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, original calf.

London, T. Cadell, 1780.

£2 10s

Sabin 17309.

- 1780 A.D. [3186] BYRON** (John). **The Narrative of the Honourable John Byron. Containing an Account of the Great Distresses suffered by Himself and His Companions on the Coasts of Patagonia, from 1740 till their Arrival in England, 1746. With a description of St. Jago de Chili, and the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. Also a Relation of the Loss of the Wager Man of War, one of Admiral Anson's Squadron.**

12mo, old original calf. London, Baker & Leich, 1778. **12s 6d**

A chap-book edition. This edition not recorded in Sabin.

- 1781 A.D. [3187] ANDRÉ** (Major John, 1751-1780).

Short half length portrait in oval, in uniform.

Stipple by J. K. Sherwin after Major André.

Size 5½ by 5 inches. 1781.

£3 10s

Served in America, and was captured at St. John's, 1775; on release was entrusted with secret negotiations with Benedict Arnold, who was plotting betrayal of West Point to British. Captured and hanged by Americans as a spy.

NATIVE REBELLION IN PERU.

- 1781 A.D. [3188] TUPAC AMARU** (Josef Gabriel). **Compendio de las Noticias mas circunstanciadas y veridicas que se han podido adquirir de la sublevacion de varias Provincias del Peru fulminada por el vil é iniguo Rebelde Indio Josef Gabriel Tupac Amaru.** Manuscript Report (in Spanish) of the rising engineered by the native rebel, Tupac Amaru, with transcript of his ultimatum to the governing municipal body at Lima.

32 pp., folio.

Cuzco, 9th Jan. 1781.

£5 5s

This extremely interesting manuscript reveals the opinion of the oppressed natives, on the administration of their country by some of the tyrannical Spanish officials, as expressed by their leader, the rebel Tupac Amaru, "the last descendant," as he states, "of the Royal line of Incas, Kings of this country. This has inspired me to procure all the means possible of putting an end to the abuses committed by the corregidores and others, who assume office here . . . and all to the detriment of the unfortunate Indians' interests." This agitator arrested Don Antonio de Arriaga, the corregidor of the Province of Tinta in Tungarua on 4th November, 1780. After throwing him into prison, he compelled him to sign orders, mustering the Spanish and Indian troops of that Province, and when some 200 Spaniards and many more Indians had arrived, the rebel had the corregidor strangled in the public plaza on 10th November, at the hands of one of his own slaves. The rebel then cancelled certain excise laws, and confiscated a portion of the Royal tributes. The news of this action soon spread to the neighbouring Province of Cuzco whose corregidor promptly sent an armed force to establish order. Some of the troops, however, were induced to desert, and there ensued a fierce *melée*. The manuscript describes the daily events, and transcribes some of the communiqués addressed by this "Prince of the Inca blood," who stipulates his terms in the phraseology of the Spanish Royal Decrees, and dictates to the Alcaldes Mayor in a truly Gilbertian manner.

- 1781 A.D. [3189] ENCEL** (Mr. le Baillif). **Remarques sur la partie de la relation du Voyage du Capitaine Cook, qui concerne le Détroit entre l'Asie et l'Amérique.**

Folding map of part of N.E. Asia & Alaska.

4to, original wrappers, uncut.

Berne, F. Samuel Fetscherin, 1781.

£3 3s

Sabin 22576.

- 1781 A.D. [3190] WASHINGTON** (George).

Half length portrait, in oval border, military coat, vignette under, "Journée Mémorable du 19 October, 1781, à York en Virginie."

Line engraving after N. Pichle.

Size 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with margins. 1781.

£2 15s

- 1781 A.D. [3191] SEWARD** (Miss). **Monody on Major André. To which are added Letters addressed to her by Major André in the Year 1769.**

Second Edition. 4to, new boards.

Lichfield, J. Jackson, 1781.

£2 10s

Sabin 79478.

With the original autograph signature of Miss Anna Seward at the end of the Poem.

Major André was chosen by Sir Hy. Clinton to conduct the negociations with General Benedict Arnold for the surrendering of West Point Fortress, was captured in the American lines when dressed as a civilian, and was hung as a spy. He was, perhaps, the best loved officer in the British Army, and his execution caused a storm of feeling against Washington, who, however, had performed his duty at a great sacrifice to his own feelings. Miss Seward was one of André's earliest friends, and her work shews considerable poetical merit, and contains valuable biographical notes.

- 1781 A.D. [3192] CHURCHMAN** (John). **An Account of the Gospel Labours, and Christian Experiences of a Faithful Minister of Christ, John Churchman, late of Nottingham, in Pennsylvania, deceased. To which is added, a short Memorial of the Life and Death of a Fellow Labourer in the Church, our valuable Friend Joseph White, late of Bucks County.**

8vo, old calf.

Philadelphia, Printed. London: Reprinted by James Phillips, 1781.

£1 1s

Sabin 13025.

1782 A.D. [3193] TARLETON (Lieut.-Col., 1754-1833).

Portrait, whole length, standing, with left foot on cannon, on which lies a standard, uniform, hands holding the hilt of sword, to left two horses' heads, with a soldier holding the bridle.

Large mezzotint by J. R. Smith after Sir J. Reynolds.

Size $25\frac{1}{4}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with inscription and thread margins top and sides. The inscription margin has been slightly repaired.
1782. **£27 10s**

Distinguished soldier. Served with much distinction in the American War in 1776-81 under Lord Cornwallis. Published in 1787 a "History of the Campaign in the Southern Provinces."

1782 A.D. [3193a] KITCHIN (Thomas). **A General Atlas, Describing the Whole Universe. Being a Complete and New Collection of the most Approved Maps extant . . . augmented from the latest discoveries, down to 1782.**

Complete Series of 23 finely engraved maps, outlined in colour, on 62 copper-plates, with title-page.

Large folio, original boards.

London, Sayer & Bennett, 1782.

£7 10s

These Maps include: Map of the World, in two sections; America, in two sections; N. America and the W. Indies, with insert of California, in two sections; Chart of the St. Lawrence; Course of the Mississippi by Lt. Ross; South America and the Falkland Islands, in two sections; etc.

1782 A.D. [3194] AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Dramatic Conversations.

8vo, half morocco, gilt edges.

London, Privately Printed by J. Nichols for the Author, 1782.

£2 10s

A series of six imaginary conversations between various people, four of which deal with America:—Conversation between the Marquis of Rockingham and the Earl of Chatham, in the Shades. Concerning the proposed acknowledgement of America's Independence, the alliance of France and America, the expenses of the American War, the cession of Canada, and the West Indies. Also mentioning Benjamin Franklin.

Conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Love-Chace. Mrs. Love-Chace has taken to the reading of Political tracts and nothing less than the independency of America and Ireland can satisfy her. Mr. Love-Chace does not hold her views.

Conversation between Sir Jasper Jocelyne and his family at the Royal Academy. In part discusses the portrait of Gen. Tarleton and suggests that General Washington will come over next year and sit for his portrait.

Conversation between Sir Thomas English and Mr. Machiavel, concerning the loss of America, etc.

Not in Sabin or the Church Catalogue.

DESCRIPCION CHOROGRAPHICA

DEL TERRENO, RIOS, ARBOLES,
y Animales de las dilatadísimas Provincias del
gran *CHACO*, *GUALAMBA*:

Y DE LOS RITOS, Y COSTUMBRES
de las innumerables Naciones barbaras, è infieles,
que le habitan:

CON UNA CABAL RELACION HISTORICA
de lo que en ellas han obrado para conquistarlas algu-
nos Gobernadores, y Ministros Reales: y los Mis-
sioneros Jesuitas para reducirlas à la Fè del
verdadero Dios.

ESCRITA

POR EL PADRE PEDRO LOZANO,
*de la Compañia de Jesus, Choronista de su Provincia del
Tucumán.*

LA QUAL OFRECE, Y DEDICA

A las Religiosísimas Provincias de la misma Compa-
ñia de Jesus de Europa

EL PADRE ANTONIO MACHONI,
natural de Cerdeña, Rector del Colegio Maximo de
Cordoba del Tucumán, y Procurador General a
Roma por su Provincia del Paraguay.

Año de



- 1733.

EN CORDOBA: En el Colegio de la Asuncion:
por Joseph Santos Balbás.

RELAÇAM D O COMBATE,

Que entre si tiverão tres Naus de guerra
Inglezas, com outras tres de França
N O S M A R E S D A A M E R I C A
junto de Cabo Berton

*Succeſſo do meſmo Combate, e eſtrago que houve de
parte a parte, copiada de huma carta que veyo
das meſmas partes.*



L I S B O A :
Anno de 1755. *Com as licenças neceſſar.*

Title-page from the Account of the Naval Action which began the war
by which France lost Canada.

Lisbon, 1755.

See Item No. 2982.

1782 A.D. [3194a] ROBIN (l'Abbé). **Nouveau Voyage dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, en l'Année 1781; et Campagne de l'Armée de M. le Comte de Rochambeau.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half morocco, gilt back.

A Philadelphie, et se trouve à Paris, chez Moutard, 1782. **£2 2s**

Sabin 72032. Robin was a Chaplain to the French Army in America. This work is a series of letters written from America describing the campaign under Washington and Rochambeau, the capture of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and other events during the War of Independence.

OF AMERICAN INTEREST, AND MENTIONING DR. FRANKLIN.

1782 A.D. [3195] FITZHERBERT (Alleyne, Baron St. Helens, 1753-1839). Diplomatist. **Autograph Letter Signed to Thomas Townshend, First Viscount Sydney.**

4 pp., 4to. St. Germain, 11th September, 1782. **£1 10s**

Writing from St. Germain, near Paris, where he was despatched by Lord Shelburne as plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace with the crowns of France and Spain. It deals with various European and American political and social matters, mentioning Dr. Franklin, also Bougainville, the Explorer, who afterwards lost his life in the South Seas.

" . . . I delivered to M. de Vergennes yesterday the letter from Lady Argile which you had recommended to my care, & we read it over together; he was very sensibly affected by it so as to shed several real tears, so you will judge of the impression it produced upon me. He told me that when the last accounts came away from America, nothing farther had been done in the affair either on our part or on the part of the Americans, and Oswald tells me that Dr. Franklin assures him that he is morally certain the latter will not in any event carry their threats in regard to the unfortunate young man into execution. . . . M. de Gräfe himself is still here, but I fancy he will go down to Brest very shortly in order to take his trial. His antagonist Bougainville is likewise here, and I have happened to meet him very often in the societies I frequent. He is much such a man as poor Capt. Walsingham, both in figure and conversation," etc.

1782 A.D. [3196] CARTAGENA (Fr. Joseph, Bishop of). **Letter signed and subscribed with two notes (in Spanish) to the Condesa de Paredes, announcing the despatch of some "exquisite work by uncivilised Indians whose talents are centred in their hands," and some presents of a set of gold buckles and an Indian feather head-dress, etc. for "the little one."**

(Together) 2 pp.

Cartagena, 20th February, 1782.

£1 10s

1783 A.D. [3197] PAINE (Thomas, 1736-1809).

Half length portrait, in square border, dark coat, ruffles, right hand holding placard on knee lettered "In the cause of Liberty and My Country," books in background.

Mezzotint by J. Watson after C. W. Peale.

Size 11 by 9 inches, with margins. 1783.

£9 9s

Emigrated to America, 1775. Became acquainted with Franklin; commenced publication of his works at Philadelphia; "Common-Sense" and the "American Crisis" appeared in 1776. "Rights of Man" were published in London, 1771-2. "Age of Reason" 1794-5. Went to France with Colonel Lorrens in 1781 and passed through many adventures there and in England; finally returned to America in 1802, and died in New York, 1809.

1783 A.D. [3197a] COCKBURN (Lt. Col. James). **An Authenticated Copy of the Proceedings on the Trial of Lieut. Col. Cockburn, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, for the Loss of the Island of St. Eustatius. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Correspondence between Lieutenant Rogerson of the 13th Regiment, and Others on that important Affair.**

8vo, fine copy in contemporary crimson morocco, gilt back, sides, & edges.

London, J. Debrett, 1783.

£3 3s

Sabin 14092. An interesting episode in the history of the West Indies. James Cockburn had seen thirty-six years meritorious service, he fought under Wolff at Quebec and in the subsequent conquest of Canada, and in the American campaigns of 1775-6, including the battles of Bunker's Hill and White Plains. Later he was promoted to the command of the Island of St. Eustatius, which had been captured from the Dutch, but on Nov. 26, 1781, he was surprised by a small French Naval Squadron, and captured together with his garrison. For this he was tried by a general court-martial, and cashiered, dying soon afterwards.

1783 A.D. [3197b] The Constitutions of the several Independent States of America; the Declaration of Independence; and the Articles of Confederation between the said States. To which are now added, the Declaration of Rights; the Non-Importation Agreement; and the Petition of Congress to the King; . . . and (never before published) an authentic copy of the treaty concluded between their High Mightinesses the States-General, and the U.S.A. The whole arranged, with a Preface and Dedication, by the Rev. Wm. Jackson. With the engraved portrait of Washington known as the "Dont Tread on me" portrait.

8vo, contemporary calf, gilt back.

London, J. Stockdale, 1783.

£3 3s

Sabin 16088.

- 1783 A.D. [31976] RAYNAL** (Abbé). **A Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies.** Newly translated by J. O. Justamond, with a new set of Maps adapted to the work, and a copious index.

Engraved portrait and 7 folding maps.

8 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf.

London, Strahan and Cadell, 1783.

£2 10s

Sabin 68089. Relating to trade in the Persian Gulf, and with Arabia; Conquests of the Portuguese and Dutch in the East; Spanish Conquests in S. America; Portuguese Conquest of Brazil; the West Indian Islands; English Colonies in N. America; etc.

- 1783 A.D. [3198] CORNWALLIS** (Lord). **An Answer to that part of the Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., which relates to the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, during the Campaign in North-America, in the Year 1781.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, new half calf, gilt.

London, J. Debrett, 1783.

£2 10s

Sabin 16811.

"This answer consists of the chain of correspondence between the two Commanders during the campaign referred to, for the purpose of proving that the conduct and opinions of the author were not the cause of the catastrophe which terminated the campaign of 1781."

- 1783 A.D. [3199] THOMPSON** (Sir Benjamin, Count von Rumford, 1753-1814). Famous Officer in the American Revolution and Scientist. Lieutenant-Colonel of George III.'s American Dragoons. Under-Secretary for the Colonies. **Autograph Letter Signed to "My Lord."**

2 pp., folio. N.D. Circa 1783.

£2 10s

An interesting letter, written shortly after his return from America and just before his retirement on half-pay from the English Army.

"By the enclosed Paper, N. 2, you will see the Proportion the officers in the Provincial Line who are not American sufferers bear to the whole.

"Those who formerly belonged to the British Army and sold out are only 6. Their half-pay compared with the half-pay of the whole line is as £776 10s. to £31,739 5s. 10d.

"Those who entered the Provincial Service as Volunteers, and acquired their Rank by their services are surely entitled to half-pay, tho' they have not so great pretensions as those who have suffered in their Property on account of their Loyalty," etc.

Thompson served as Major in an American Regiment but was imprisoned for lukewarmness in the cause of liberty; he came to England, and in 1780 was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, returned to America as Lieutenant-Colonel of George III.'s Dragoons. Became very famous as a Scientist; the first to determine that "heat is a mode of locomotion." Founded the Royal Institution, London, and under his will a Professorship at Harvard University was established.

1783 A.D. [3200] CHARLES III. OF SPAIN. Manuscript Royal Decree (in Spanish) Signed with the Royal sign manual, authorizing Don Pedro Catani, Judge of the Real Audiencia of Santa Fé, to proceed to a similar post at Santo Domingo, in succession to Don Joaquin Joseph de Inclan, who was to fill the vacancy in Santa Fé, each retaining his respective seniority of service in the new appointment.

3 pp., folio.

Aranjuez, 25th Junio, 1783.

£1 5s

CALIFORNIA PLACED $3^{\circ} 47'$ FURTHER TO THE EAST.

1784 A.D. [3201] SPANISH MANUSCRIPT PORTULANO on paper of the Pacific Ocean from California to Japan, the Philippines, and the coast of China, shewing the routes followed by the "Hercules" in the years 1781 and 1784 from California to the Philippines and back, and mapping the whole of Upper and Lower California, with the various coastal names, the Philippine Islands, parts of Japan and China, and numerous Pacific Islands.

Size 6ft. 2ins. by 1ft. 8ins. Circa 1784.

£25

In the corner of the Map the cartographer has given some details concerning it, which read, in translation:—

[Translation.] Some Notes on this chart.

The North coast of the Island of Formosa has been placed a little further south on this map than on other maps, on account of observations made during the second voyage, in which we passed between this coast and the three islands which lie to the north of it. The charts for this voyage not mentioning the islands which we saw during the first voyage round about 28° , and (during the second voyage) round about 26^{th} degree, to the east of Formosa, they have been placed in this chart in the latitude and longitude in which the ship was thought to be, and in accordance with the direction in which it was bearing; it being impossible to give information as to whether these latter lie much to the north owing to the ship's passage somewhat far south. In the same way, the others were partly reconnoitred on the south, and we passed them on the north. The rock with two peaks, which the Spanish chart places at about $32^{\circ} 10'$ should be according to the observation made from the "Hercules," at about latitude $31^{\circ} 25'$ as shown herein. All the coast of California and New Spain has been placed in this map, some $3^{\circ} 47'$ more to the east than is shown in the Spanish map of Manila of the year '80, being adjusted to the astronomical observation made by Mr. Cache and some Spaniards, who together made the observation at the Mission and small bay of San José del Cavo de San Lucas in the year 1769; and latterly, in accordance with the experiences of the "Hercules" during its two voyages in '81 and '84, the Island of Guadalupe which is off that coast at about degree 29, has been placed in this map $1^{\circ} 48'$ further from the mainland, than was shown on the said chart of Manila.

CESSION OF FLORIDA TO SPAIN.

1784 A.D. [3203] THURLOW (Edward, 1st Lord, 1731-1806). Lord Chancellor. Opposed Peace with the United States.

A.L.S. to "My Lord" (Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney).

3½ pp., 4to. 18th October, 1784. **£5 5s**

A most interesting political letter concerning the debate in Parliament on the preliminary articles of peace, relative to the cession of Florida to Spain, when the greater part of the English population left the province and went into the adjoining States.

"Your papers purport the decision of the point of right by Lord North, an opinion which, however respectable, it would yet be wise to ascertain, and establish by reference to the History of that Settlement in general. . . .

"The Degree of force which menaces the Tribes, or the Settlements; the natural means of defence, or opportunities of succour, do not appear in these papers.

"But I think the nature of the subject, whatever may be its situation in those respects, make it the fit subject of direct communication with Spain. Your subjects have a settlement there of long standing under express and avowed regulation of your Governor of Jamaica, which they hold under the Tribes. The latter have a claim to the countenance which useful and old allies may naturally expect. Your Interest is to a certain degree, I don't know the extent of it, engaged in the Protection of both; and the National Honour is also engaged directly in providing for the safety of your Subjects, indirectly perhaps in the rest." Etc.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHORESS.

1784 A.D. [3204] SEWARD (Miss) **Elegy on Captain Cook. To which is Added, An Ode to the Sun.**

FOURTH EDITION, with additions. 4to, new boards.

Lichfield, J. Jackson, 1784.

£3 3s

Sabin 79475

Signed by Miss Anna Seward at the end of the Poem.

This edition contains an additional poem, "Verses to a Young Gentleman."

See footnote to the First Edition, 1780, No. 3181 in this catalogue.

1784 A.D. [3205] PRICE (Richard). **Observations on the Importance of the American Revolution, and the Means of making it a Benefit to the World.**

By Richard Price, D.D. L.L.D. & Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in New England.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half morocco.

Printed in London in 1784.

£2 10s

Sabin 65449.

"The doctor speaks of the American revolution as "a revolution which opens a new prospect in human affairs, and begins a new era in the history of mankind—a revolution by which Britons themselves will be greatest gainers, if wise enough to improve properly the check that has been given to the despotism of their Ministers, and to catch the flame of virtuous liberty which has saved their American brethren." This work was originally intended only for America, but the celebrated Mirabeau translated it into French.

ASIATIC-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

- 1784 A.D. [3206] CAVARRUS** (Francisco). **Transcript of Report** (in Spanish) in which the writer proposes (as a measure for the prosperity of the Compania de Caracas and the Spanish nation in general) that commercial relations should be fostered between America and Asia through the intermediary of the Philippine Islands.

20 pp., folio.

Madrid, 3rd July, 1784.

£2 2s

- 1784 A.D. [3207] CORDOBA** (Luis de. Admiral commanding the Spanish Fleet). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) to **Excmo. Señor Don Antonio Valdes**, enclosing two official statements reporting the entry into Cadiz of the warships Concepcion and Gertrudis; and a letter from the Captain, Don Juan Landecho, for the King's information, in which their capture of an Algerian ship off Cape Sacratif, is reported. The Admiral mentions the ability of Don J. J. Salcedo (in command of the Gertrudis) to whose efforts were due the success to Spanish arms and the Corsair's surrender.

(Together 4 MSS.) 7 pp., folio.

Isla de Leon, 17th August, 1784.

£1 10s

Luis de Cordoba was a celebrated Spanish Admiral and commanded the Spanish naval forces in many of their naval movements in America.

- 1784 A.D. [3208] General Remarks on the British Fisheries. By a North Briton.**

8vo, 60 pp., half morocco.

London, J. Murray, 1784.

£1 1s

Not in Sabin.

The author commences by discussing the fish trade of London, then the condition of the fisher folk of the Shetland Islands, the Scotch Salmon Industry, the Greenland whale fishery, and the great rivalry of the Dutch, and finally recommends that proper attention should be paid to the fisheries of Nova Scotia, St. John's, and Newfoundland.

EARTHQUAKES IN PERU.

- 1784 A.D. [3209] AREQUIPA EARTHQUAKE. Manuscript Report** (in Spanish) giving interesting details of the event and how it affected Lima and Callao. The writer attributes this disaster, following upon the revolt of the native Indians, to local wickedness and considers it is evidence of God's wrath.

3 pp., 4to.

Arequipa, 13th May, 1784.

£1 1s.

- 1784 A.D. [3210] LORETO** (Marques de, Viceroy of Argentine). **Letter signed and subscribed** (in Spanish) to **Excmo. Señor Don Antonio Valdes**, forwarding a signed report from **Don Juan de Dios Yzquierdo**, the officer commanding the Spanish warship "**Peruano**" off **Janeiro**, in which he states that he was nominated **Commandant of a convoy by the officer commanding-in-chief.**

(Together) 9 pp., 4to.

Buenos Aires, 10th Oct., 1784.

£1 1s

- 1785 A.D. [3211] JONES** (Captain John Paul, 1747-1792). The great Naval Commander of the United States of America. **Autograph Letter Signed to Thos. Jefferson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France.**

2 pp., 4to.

L'Orient, 31st July, 1785.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XLVI.).

£100

A magnificent letter of the utmost importance. Captain Jones asks Jefferson to prevent Mr. Puchilberg, a French merchant at L'Orient, from receiving the prize money due to the subjects of the United States who served on board the Squadron which Paul Jones commanded in Europe; also referring to the U.S. as being intoxicated with success.

"I have the honour to write to you the 29th of this month, praying you to address the Court to prevent Mr. Puchilberg a French Merchant here, from receiving the Prize-Money due to the subjects of the United States who served on board the Squadron I commanded in Europe. I have done my Duty, and with great trouble and expence, both of time and Money, obtained a settlement in their favor from Government. But if Mr. Puchilberg (who has taken no trouble and been at no expence to obtain a settlement) should receive the Money, the greatest part of it will never reach America, nor find its way into the Pockets of the Captors. Were Mr. Puchilberg the honestest Man in the World, he cannot at this distance from America and being ignorant of the laws of the American Flag do justice to the Concerned. Besides, a preference is due to the application of one Government to another for what regards the interest of its Subjects, especially where it is clear that every caution has been observed for obtaining Justice to each individual.

The enclosed copy of a letter, which has just now been communicated to me, from Monsr. de Soulanges à M. M. les Juges Consuls, dated at Toulon the 14th day of this Month, announcing that the Algerians have declared War against the United States, is of too serious a nature not to be sent immediately to you.

"This event may, I believe, surprize some of our fellow Citizens, but for my part, I am rather surprized that it did not take place sooner. It will produce a good effect, if it unites the People of America in measures insistent with their national honor and interest and rouses them from that ill-judged security which the intoxication of Success has produced since the Revolution.

"My best wishes will always attend that land of Freedom, and my Pride will be always gratified when such measures are adopted as will make us respected as a good People who deserve to be Free."

1785 A.D. [3212] FARMER (Richard, 1735-1797). **Half length portrait in square border, wig, bands, gown.**

Mezzotint by J. Jones after G. Romney.

Size 19 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 13 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with margins. 1785.

£4 4s

Prebendary of Lichfield, Canterbury and St. Paul's, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge; broke open the building in which the University seal was kept in order to prepare the address voted to George III. in support of his American policy, 1775.

FRANKLIN'S TREATY BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE UNITED STATES.

1785 A.D. [3212a] [FRANKLIN (Benjamin)]. **Traité d'Amitié et de Commerce entre Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et les Etats Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, conclu à Paris le 3 d'Avril 1783, Ratifié à Stockholm le 23 Mai 1783, et au Congrès des Etats Unis de l'Amérique le 29 Juillet la même année.**

Small 4to, 48 pp., new half calf.

Stockholm, 1785.

£5 5s

This treaty of friendship and commerce between Sweden and the U.S.A. was drawn up by Benjamin Franklin, who was the U.S.A.'s representative in concluding this treaty.

1785 A.D. [3213] COOK (Capt. James). **Storia dei Viaggi di Cook. Opera di M. de la Harpe. Tradotta dal Francese.**

With 18 engraved plates and maps.

7 vols., 8vo, original half vellum.

Venice, Presso Vincenzo Formaleoni, 1785.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin.

Contains accounts of the three voyages of Captain Cook, and an account of his life.

is your courage & fidelity w^h have
involved you in this business - Indeed.
I hear on all hands but one sentiment
& one hope expressd - that you may
emerge wth as little suffering of mind
as possible - Meanwhile your old Regiment
sends you an assurance of our continued
Confidence & affection.

I am ever My Dear Colonel
Your faithfull & aff. Servant
Jam: Wolfe

NOTICIA CERTA
DA GRANDE BATALHA,
que houve na
A M E R I C A
entre os

FRANCEZES, E INGLEZES,
em cujo conflicto foraõ estes derrotados;

*Refere-se o numero dos mortos, o dos feridos, e o ãos
prisioneiros: assaltos, emboscadas, e encontros,
que tem havido naquellas partes entre estes
inimigos;*

Combates navaes, e tomadas de náos entre os mesmos.

*Importantissima expedição, que intenta a França con-
tra Inglaterra, e outras cousas concernentes á
presente guerra.*



L I S B O A:
Na Offic. de DOMINGOS RODRIGUES.
Com as licenças necessarias. Anno 1756.

COURSE OF SPANISH FLEET ENTERING PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD.

1785 A.D. [3214] TRINIDAD. Derrota que deve hacerse para entrar à fondear en el Puerto de España de la Isla de la Trinidad de Barlovento segun los reconocimientos hechos por Don Caietano Llorente segundo piloto de la Real Armada por orden del . . Gobernador de dicha Isla. Manuscript (in Spanish) indicating the course for the Spanish fleet entering Port of Spain, Trinidad, from obserations made by the second pilot, at the instructions of the Governor of the Island.

18 pp., folio.

Trinidad, 1785.

£2 2s

IN THE MEXICAN MINING CAMPS.

1785 A.D. [3215] HERRERA (Vicente de). **Cosas Curiosas.** Manuscript relation (in Spanish) of the travels and experiences of Don Vicente de Herrera, Administrator of the Real Audiencia at Mexico, during a tour of inspection in the mining districts, etc.

20 pp., 4to.

(Mexico), 1785.

£2 2s

The manuscript describes Herrera's visit to the famous Valenciana mine down which he descended, "the opening of which resembles the mouth of Hell, and the miners are like so many demons." He was much impressed by what he saw in "this subterranean city, and asked the owner, the Conde de Valenciana, for a plan of the same." The report, which is written in a quaint style, gives a record of the activities of this official and the Viceroy of New Spain, the Conde de Galvez, in developing the mines of the district and assisting the population with agricultural produce, and loans of money from funds in the Church's possession. An interesting description is given of the means by which quicksilver was used to improve the quality of silver.

GALIANO'S LOGBOOK ON HIS EXPEDITION TO THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

1786 A.D. [3216] ALCALA GALIANO (Dionisio). **Diario de la Navegacion de la Fragata del Rei, Sta. Maria de la Cabeza, del mando del Capitan de Navio Don Antonio de Cordova, al Reconocimiento del Estrecho de Magallanes, escrito por el Teniente de Fragata Don Dionisio Galiano, oficial del dicho Buque.**

Manuscript logbook (in Spanish) written by Dionisio Alcala Galiano, of the voyage of the frigate "Sta. Maria de la Cabeza," commissioned by the King of Spain to Explore the Strait of Magellan in 1785-6. With 5 manuscript maps.

390 pp., folio, original vellum covers. 1785-6.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XLVII.)

£350

Dionisio Alcala Galiano, brigadier in the Spanish Navy, was born at Cabra, Cordoba, in 1762, and died in 1805 at the Battle of Trafalgar. He entered the Navy in 1775, and on account of his special talent for science, was sent on various scientific expeditions, one of the earliest being the expedition to the Strait of Magellan (described in this manuscript) under the command of Don Antonio de Cordoba. Two years later, he was commissioned to accompany Tofiño's expedition to the Azores and to assist in charting these islands; while the following year, 1789, he joined Malaspina's expedition of more ambitious scope, which, following the programme of Cook and La Pérouse, proposed to make a tour round the world. During that voyage he accompanied Malaspina on the "Descubierta," and made many valuable nautical and astronomical observations; and, at Malaspina's suggestion to the Viceroy of New Spain, Galiano was placed in charge of two schooners, the "Sutil" and "Mejicana," for the purpose of exploring the Strait of Fuca with a view to ascertaining whether that was the channel, indicated by Ferrer-Maldonado, which led from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Galiano was reputed to be the first man to solve in a precise and original manner "the problem of finding the latitude by means of the height of the polestar observed at any distance from the meridian."

When war broke out between England and Spain, he conducted a vessel from Veracruz to Cadiz, forcing his way through the blockade. During the Battle of Trafalgar, where he was mortally wounded in the head, he commanded the warship *Bahama* "with much valour and heroism." He left a *Memoria* on the subject of latitude, and another on the calculation by trigonometry of the height of mountains. Accounts of his voyages to the Azores, Fuca and the Magellan Straits, have been published. Navarrete devotes seven pages of his *Biblioteca Maritima Española* to Galiano, adding: "Much more could be said of him in addition to these notes, if his scientific works and personal merits were not already so well known through the medium of many publications."

The expedition to the Magellan Strait, of which Galiano gives so excellent an account in this manuscript, was commissioned for this purpose "of making an exact survey of the strait and dispelling the many doubts that exist with regard to the openings and unknown channels, a point of great moment to navigation and geography." Instructions were received by Captain Antonio de Cordoba on the 1st September, 1785, sent by the King of Spain through Admiral Luis de Cordoba, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Armada, to prepare a frigate and a smaller vessel for the voyage. They were to make for the strait as quickly as possible

Galiano's Logbook—continued.

and explore as much as possible while the southern summer lasted, proceeding later to the port of Concepcion in Chile, where they were to spend the winter; and, when the season permitted, returning to the Strait from west to east, whence they were to return to Europe. The order was that the Commander should take with him a captain or lieutenant as second-in-command, and two officers well versed in astronomical observations. "Consequently, he chose the frigate *Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion*, of French construction, lined with copper and fitted out for navigating in the Mediterranean. Indeed, the quantity of sail aboard this ship and the condition it was in, promised a speedy voyage to the Strait. Not finding a smaller suitable vessel to accompany the frigate and carry sufficient supplies for the crew, the commander notified the Court, stating that, in the event of their failing to provide such a vessel, he would equip his launch for the survey and navigation of the interior of the Strait. On the 6th of the same month the order was communicated to Lieutenant Alexandro Belmonte and me, that we should leave the frigate *Sta. Lucia* (where we were under the orders of Brigadier Don Vicente Tofiño, who had been commissioned to make a chart of the coast of Spain) and go aboard the *Asuncion*, and her commander ordered us to give him a report of the astronomical and mathematical instruments we should require for carrying out our commission. We asked for one of the six collections made in London under the direction of Señor Juan Jacinto Magallanes for the use of our court, two of Fernand Berthoud's mariner's clocks for longitude, including the No. 10 on account of its accuracy and table of temperature.

"On the 17th an order came from the Court, forbidding the choice of a copper-lined frigate (such as the *Asuncion*) and on that day, the commandant selected and took command of the frigate *Sta. Maria de la Cabeza*, of the same tonnage and construction as the other. On the 26th the commander chose the crew, and on the 27th, the artillery being mounted and the ammunition on board, she was towed by the carack, with a garrison of thirty men; and there being insufficient wind to sail, she was moored close to the Puerta de la Clica, in front of the citadels of Puntales and Fort Luis to water and collect supplies.

"As far as we were concerned, Don Alexandro Belmonte and I, detailed for astronomical observations had, since the 7th, set in motion our Berthoud clocks Nos. 7, 9, 12, 14, 15 and 16, which were in the observatory at Cadiz. Don Vicente Tofiño considered the No. 10 indispensable to the continuation of his commission. We noted that the best clocks were the Nos. 15 and 16, judging by a series of calculations by the sun, which we had taken almost incessantly from the 7th to the 29th, the No. 16 being the most accurate and regular in its movement. On the 1st October the clocks were taken on board the frigate and set in motion. As the observatory was not visible from the frigate, it was not possible to signal to her and compare the clocks with the astronomical pendulum . . . we were therefore obliged to adopt the means of comparing the pendulum with a 'reloj de Arnold de Faltriguera' [a watch] which Belmonte bought, go on board immediately, compare it with the clocks and returning on shore, make a third comparison; and the clocks having been proportionately adjusted to the pendulum, observe whether they had altered.

"On the 3rd October there was a review on board the frigate, and on the 5th the troops and crew received four lots of pay, while the officers received eight sums each. . . .

"On the afternoon of the 6th the frigate *Lucia* entered port from Algeiras, and the next day, Brigadier Don Vicente Tofiño handed us, by order of the Court, the collection of instruments. During the time from when the

(Continued over)

Galiano's Logbook—*continued.*

clocks were taken on board until the 7th either my companion or I went on board daily to wind them up, and when the tide did not permit of this, the mate on guard was given a key and shown how to wind them up. . . . On the 8th, while transferring the collection of instruments on board, the glass tube in the barometer burst and all the quicksilver was spilt. It had not been knocked, and it seems that it had either not been properly purified, or the quantity was not right, and therefore, to our regret, we were deprived of the use of this precious instrument."

Following upon the statement that the crew had received their pay in advance, his next record is amusingly naive: "We would have sailed on the 8th but for the fact that 96 seamen were missing (!). We fired some guns to recall them and hauled the main top-sails, but to no purpose. We therefore were obliged to remain until the 9th, and although we were still thirty men short, we set sail at six in the morning on an outgoing tide and with a lax north-east wind; and during the morning, little boats continued to arrive with some of the missing sailors, so that eventually the number missing was reduced to 14."

With equal wealth of detail and conscientious precision, Galiano records the story of his expedition; and although his position on board demanded special attention to the scientific aspect of the voyage, he does not allow this to obscure the historical view.

They touched at the Cabo de las Virgenes, the mouth of the Strait of Magellan about the 20th December, 1785, where they noticed many "candeladas" [sudden blaze from straw or brushwood], on which he comments, "its use seems to be general amongst the Indians of this continent as with those of Tierra del Fuego [Land of Fire] and it was this which moved the earliest navigators to give that name to this vast archipelago." The experiences within the Strait are described with much charm and scrupulous care, his references to Sarmiento's earlier records being of special interest. Many interesting pages are devoted to their meeting with the Patagonian and other Indians; the land, mountains, birds and snow of the bleak district which they surveyed; but above all, it is a work of the utmost geographical interest and of considerable importance, in spite of the fact that Galiano himself was preceded—in point of time—by Magellan, Drake and Sarmiento. He refers to a bottle which was found by a sailor in February, 1786, when he and his companion were making observations for a plan of the Strait. This bottle contained a Latin inscription commemorating the voyage of Bougainville in 1768. "We thought we would copy out this inscription—we have not been able to find Wallis's bottle which passed through this Strait the previous year and which perhaps will remain, as is stated thereon: 'Monument which may remain in this place until the ending of the world.' We also, wishing to leave a record of our visit, made an inscription which we placed in a bottle under a heap of stones," at Santa Cruz, and this inscription, like that of Bougainville, contained a list of the expeditionary party.

There is a summary of the observations made in the Magellan Strait, and additional notes, the text ending with the entry for Sunday, the 11th June, 1786, when they arrived at Cadiz.

At the end of the book there are five manuscript maps: "Creek of Villena, to the north of the Magellan Strait"; "Plan of the Port of Guayrór"; "Plan of Ancon de Posadas"; "Plan of Galiano Bay"; "Plan of Ponce Bay"; which were designed by Galiano, Capt. Miera, Ensign Joaquin Blanco, and the second pilot, Don Antonio Castellanos.

WHY THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY SHOULD BE HELD AT PHILADELPHIA.

1786 A.D. [3217] WASHINGTON (George, 1732-1799). First President of the United States. **Autograph Letter Signed to Colonel David Humphreys.**

4 pages, 4to.

Mount Vernon, 22nd October, 1786.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XLVIII.).

£350

A remarkable fine and interesting letter concerning the forthcoming convention of delegates from twelve States held at Philadelphia which formulated the Constitution. The government under this Constitution began in 1789 with Washington as President.

"... With respect to the circular letter, I see no cause for suppressing or altering any part, except as to the place of meeting. Philadelphia, in my opinion, has the advantage of New York on three accts, 1st as being more central. 2d. because there are passage boats which ply regularly, and are well fitted between the more Southern States and the former, by which the Delegates, if they chuse that mode of travelling, may be accomodated, and 3d. it would seem to me that this body & Congress sitting in the same place, at the same time, will not be very pleasing.

"I am pleased with the choice of delegates which were made at your State meeting, and wish the representatives of all the State Societies may appear at the General meeting, with as good dispositions as I persuade myself they will. It gives me pleasure also to hear that so many officers are sent to your Assembly. I am persuaded they will carry with them more liberality of sentiment than is to be found among any other class of citizens.

"The speech of our friend Cobb was noble, worthy of a patriot, & himself, as was the conduct of Gen. Sullivan. But for Gods sake tell me, what is the cause of all these commotions? Do they proceed from licenciousness, British influence disseminated by the Tories, or real grievances which admit of redress? If the latter, why has the remedy been delayed till the public mind has become so much agitated, & why yet postponed? If the former, why are not the powers of government tried at once? It is as well to be without them, as not to live under their exercise. . . . I am really mortified beyond expression that in the moment of our Acknowledged Independence we should, by our conduct, verify the predictions of our transatlantic foe, & render ourselves ridiculous & contemptable in the eyes of all Europe," etc.

ALCEDO'S GREAT STANDARD WORK.

1786 A.D. [3218] ALCEDO (Antonio de). **Diccionario Geografico-Historico de las Indias Occidentales o América: es á saber: de los Reynos del Peru, Nueva España, Tierra Firme, Chile, y Nuevo Reyno de Granada.**

5 vols., 4to, old calf, gilt panelled backs.

Madrid, 1786.

£10 10s

Containing a description of the provinces, nations, cities, villages, towns, rivers, mountains, coasts, ports, islands, Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, Viceroyalties, government, judicial institutions, fortresses, fruits and products with notes of the discoverers, conquerors and founders, convents and religious orders, erection of the Cathedrals and the Bishops who have officiated.

- 1786 A.D. [3218a] LA PLATA** (Archbishop of). **Autograph Letter signed** (in Spanish) **to the Conde de Tepa, complaining of the procedure of the people in his diocese, and stating that he is also informing the King of Spain, whose permission he has asked to return to Spain, "as I do not wish to return to this city again or be its Archbishop . . . but to return to Spain and die in a Convent of my own Order."** He requests the Conde to use his influence on his behalf.

4 pp., 4to.

La Plata, 15th June, 1786.

£2 2s

- 1786 A.D. [3219] [JEFFERSON** (Thomas).] **Observations sur la Virginie, par M. J * * *.**

With a very fine large engraved map, 2ft. square, of the "country between Albemarle Sound, and Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pensylvania, with parts of several other of the United States of America."

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH. 8vo, fine copy in contemporary calf, gilt back.

Paris, chez Barrois, 1786.

£3 10s

Sabin 35895. Leclerc, No. 917.

This French translation was made by the Abbé Morellet, and was in part revised by the author. It is especially important as being the first edition to contain the fine map engraved by Neele, although the translation itself is not good. In 1784 Jefferson went to Paris as Minister Plenipotentiary to assist Franklin, and printed the first edition of this work at his own expense to give certain important men in France an adequate conception of the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

- 1786 A.D. [3219a] LORETO** (Marques de). **Letter Signed and Subscribed** (in Spanish) **to Excmo. Sr. Don Antonio Valdes, from the Viceroy at Buenos Aires, informing him as to the ships he had chosen to maintain communication with the Malvina Islands (Falkland Islands). Together with précis of his official letter.**

(Together) 6 pp., folio.

Buenos Aires, 10th October, 1786.

£2 2s

1786 A.D. [3220] FORMULARIO que debe servir de norma a los contadores Reales de diezmos de la Nueva España para la formación de los quadrantes de sus diócesis, dispuesto por el Contador General de las Indias con fecha de 30 de Octubre de 1786 y aprobado por el Rei en 2 de Noviembre del mismo año.

Folio, boards. Madrid (circa 1786).

£1 10s

Instructions regarding the assessment of tithes in the dioceses of New Spain, formulated by the accountant-general of the Indies Council for the information of the local government treasurers.

1786 A.D. [3221] PLANO del Puerto Real en la Isla de Jamayca.

Spanish Manuscript chart of Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, and the town of "Kuinishthon" (Kingstown). Marking various Settlements and Forts, and giving various soundings, etc.

Size 20 by 15 inches. Dated 1786.

£1 1s

1787 A.D. [3222] SIMCOE (Lt.-Col. John Graves). **A Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers, from the End of the Year 1777, to the Conclusion of the Late American War.**

With 10 coloured engraved folding plans of the Affair at Quintin's Bridge; Surprize of Rebels at Hancocks House; Ambuscade of the Indians at Kingsbridge; March of the Queen's Rangers; Plan of Oyster Bay, as fortified by the Queen's Rangers; Skirmish at Richmond Jan. 5, 1781; The Landing at Burrell's, April 17, 1781; Skirmish at Petersburg; Sketch of the Action at Osburns; and Action at Spencer's Ordinary.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, original half calf.

Exeter, Printed for the Author (1787).

£75

Sabin 81134. Church Catalogue, No. 1223.

One of the most important and valuable of the works on the American War. The book was printed for private distribution only, and not for sale. According to Mr. Rich, its existence was almost unknown until a copy turned up in the Chalmers sale in 1841.

Simcoe was the eldest son of Captain John Simcoe, who was killed before Quebec in 1759. On the outbreak of the American War he went out to New England as adjutant to his regiment, and was severely wounded at the Brandywine River. At this period he offered to raise a special corps of Negroes for service at Boston, but his offer was not accepted. On 15 Oct. 1777 he was nominated major commandant of a new provisional corps called the Queen's Rangers, composed almost entirely of American Loyalists, which he brought to a high state of efficiency, and which was continually in action during the years 1777-1783, and was conspicuous by the self-restraint exercised in victory. Simcoe strongly urged the adoption of Indian scouting methods. He was captured in 1779, released, and again taken prisoner with Lord Cornwallis at Gloucester Point in 1781, and returned to England, invalided, in Dec. 1781. In 1791, on the division of the Canadas, he was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, where he served with great distinction. In 1806 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, but died before he could assume that post.

SPANISH SHIPS FOR THE DARIEN COAST.

- 1787 A.D. [3223] ARQUEDAS** (Luis, in command of the Spanish Fleet at Cartagena, America). **Two Letters Signed** (in Spanish) to Don Antonio Valdes, proposing the construction of several gunboats for the defence of the "Establecimientos" on the Darien Coast. With two drafts of replies from the Spanish King's Secretary to the Archbishop-Viceroy of New Granada, in which he is requested by the King to furnish good reasons for the building of these ships, their duties, and the benefits to be derived from their possession.

Together 4 manuscripts, 10 pp., folio.

Cartagena, San Lorenzo, etc., 1787.

£10 10s

WITH THE ARMS OF CHARLES X. OF FRANCE ON THE SIDES.

- 1787 A.D. [3224] LEBOUCHER** (Odet Julien). **Histoire de la Dernière Guerre, entre La Grande-Bretagne, et Les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, La France, l'Espagne et La Hollande, depuis son commencement en 1775, jusqu'à sa fin en 1783.**

With 4 very large engraved maps of the N. & S. of the U.S.A., Windward Islands, and the Gulf of Bengal; 3 smaller maps; and 2 folding tables.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, very fine copy bound for the King of France, with the Arms of Charles X. of France on the sides, by Simier, in crimson morocco, gilt, g. e., and the binder's name on the back.

Paris, Brocas, 1787.

£9 9s

Sabin 39613.

Leboucher was a lawyer at the Paris Parliament, and was especially interested in Maritime History. This account of the War of Independence, etc., is of particular interest for its accounts of naval and maritime affairs during that period.

- 1787 A.D. [3225] Another Copy.** Original wrappers, uncut.

£3 3s

- 1787 A.D. [3226] CHASTELLUX** (Francis Jean, Marquis de). **Travels in North America, in the years 1780-2. Translated from the French by an English Gentleman, who resided in America at that period. With Notes by the Translator (J. Kent).**

With 2 engraved folding maps of the New England States, and 3 folding plates of the celebrated Natural Bridge of Virginia.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 2 vols., 8vo, original half calf.

London, G. G. J. & J. Robinson, 1787.

£5 18s

Sabin 12229.

Chastellux travelled through the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, and kept a journal of his expeditions, noting down everything that caught his eager eye. "His work abounds not only with observations which are of importance, but with details of even the most trifling incidents that bad roads, inconvenient inns and distracted times usually afford."

Among the accounts given by Chastellux may be mentioned: Description of Providence; Details concerning Vermont; Westpoint; Account of Major André; Reception by Washington; Description of Princetown College; Philadelphia; Account of various Forts, and engagements with the English; Visit to Payne, the author of "Common Sense"; Albany; Account of the Cohoes Falls; Remarks on the Indians; Description of New London; Richmond, Concord; Portsmouth, Salem; Details concerning Cambridge University; etc., etc.

- 1787 A.D. [3227] JEFFERSON** (Thomas). **Notes on the State of Virginia.**

With the fine large folding map of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, engraved by Neele.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 8vo, contemporary calf.

London, John Stockdale, 1787.

£3 10s

Sabin 35896.

This was the reproduction of the limited edition privately printed by Jefferson in Paris about 1784, and contains the map which first appeared in the French translation of 1786. The work was written with a view to giving certain important men in French an adequate conception of the United States.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1787 A.D. [3228] RAMSAY** (David). **Histoire de la Révolution d'Amérique, par rapport à la Caroline Méridionale.**

With 5 engraved folding maps, including South Carolina, Charlestown Harbour, Plan of Charlestown, illustrative of the Siege in 1780, and 2 plans of naval operations off South Carolina.

2 vols., thick 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt backs.

Londres, et se trouve à Paris, chez Froullé, 1787.

£2 18s

Sabin 67692.

In consequence of her close ties to England there was great opposition in South Carolina to the American Revolution, her population being about equally divided upon the subject, and no fewer than 137 battles and engagements took place there during the War of Independence.

- 1787 A.D. [3229] LERIN** (José Maria de). Transcript of official letter from the Registrar-General of Trinidad to Don Francisco Xavier de Morales, stating that news had been received from Sto. Domingo to the effect that a French Convoy had reached that Island, transporting fourteen thousand troops and large quantities of munitions, and that a rupture was imminent between that Power and Spain.

2 pp., folio.

Trinidad, 12th March, 1787.

£2 2s

- 1787 A.D. [3230] Ordenanzas para el Prior y Consules de la Universidad de Cargadores á Indias de la Ciudad de Cadiz.** Ordinances, including the text of Royal Decrees issued by the Emperor Charles V., Philip II., etc., relating to the administration of the Consulate (Board of Trade) of the city of Cadiz, and concerning the trade between Spain and America.

Woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

124 pp., folio, half morocco.

Cadiz, Juan Ximenez, Carreño, 1787.

£1 10s

- 1787 A.D. [3231] CLAVIERE** (Etienne) and **BRISSOT DE WARVILLE** (J. P.). *De La France et des Etats-Unis, ou de l'Importance de la Révolution de l'Amérique pour le bonheur de la France, des Rapports de ce Royaume & des Etats-Unis, des Avantages réciproques qu'ils peuvent retirer de leurs liaisons de Commerce, & enfin de la situation actuelle des Etats-Unis.*

Thick 8vo, original wrappers, uncut.

Londres, 1787.

Sabin 13516.

£1 8s

HISTORY OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

- 1787 A.D. [3232] SOULÉS** (François). *Histoire des Troubles de l'Amérique Anglaise, écrite sur les Mémoires les plus authentiques.*

Large engraved folding map of the U.S.A., engraved folding map of the American and French operations against York, Virginia, and large folding map of the route from Williamsburg to Boston.

4 vols. in 2, thick 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt backs.

Paris, Buisson, 1787.

£1 5s

1787-1790 A.D. [3233] CANO MONTEZUMA (Fray Juan). Three Auto-graph Letters Signed (in Spanish) to the Marquesa de Villafranca:

- (1) Dated August, 1787, informing her that the Government had ordered the payment of tributes in Tacuba but that owing to the famine suffered by the Indians, the Viceroy, the Conde de Galvez, had suspended the order. [These tributes were part of the revenue derived from the Montezuma estates, by the Marquesa's nephew, the Duke of Abrantes.]
- (2) Requesting the Marquesa to use her influence with the Minister for the Indies, to obtain for him the bishopric of Puebla or Zamora in Mexico, or that of Malacayo in Peru. 29th Nov., 1787.
- (3) Requesting her to interview Fray Manuel Maria Truxillo, Commissary General for the Indies in Madrid, with a view to confirming the writer's privileges and prerogatives as " Custodian " of the province of Mexico granted to him by the Pope, and which were not being interpreted in the proper spirit. Convent of Saint Francis, Mexico, 24th May, 1790.

8 pp., folio.

Mexico, 1787-90.

£1 1s

LOPEZ DE HARO'S AUTOGRAPH LOGBOOK OF THE EXPEDITION FOR THE
EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1788 A.D. [3234] LOPEZ DE HARO (Gonzalo). *Diario de Navegacion que con el auxilio Divino y proteccion de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, espera hacer el Primer Piloto de la Real Armada y Capitan del Paquebot de S.M. nombrado Sn. Carlos (alias el Filipino) vaxo las ordenes de la Fragata de S.M. nombrada La Princesa, su Comandante el Alferez de Navio y Primer Piloto de la Armada Don Estevan José Martinez, con destino ambos Buques de explorar la costa Septentrional de la California hasta los 61 grados de Lattd. N. y otros asuntos del Real Servicio. El Capitan del referido paquebot: Don Gonzalo Lopez de Haro.* The Original Autograph Logbook Signed (in Spanish) by Gonzalo Lopez de Haro of his voyage on the "San Carlos," under the supreme command of Don Estevan José Martinez, to Northern California, for the purpose of exploring the Pacific Coast as far as the 61st degree latitude.

217 pp., folio, original limp sheepskin binding with vellum loops.
San Blas, 8th March to 22nd October, 1788.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XLIX.)

£550

This extremely important log book records the historic voyage of Lopez de Haro in the 'San Carlos' which accompanied Captain Estevan José Martinez' frigate, the 'Princesa' on its expedition of discovery to the north Californian coast, a year before the events which culminated in the Nootka Sound Controversy; and is thus a most valuable "companion" diary to that of Martinez (which was offered in our catalogue No. 442) and which recorded the second voyage to Nootka in 1789.

With regard to the voyage recorded in this item, Irving B. Richman makes an interesting statement in his book, "California under Spain and Mexico":—"Just after the northern expedition of Arteaga and Quadra in 1780, Spain, satisfied that the Russians were making no dangerous approaches towards California, had ordered northern explorations to cease. But with the coming of Pérouse in 1786, fresh alarm was created. On Dec. 18th Estevan José Martinez, who had just returned to San Blas from a supply trip to Monterey, wrote to Viceroy Galvez: "On the 14th Sept. last, while at anchor in the port of Monterey, two frigates were seen . . . they were the Binjula and Astrolabe under the command of the Comte de La Pérouse . . . he assured me as a fixed fact that the Russian nation was in possession of the Island of Oonalaska, and portions of the coast that extends from 61° southwest, and their furthest establishment was in latitude 56° 31'. The business of the Russians with the Indians, the Count assured me, was to exchange manufactured iron for otter skins."

'Martinez in the Princesa and Lopez de Haro in the San Carlos, were sent in 1788 by Viceroy Manuel Antonio Florez to make an investigation. They found the Russians on Kadiak and Unalaska Islands . . . and heard of them on Cook's

Lopez de Haro (Gonzalo)—*continued.*

river, and despite the decree of 1780, Florez felt warranted in heeding the request of Martinez and in sending him, together with Haro, back to Nootka in 1789, to occupy the spot and to protect it with fortifications.

The manuscript describes the daily events and observations from the San Carlos from the 8th March 1788 when the Expedition left San Blas, to 22nd October, 1788, when they regained that port. In many of his notes, Lopez de Haro mentions that he was obliged to abandon the Spanish chart which he carried and refer to that of Cook, which he found a better guide, more especially in the region of Prince William port and Montague Island, which they reached on the 27th May.

"Twelve canoes were seen to approach us, which drew up in line, and in the centre was one, conveying a man who appeared to be their King or captain. Extending his arms, whilst the others sang and yelled, (albeit with some pretensions to harmony) he made signs of peace, to which we similarly responded with a view to attracting them on board, which we did. As soon as the Indian came on board, I gave him beads, ribbons, and other trifling presents. He was very pleased, and showed his companions what I had given him; all the others then came on board, and I gave them presents also, to which they responded by gifts of arrows with points of greenish stone"—which was, perhaps, the pleasantest way of receiving arrows from the natives!

They remained in a bay in the neighbourhood of Montagu Island, "which we could not properly observe owing to the horizon being shut in by the land, but from calculations made, I consider we were within the bay at Latitude North 60° 8' Longitude 42° 32' to the west of the meridian of San Blas." Here, both the Spaniards and their ships were a source of wonder and fascination to the natives, who called on them almost daily and collected their presents with childish glee.

On Sunday, the 1st June 1788, Haro joined Martinez on the latter's ship, accompanied by his chaplain and officers. "From here we made for the shore, and having arrived, we paraded all along the beach. A great cross had been erected, and an altar dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary. When the procession was over, the chaplain, Don José Maria Díaz, said Mass, this being the first time that Mass has been said on this coast from the 55th to the 60th degree. The chaplains of both ships officiated, and the officers and troops also assisted. Mass over, the Holy Cross was carried in procession to a place which had been chosen, close to a rivulet which flows into the sea, where there was a great pine, and on the side facing the island, we fastened the Santa Cruz (Holy Cross) and carved at the base, the following inscription: 'Carlos tertius Hispaniorum et Indiarum Rex'. At the head we inscribed 'Inri', and on the arms, the year 1788"; thus establishing Spain's claim to the much-coveted north-west coast. They also named the Bay of Flores, "in honour of the Viceroy of New Spain." Lopez de Haro describes in detail the people and places seen during this voyage of 1788, and his extremely careful and accurate records in addition to his interesting observations render this manuscript invaluable as a reliable testimony of the facts. He states precisely that which came under his personal notice, and his description of his meeting with some of the Russians is worthy of note. "On the 30th June, the launch was equipped for battle, and I sent the second pilot, Don José Maria Navarez at 2 in the morning to reconnoitre the district where the Russians have their establishments. From that hour, canoes continually arrived until 4, with Indians well dressed in cloth costumes and wearing tall boots [unmistakable signs of the Russian invasion!] and later a launch arrived with four Russians who came on board. They asked me if we were Spanish and I replied that we were. . . . One of them was Captain of the Colony called 'Captain del Aro' [Delarof] and the others were officers. They brought me a small lump of sugar of superior quality

(Continued over)

Lopez de Haro (Gonzalo)—continued.

and a few biscuits. They could speak nothing but Russian, but I bade them follow me to my cabin and gave them breakfast." There followed, also, a polite bribe in the shape of a barrel of wine, chocolate and other dainties, in return for valuable information.

"Here", (to quote Irving Richman) "bodily made manifest at last, were the Russians for whom, since 1774, Spain had been probing with such diligence the North. . . . In December 1788, Martinez wrote to Florez: 'Eustrate Delarof [Russian factor at Kadiak] told me that as a result of his having informed his sovereign of the commerce which the English from Canton are carrying on at Nootka, he was expecting four frigates from Siberia to sail next year for the purpose of making an establishment at Nootka. He assured me that his sovereign had a better right to that coast than any other Power, on account of its having been discovered by the Russian Commanders Behring and Tscherkow in 1741. It therefore seems to me advisable that an attempt should be made next year, 1789, to occupy the said port and establish a garrison in it . . . by accomplishing this, we shall gain possession of the coast from Nootka to the port of San Francisco.'" On the 24th June the following year, accompanied once more by Lopez de Haro, Martinez did in effect return to Nootka and the port of Santa Cruz, where he formally took possession, placing a Declaration of Possession there, in the name of Charles III.

1788 A.D. [3234a] RODNEY (Lord). Letters from Sir George Brydges now Lord Rodney, to His Majesty's Ministers, &c. &c. relative to the capture of St. Eustatius, and its Dependencies; and shewing the State of the War in the West Indies, at that Period.

4to, 104 pp., new half calf.

N. P. & N. D. (London, circa 1788).

£4 4s

Not in Sabin. An interesting series of letters relating to Rodney's capture of the Dutch West Indian island St. Eustatius. Immediately on war breaking out with Holland in 1781, Rodney was given orders to attack this island. The Dutch there were expecting no hostilities and the island was at once taken, together with merchandize to the value of two to three million pounds. Much of this treasure belonged to the English merchants there, whom Rodney accused of being traitors for supplying the revolting American Colonies with goods. Most of the booty was shipped to England, falling however into the hands of the French on the way. Numerous law proceedings were started in England against Rodney, on his return, so he published these documents to show his actual proceedings at the capture of St. Eustatius.

- 1788 A.D. [3235] THAYER (John). Relacion de la Conversion del Sr. Juan Thayer, antes Ministro Protestante en Boston en la America Septentrional, y convertido a la Religion Catolica en Roma el dia 25. de Mayo de 1783. Escrita por el mismo.**

Small 4to, boards.

Valencia, Benito Monfort, 1788.

£4 4s

John Thayer, Roman Catholic Missionary, was the first native of New England ordained to the priesthood. His family were among the early Puritan settlers of New England. He was educated at Yale, and became a Congregational Minister, and served as such, during the Revolutionary War as Chaplain of a company organised for the defence of Boston. He was converted to Roman Catholicism at Rome in 1783, after having tried to dispute some of the miracles worked by the beggar-saint Benedict Joseph Labre. This account of his conversion appeared in English, French, Spanish, and Italian, and created a great controversial sensation. He returned to the United States in 1790, and was put in charge of the Roman Catholic Congregation of Boston, whence he moved to Virginia, and then Kentucky. He finally went to Ireland, where he died about 1818.

- 1788 A.D. [3236] THAYER (John). An Account of the Conversion of the Reverend Mr. John Thayer, lately a Protestant Minister at Boston in North America. Written by Himself. (In English and Portuguese).**

12mo, 155 pp., original sheepskin.

(First printed in London, and now in) Lisbon, 1788.

£4 4s

Not in the Church Catalogue.

This edition is printed in English with a full Portuguese translation on the alternate pages, including a Portuguese title.

For an account of John Thayer see footnote to the previous item.

- 1788 A.D. [3236a] [COADBY (Robert).] The Life and Adventures of Bampfylde-Moore Carew, commonly called the King of the Beggars . . with his travels twice through great Part of America . . And a Dictionary of the Cant Language, used by the Mendicants.**

Engraved portrait.

Small 8vo, original sheepskin, rebacked.

London, Thomas Martin, 1788.

£2 2s

For a short account of this famous swindler and vagabond see footnote to the 1768 edition in this catalogue.

THE AMERICANS BEFORE COLUMBUS.

- 1788 A.D. [3237] CARLI** (Comte J. R.). **Lettres Américaines, dans lesquelles on examine l'Origine, l'Etat Civil, Politique, Militaire & Religieux, les Arts, l'Industrie, les Sciences, les Moeurs, les Usages des anciens Habitans de l'Amérique; les grandes Epoques de la Nature, l'ancienne Communication des deux Hémisphères, & la dernière Révolution qui a fait disparoître l'Atlantide: pour servir de suite aux Mémoires de D. Ulloa. Avec des Observations & Additions du Traducteur [Jean Bapt. Lefebvre Villebrune].**

With a folding map, containing a small inset map of the N.W. of N. America.

2 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt.

(Boston, et se trouve à) Paris, Buisson, 1788.

£1 10s

Sabin 10912.

"These letters originated in a correspondence of Carli with his cousin, the Marquis Gravi, in 1777 and 1779. The author describes the manners and customs of the Americans before their country was discovered by the Europeans. Count Carli's object is to confute the assertions of M. de Pauw, in his 'Recherches Philosophiques sur les Américains,' and to shew that the Americans were descended from the ancient Atlantes."

FROM THE FIRST PRINTING-PRESS IN BUENOS AIRES.

- 1789 A.D. [3237a] SAN ALBERTO** (Fr. Joseph Antonio). **VOCES DEL PASTOR EN EL RETIRO. Disputador, y Exercicios Espirituales para vivir y morir bien con la asistencia del glorioso Patriarca S. Joseph.**

Small 4to, mottled calf, gilt.

Buenos Ayres, Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1789.

£16 16s

Sabin 75981.

A philosophical treatise by the Archbishop of La Plata, of considerable typographical interest, having been printed at Buenos Aires, "with the Viceroy's permission (Marques de Loreto) at the Royal Press of the Niños Expositos (Foundlings)."

Palau states that although printing was established at Buenos Aires in 1780, a tract by the author of this book is the earliest publication known there, and was printed in 1780, but was not published until 1781. The above book is therefore, one of the earliest publications emanating from an Argentine press.

It is the eighth item mentioned in the Bibliography of the Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, compiled by Luis R. Fors. This Foundling Hospital was founded by the Viceroy Vertiz at Buenos Aires, "to prevent abandoned children from becoming victims of the voracious dogs." In considering the means to be employed for its upkeep, he conceived the idea of establishing a printing press as a source of revenue. After the expulsion of the Jesuits, the press which

RELACÃO

De huma batalha, succedida no campo de Lake George na America Septemtrional, entre as Tropas Inglezas commandadas pelo Coronel Guilhelmo, e as Francezas das quaes era Commandante o General Barão Dieskau, aos 30. de Junho do prezente anno de 1757.

Traduzida no Idioma Portuguez.

Extrahida de huma Carta escrita pelo mesmo Coronel, logo depois do successo, ao General Wensvort, Governador da nova Hamisphire, e mandada inclusa em outra escrita em Postmaute Capital da mesma Provincia.



L I S B O A:
Anno M. DCC. LVII.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

The Battle of Lake George and the English Victory over the French Troops in Canada.

Lisbon, 1757.

See Item No. 2998.



NOTICIA CERTA
DA TOMADA, E RENDIMENTO
D E
CABO-BERTON,
CUJA PRACA, A SE RENDEO
A O S
I N G L E Z E S,
*Ficando toda a Guarnição prizioneira de
Guerra.*

L I S B O A :

Anno de 1758.

Com todas licenças necessarias.

THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBOURG FROM THE FRENCH.

Lisbon, 1758.

See Item No. 3003.

San Alberto (Fr. Joseph Antonio)—*continued*.

they had possessed in Cordoba, was hidden in a cellar of the College of Montserrat in that city. The Viceroy saw the advantage of turning this unused press to some account with regard to the maintenance of the foundlings; and accordingly, his proposition was placed before the Rector of the College in September, 1779, asking the price and precise whereabouts of the press. The reply came that it had been "thrown into a cellar," but had originally cost 2,000 pesos, although the Rector was unable to say what its intrinsic value was at the moment.* The press was transferred to Buenos Aires in 1780, with "eight boxes of letters, mostly mixed up, some used and others not," and was eventually valued at 1,000 pesos, which sum was paid to the College at Cordoba. The legal position of the first administrator was not defined until November, 1780, when the Viceroy decreed that Don José de Silvary Aguiar should draw up to one fourth of the profits of the establishment. "provided the said quarter does not reach the sum of 400 pesos." Thus, as Fors states, "was typography established in the house at the corner of the Calles Peru and Moreno, under the name of Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos."

See also J. Lazaro's new work "Los incunables Bonaerenses," 1925.

1789 A.D. [3238] RODDAM (Admiral Robert, 1719-1808).

Portrait, half length, wig tied with ribbon, cap trimmed with braid, cravat.

Mezzotint by Henry Hudson after L. E. Abbot.

Size $13\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with margins. 1789.

£7 7s

The Admiral served successively in the North Sea, at New York and in the West Indies.

1789 A.D. [3239] BRAZILIAN MISSIONS. Official, certified transcript (in Spanish) of documents relating to petitions submitted to the Prince Regent of Brazil regarding protection & assistance for the Missions to Sti and the lonely district of the Sauzes mountains; with the replies from the Real Audiencia, etc.

31 pp. folio.

Laguna (Brazil) 1st Sept., 1789.

£5 5s

- 1789 A.D. [3240] COOPER** (Rev. Mr.). **The History of North America. Containing a Review of the Customs and Manners of the Original Inhabitants; the First Settlement of the British Colonies, their Rise and Progress, from the earliest period to the Time of their becoming United, free and independent States.**

Engraved frontispiece & 5 plates:—Americans throwing the Car-goes of the Tea Ships into the River at Boston; Battle of Bunkers Hill; Death of Genl. Montgomery; Destruction of the Randolph Frigate; Defeat of De Grasse. Together with:—

COOPER (Rev. Mr.). **The History of South America. Contain-ing the Discoveries of Columbus, the Conquest of Mexico and Peru, and the other transactions of the Spaniards in the New World.**

Engraved frontispiece and plates.

2 works in 1 vol., 12mo, old calf.

London, E. Newbery, 1789.

£3 10s

Sabin 16583, 16584.

- 1789 A.D. [3241] GORDON** (Rev. William, 1728-1807). Private Secretary to George Washington, and Chaplain to Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Wrote "History of the Rise and Independence of the United States."

Autograph Letter Signed to Miss Mary F. Notcutt. 1 page, folio. London, 15th September, 1789. Also small engraved portrait.

£1 15s

A long and interesting letter written after his return to England, on various topics, including his taking of a house, evidently in St. Neots, where he had been appointed that year.

" . . . It will be a neat pretty ban-box, and if it pleases God to make it a Bethel it will be a delightful dwelling."

- 1789 A.D. [3242] DEPERTHES** (Jean L. H. S.). **Histoire des Naufrages, ou Recueil des Relations les plus interessantes des Naufrages, Hivernemens, Délaissemens, Incendies, Famines, & autres Evénemens funestes sur Mer; qui ont été publiées depuis le quinzième siècle jusqu'a présent.**

2 vols., 8vo, original wrappers, uncut.

Paris, Cuchet, 1789.

£1 5s

See Sabin 19621.

These wrecks, etc., took place on the coasts of Nova Zembla, Greenland, Hudson's Bay, Spitzbergen, Beering's Island, Gulf of St. Laurence, South Africa, Brazil, Sumatra, Australia, etc; and include 23 narratives.

- 1789 A.D. [3243] ARAOZ** (Juan de). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) from the Commandant of Marine at Havana to Excmo. Sr. Don Antonio Valdes together with six other manuscripts, giving an account of the entry into port of a French warship which had conducted the Spanish bilander Gertrudis from Martinique with its captain and some of the crew held as prisoners for having murdered the owner of a ship on the Caracas coast.

(Together) 19 pp., folio.

Havana, 17th June, 1789.

£1 1s

- 1790 A.D. [3244] Plano del Desembocadero del Rio Misisipi, en el seno Mexicano, con parte del Territorio de la Movila, el qual yncluren los Franceses en la Provincia que han nombrado la Lusiana.**

Coloured Spanish manuscript plan, size 18 by 14ins, of the Mouth of the Mississippi, Island of Orleans, and the coast of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama as far as the Bay of Pensacola, marking all the Settlements, forts, etc., around the mouth of the Mississippi, up the lower reaches of the Pascagoula River, and round Mobile Bay, together with the various islands, and soundings.

Spain, 1790.

£11 10s

This map was executed by Don Domingo Antonio de Lema, second pilot of the Royal Spanish Navy, under the supervision of Don Pedro Ribelles, master cartographer, May 26, 1790.

PRINTED AT SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA.

- 1790 A.D. [3244a] JAMAICA. The New Jamaica Almanack, and Register, calculated to the Meridian of the Island for the Year of our Lord 1791.**

With an engraved folding map of Jamaica.

12mo, original limp morocco.

Saint Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town, Jamaica). Printed by David Dickson for Thomas Stevenson & Co., Kingston (Jamaica), (1790).

£5 5s

Not in Sabin. An extremely scarce Almanack.

1790 A.D. [3245] [WALTON (William).] A Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of Benjamin Gilbert and his Family; who were surprised by the Indians, and taken from their Farms, on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania. In the Spring, 1780.

Small 8vo, half morocco. 124 pp.

Philadelphia, printed: London: reprinted; James Phillips, 1790.

£3 10s

Sabin 27348. Newberry Library, Narratives of Indian Captivity, No. 303.

"Benjamin Gilbert and his family, with that of a neighbour, in all fifteen persons, were captured on the 25th April, 1780, and did not reach their homes again until the 28th of September, 1782. The Gilberts were a very well known family, especially among the Quakers of Eastern Pennsylvania, and their captivity attracted wide attention. "The narrative, published soon after their return, was written by William Walton, a brother of Mrs. Gilbert, from the verbal relations of Gilbert and his family."

1790 A.D. [3246] WASHINGTON (George).

Short half length Portrait in small oval, wig, cravat, flags, and emblems of battle.

Stipple by P. Roberts after W. Birch.

Size 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Circa 1790.

£2 15s

SPAIN'S EFFORTS TO ABOLISH CONTRABAND IN AMERICA.

1790 A.D. [3247] Providencias que se proponen como conducentes y necesarias para desanaigar el pernicio desorden del Contrabando en las Islas y Costas de la America. An interesting manuscript (in Spanish) dealing exhaustively with the question of the "pernicious irregularity of smuggling off the Islands and coasts of America," with suggestions for reform. One of the suggested laws is "that wines, gin and spirits from Peru shall be strictly prohibited," as this would naturally damage the export trade from Spain. References are made to the wines; and, incidentally, the manuscript furnishes an interesting record of the commercial history of America and touches upon many points of law which are now obsolete.

14 pp., folio.

(Spain), circa 1790.

£2 2s

- 1790 A.D. [3248] FAUCHET** (Abbé). *Eloge Civique de Benjamin Franklin, prononcé, le 21 Juillet 1790, dans la Rotonde, au nom de la Commune de Paris, en présence de MM. les Députés de l'Assemblée Nationale, etc.*

Small 8vo, calf, (bound in with various other scarce French pamphlets).

Paris; Lottin, Bailly, Desenne, et Cussac, 1790. **£1 10s**

Bound up with:—*Lettre de M. Burke*, Membre du parlement d'Angleterre aux François. Londres, 1790.

Dillon (Arthur Roger). *Exposition Abrégée des principes et des Evénemens qui ont le plus influé sur la Révolution Française. A l'usage des Etrangers.* Londres, Spilsbury, 1783.

Réflexions sur le procès de la Reine, par une femme. Londres, Spilsbury, 1793. And 6 other pamphlets, in French, mostly printed in London, dealing with Revolutionary matters, etc.

- 1790 A.D. [3249] PUERTO RICO.** *Manuscript Report* (in Spanish) Signed by Col. Eleuterio de Murga, commanding the garrison at Puerto Rico, of the quantity and state of Artillery, munitions and other effects belonging to the troops under his command.

19 pp., folio.

Puerto Rico, 18th January, 1790.

£1 1s

- 1790 A.D. [3250] UZTARIZ** (Miguel Antonio de; Governor of Puerto Rico). *Letter Signed* (in Spanish) to Excmo. Sr. D. Antonio Valdes, notifying him of the despatch of official documents he had received, to their respective destination at Sto. Domingo and Guayra &c.

2 pp., folio.

Puerto Rico, 27th June, 1790.

15s

- 1790 A.D. [3251] INCAS** (Maria Joaquina). *Letter Signed* (in Spanish) to the Duke of Linares, in which the writer states that she is a direct descendant of the Incas, Emperors of Peru; and, having ascertained from family papers, that her ancestors were related to those of the Duke, requests him to procure for her husband Don Juan Sanchez de Roxas, some appointment in the King's service.

3 pp., folio.

Mexico, 26th April, 1790.

10s 6d

- 1790 A.D. [3252] NEGRO SLAVES IN SOUTH AMERICA.** Manuscript draft of Petition to the King (in Spanish) applying for the despatch of negro slaves to Buenos Aires, Paraguay etc. for agricultural work "in order to provide food for the soldiers of the Garrison."
2 pp., folio.
Circa 1790. 10s 6d

THE NEGRO RISING IN SANTO DOMINGO.

- 1791-2 A.D. [3253] ARAOZ** (Juan de; Commanding the Spanish Fleet at Havana). Eight manuscripts (in Spanish) including some extremely interesting letters signed, to Excmo. Señor Don Antonio Valdes from Don Juan de Araoz and the Conde de Florida Blanca, with a manuscript report of the negro rising in Santo Domingo, in consequence of which, some French warships were sent over to Havana to ask for assistance from the Spaniards. The Spanish King's instructions to the Latin American Governors are quoted by the Conde de Florida Blanca in his letter to Valdes. The orders are, mainly, that the Spanish officials should not get involved in skirmishes which might give rise to international complications, but that in the event of a serious rising of negroes against whites, the Spaniards should render whatever assistance their common humanity demanded.
(Together) 8 MSS. 27 pp., folio & 4to.
Havana, San Lorenzo &c. 1791-2. £10 10s

- 1791 A.D. [3254] ANBUREY** (Thomas). **Travels through the Interior Parts of America; in a Series of Letters. By an Officer. A New Edition.**
With a large engraved map of the U.S.A., 6 fine engraved plates, some folding, including a view of St. John's, & the Convention Army Encampment at Charlottesville, etc.; & a folding plate of 8 examples of American paper money.
SECOND EDITION. 2 vols., 8vo, fine copy in the original calf, gilt backs.
London, printed for William Lane, 1791. £6 15s

Sabin 1367. This edition is rather better produced than that of 1789; the next edition, 1792, bore the author's name.

"Mr. Thos. Anburey, the author of these travels, was an officer under Gen. Burgoyne, and whose conduct, in his unfortunate campaign, one object of this publication appears to have been to vindicate. The Monthly Reviewer states: "He sometimes diverts us with anecdotes concerning the speeches, customs, or manners of the people, as he passed among them, which, though droll, or even ridiculous enough, are of that kind to which something similar may be met with in all countries." Anburey obtained some of his information from Burgoyne's Narrative, also from Burnaby, Peters, and Smyth.

1791 A.D. [3255] BRISSOT DE WARVILLE (J. P.). Nouveau Voyage dans les Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale, fait en 1788.

3 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt backs.

Paris, Buisson, 1791.

£3 18s

Sabin 8035.

"The author came to the U.S.A. just before the French Revolution, for the purpose of selecting a suitable place for establishing a colony of respectable persons, who had determined to abandon the then despotic government of France. M. Brissot was commissioned to collect every necessary information, prior to the execution of the plan. These volumes contain the result of his assiduous labours and minute enquiries, and sufficiently manifest that he was qualified to accomplish such an arduous undertaking."

1791 A.D. [3256] MENDEZ (Francisco Ramon). Plano de Puerto Rico en la Ysla de este Nombre.

Finely executed coloured Spanish Manuscript chart of the Harbour of San Juan Porto Rico, with the various soundings, and description in Spanish. Based on the original chart made by the 1st Pilot of the Royal Spanish Fleet, Francisco Ramon Mendez by order of Capt. Josef Pereda of the Spanish Warship "Señor Juan Nepomuseno" at Porto Rico in 1782, by 2nd Pilot Domingo Antonio de Lema, at the Royal School of Navigation, Cadiz, under the supervision of the Master Cartographer Don Pedro Martinez Ribelles.

Size 2ft. by 1ft. 6ins. Cadiz, March, 1791.

£3 3s

1791 A.D. [3256a] GONZALEZ DE AGUEROS (Fray Pedro). Clamores Apostolicos, dirigidos a todos los Religiosos del orden de nuestro Padre San Francisco . . . solicitando operarios a pasar a las Misiones de las Indias.

8vo, half morocco, g. e.

(Madrid) Benito Cano, 1791.

£3 3s

The appeal, addressed by a former Superior of the Franciscan Convent at Ocopa, Peru, for "evangelical workers who, zealous for the welfare of souls, are anxious to proceed to the Missions in the Indies to engage upon the work of converting the heathen who dwell in the mountains"; containing an account of the conditions in North and South America and the Philippine Islands.

- 1791 A.D. [3257] SMITH (J. F. D.).** Voyage dans les Etats-Unis de l'Amerique, fait en 1784; contenant une description de sa Situation présente, de sa Population, Agriculture, Commerce, Coutumes et Moeurs de ses Habitans, des Nations indiennes, et des principales Villes et Rivières, avec quelques Anecdotes sur plusieurs Membres du Congrès et Officiers Cénéraux de l'armée Américaine. Traduit de l'Anglois par M. de Barentin Montchal.

2 vols in 1, contemporary half calf, gilt back.

Paris, chez Buisson, 1791.

£1 15s

Leclerc 1012.

Lowndes remarks that Virginia, Maryland, the two Carolinas and Louisiana are here described with considerable talent and in a pleasing style.

- 1791 A.D. [3258] FRANKLIN (Benjamin).** Mémoires de la Vie Privée de Benjamin Franklin. Ecrits par lui-même, et adressés a son fils; suivis d'un Précis historique de sa Vie politique, et de plusieurs Pièces, relatives à ce Père de la Liberté.

8vo, contemporary half calf.

Paris, chez Buisson, 1791.

£1 15s

Sabin 25549.

Towards the end 64 pp. are devoted to a collection of short pieces and anecdotes concerning Franklin, and at the end is his "La Science du Bonhomme Richard."

- 1791 A.D. [3259] CLARKSON (Thomas).** Letters on the Slave-Trade, and the state of the Natives in those parts of Africa, which are contiguous to Fort St. Louis and Goree, written at Paris in Dec. 1789, and Jan. 1790.

Engraved folding map of the Travels of Mr. de Villeneuve, from the River Sallum to the Senegal; 2 plates shewing the methods of harnessing slaves to each other; & folding plan of Portudal.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, old half calf.

London, James Phillips, 1791.

£1 10s

Sabin 13490.

This work relates, I. The different methods of making slaves of such persons as come into the hands of the French, by means of their establishments at Fort St. Louis and Goree. II. The State of Society, in which the natives bordering on these establishments may be said to live. Most of the information was obtained from M. Geoffroy de Villeneuve, aid-de-camp to the French Governor of Goree.



A View of the City of Boston the Capital of New-England. | *The City is called Boston (grande de la Nouvelle-ANGLÈRE).*
Drawn on the Spot by the Hon. Henry Grenville Esq. Painted by M^r P. B. & Engraved by P. C. C. 1758. | *don. H. Grenville Esq. Painted.*

Printed by W. B. B. at the Office of the Boston Post-Office, No. 10, in the City of Boston.

A VIEW OF BOSTON BY CANOT. 1758.
 (A fine impression with large untrimmed margins).
 See Item No. 3004.



On the South East View of New York (in 1768). One of a pair.
London, 1768.
See Item No. 3073.

- 1792 A.D. [3260] EDDIS (William).** **Letters from America, Historical and Descriptive; comprising Occurrences from 1769, to 1777, inclusive. By the late surveyor of the Customs, etc., at Annapolis, in Maryland.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, old calf.

London, Printed for the Author, 1792.

£4. 4s

Sabin 21801.

“Valuable as indicating the state of public feeling immediately before the Revolution. Mr. Eddis's letters are forty in number. The first contains an account of the country, the Government, trade, manners and customs of the inhabitants, followed by others giving an account of the progress of the War, till his departure from New York. The concluding letters narrate the difficulties and dangers which the author experienced, in consequence of his refusing to take the oath tendered him by the Americans.”

No copy in the Church Catalogue.

- 1792 A.D. [3261] Another Copy.** Original boards, uncut. **£5 5s**

- 1792 A.D. [3262] IMLAY (G.).** **A Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America; containing a succinct Account of its climate, natural history, population, agriculture, manners and customs, with an ample description of the several divisions into which that country is partitioned, and an accurate Statement of the various Tribes of Indians that inhabit the Frontier Country. To which is Annexed, a delineation of the Laws and Government of the State of Kentucky. Tending to shew the probable rise and grandeur of the American Empire.**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, new half calf, gilt, g. e.

London, J. Debrett, 1792.

£4 4s

Sabin 34354.

This work is in the form of eleven long letters written from *Kentucky* by one of the early witnesses to the settlement of that State, and describes the conditions of life there, and gives a general account of now Middle States and the *Mississippi basin* at the period of the admission of Kentucky into the federal government.

1792 A.D. [3263] LOSKIELS (G. H.). Historiske Beskrifning, oefwer Evangeliska Brødernes Missions-Urbete Ibland Indianerne uti Norra America. Utgifwen i Barbn 1789.

Small 8vo, original half calf.

Stockholm, Joh. Christ. Holmberg, 1792.

£4 4s

Not in Sabin.

This work contains the history of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Indians in North America. "The labours of this Mission lay chiefly among the Delawares, the Nautikokes, the Shawanese, and other tribes in Pennsylvania and New York, upon which it is the best authority, both as to tradition and facts, having been drawn up from the accounts furnished by Gottlieb Spangenberg and David Zeisberger, missionaries among the Indian tribes during forty years. Among the subjects narrated is that of the Massacre of Gnadenhutzen and Salem." This Swedish account is two years earlier than the English account.

1792 A.D. [3264] BARTRAM (Wm.). Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the Extensive Territories of the Muscogulges or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Chactaws. Containing an account of the soil and natural productions of those regions; together with observations on the manners of the Indians.

Engraved portrait of the King of the Seminoles, folding map of coast of East Florida, and 7 engraved natural history plates.

8vo, contemporary half calf.

London, J. Johnson, 1792.

£3 3s

Sabin 3870.

Unequalled for the vivid picturesqueness of its descriptions of nature, scenery, and productions. Coleridge remarked that it was written in the style of the old travellers.

1792 A.D. [3265] REVILLA-CICEDO (Conde de). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) **from the Viceroy of New Spain to Excmo. Señor Don Antonio Valdes, reporting the death of Don Antonio Cerantes, pilot of the frigate "Princesa."**

7 pp., folio.

Mexico, 30th Nov., 1792.

£2 2s

The *Princesa* had been sent out with the expedition for determining boundaries, and after returning to San Blas almost immediately for certain repairs, sailed again for the port of Nuñez Gaona which was reached on 29th May 1792. The Commander, Don Salvador Fidalgo, established a camp there and made friendly advances to the Indians. The unfortunate pilot Gerantes, however, was mysteriously done to death during a hunting expedition into the mountains. The Captain found the mutilated body which was subsequently buried in the camp; and proceeded to make a diligent search for the culprits. Dreading a concerted attack from the Indian encampment under the Chief Tutusi, he took the high-handed action of setting fire to two canoes which approached, all the passengers, excepting a boy of fifteen and a girl of six, whom he saved and took care of, perishing in the water. He was reprimanded for this by his superior officer; but the Viceroy, while not questioning the justice of this officer's reprimand, states that Lieutenant Fidalgo is a zealous and dutiful officer.

EARLY TRAVELS IN TEXAS.

1792-3 A.D. [3266] PAGES (Pierre Marie François). **Travels Round the World in the Years 1767-71. The Second Edition corrected and enlarged.**

Together with the First Edition of the Supplementary Volume III, relating to the author's Voyages toward the South and North Poles.

3 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf.

London, J. Murray, 1792-3.

£3 10s

Sabin 58171. Raines, Texas, Bibliography, p. 66.

The first voyage contains an account of de Pagès' journey from France to New Orleans, and a long relation of his journey through Louisiana, up the Mississippi, along the Red River, and up to Nachitoches, with his stay in that place. His journey across Texas or Tegas from Nachitoches to San Antonio. Visit to the Adaisse Indians, and at Naquadock. Journey to Laredo on the Rio Grande, and so into Mexico; passing via Saltillo, Charcas, San Luis Potosi, etc., to Mexico City, and on to Acapulco. From here the author sails to Guam (Marianas) and to the Philippines, and back to France via Bombay (with an account of that part of India), Mesopotamia, and Palestine.

The author makes numerous observations on the manners and customs of the natives of Texas, and on the places he visited there. Especially amusing is his account of the conversion of the Indians by the Franciscan Missionaries. In recruiting from the savages "they use the thong, and lace them like wild horses. As soon as a savage has been caught, he is bound hand and foot and carried to the residence of a Missionary, who makes it his business, by threats, persuasion, severe fasting, gentleness, last of all by marriage, to tame and civilize the manners of his prisoner. Having been instructed in the existence of a Supreme Being, Providence, and the more peculiar doctrines of Christianity, he is admitted to the privilege of baptism."

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF A CALIFORNIAN EXPLORER.

1792-1815 A.D. [3267] MOURELLE (Francisco Antonio). **A collection of 28 Manuscripts** (in Spanish) **comprising signed and autograph reports by one of the Spanish explorers of North West America; and official testimonials relating to his services in America and and Europe.**

Together (28 MSS.), 185 pp., folio & small 4to.

Mexico, Cadiz &c., 1782-1815.

£52 10s

Francisco Antonio Mourelle was one of the pilots under Juan de la Bodega, who undertook the reconnaissance of the north west Californian coast in 1775, and was mentioned in Captain Cook's 'Voyages,' and by various authors, including Almodobar.

Among the many interesting papers included in this dossier, are a signed notarial document testifying to his earlier services in San Blas, covering a period of about eighteen years. The following is an abridged translation of a document signed by him, and dated Mexico, July 21st, 1792, which gives a supremely interesting resumé of the Spanish expeditions along the American Pacific coast since 1774, and is of considerable value as a contribution to the history of California.

"On the 11th August, 1774, I arrived at Veracruz as second pilot on the storeship 'Santa Rita' and left it on the 12th January, 1775, under orders received from the Viceroy, Don Antonio Bucareli, proceeding to San Blas for that year's expedition.

"On the 14th March, 1775, I left San Blas as first pilot of the sloop 'Sonora', for the exploration of the northern coast of California as far as 58 degrees latitude, and returned in the same small vessel at the end of November to the said port . . . my diary serving as the only record for later navigators, for which I was praised by the Viceroy, who referred the matter to His Majesty.

At the beginning of March '77, I commanded the packet-boat 'El Principe' from San Blas, which went to the assistance of the garrison towns of New California, and returned [to San Blas] in June.

"In February 1779, I was commissioned to be second-in-command of the frigate 'Favorita' which was to leave San Blas for the discovery of the northern coast of California as far as the 61st degree latitude; and in this voyage rendered much service as recorded by the Commandants, and in the report sent, to the King by the Viceroy, Don Martin de Mayorga.

"In February '80, I left as second in command of the frigate 'Princesa', to conduct silver, gunpowder and troops from Acapulco to Manila which that oriental station needed on account of the war," and his services on this occasion were again reported to the King on the recommendation of the Governor of the Philippines. During the peace that followed, he undertook various commissions from San Blas, conveying important documents and merchandise to the Philippines and China. He took charge of the establishment at San Blas for practically the whole of the year 1785; and in 1790 he was commissioned by the Viceroy, the Conde de Revilla Gigedo, to deal with the official correspondence relating to the controversy with England over the Nootka affair. At the same time he was responsible for the editing of the diaries of the various expeditions to the north-west American coast. He was sent to explore the Strait of Fuca in 1791, and this was his last service to Spain in the region of the New World, for the following year he disembarked at Acapulco and took up an official post in the Viceroy's office in Mexico, owing to ill-health. The rest of his exploits in Spain are graphically described in his autograph report which has already been referred to.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH CLAIMS TO VANCOUVER ISLAND.

BODEGA Y QUADRA'S (HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED) MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF HIS THIRD VOYAGE TO NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NOOTKA.

1793 A.D. [3268] BODEGA Y QUADRA (Capt. Juan Francisco de la). **Viaje a la Costa N.O. de la America Septentrional por Don Juan Franco. de la Bodega y Quadra, del Orden de Santiago, Capn. de Navio de la Rl. Armada y Comandante del Departamento de San Blas, en las Fragatas de su mando, Sta. Gertrudis, Aranzazu, Princesa, y Coleta Activa, año de 1792.**

Manuscript Diary (in Spanish) of the voyage to North-west America, undertaken by Capt. Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, from San Blas to Nootka in 1792. With an extensive vocabulary of the Nootka dialect and two folding tables showing the meteorological conditions on the outward and return journeys.

189 pp. folio, (mottled Spanish calf, gilt).

San Blas, 2nd February, 1793.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. L.).

£850

This manuscript, hitherto unpublished—which is mentioned in the *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Americana*—describes the third and most important voyage which Quadra undertook to Northern California and Nootka, when he was commissioned to define the boundary of the British and Spanish territory on Vancouver Island.

He had made his first voyage in 1775 as far as latitude 58° in a schooner, accompanied by a pilot, a boatswain, master-at-arms, two servants, and ten sailors. His second voyage was undertaken in 1779, as far as 61°, in the frigate *Nuestra Señora de los Remedios*, alias *La Favorita*, while the third was begun on 1st March, 1792, and is fully described in this manuscript in a most interesting manner from both the historical and nautical points of view.

In his introductory notes he states that in 1789 he had been nominated Commandant at San Blas, at the instance of the retiring Viceroy of New Spain, Don Manuel de Florez. He was then at Cadiz, where he embarked on the warship *San Ramon*, which was conveying the Viceroy-elect, the Conde de Revilla Gigedo, to New Spain.

Irving B. Richman, in his 'California under Spain and Mexico,' and Charles E. Chapman in his 'Founding of Spanish California', have much to say about "the Nootka affair," the latter describing William Ray Manning's 'The Nootka Sound Controversy' as the best account of the affair. Of exceptional interest, however, is the contemporary Spanish version contained in this diary of one of the principal officials concerned.

Referring to the 1789 expedition, he states: "A few days after my arrival at Veracruz, His Excellency heard of the detention of the English ships at Nootka by Martinez, which caused me to accelerate my journey to the capital, where, after conferring upon important matters with the two Viceroys, I started on my expedition, and on the 23rd Dec., was able thoroughly to inspect the Arsenal, ships, port, and all that which I considered necessary to the discharge of my duty, and deserving of the confidence which His Majesty had placed in me.

(Continued over)

Bodega y Quadra's Diary—*continued.*

Thus, I not only entertained the prisoners, to their entire satisfaction, but was able, with the slender resources at my command, to fortify Nootka, examine the Russian establishments, a considerable part of the Fuca Strait, many coastal points and the Sandwich Islands. As England was unaware at the time, of the kindly reception which had been accorded to Colnett, Hudson, Temple and the crews of the detained ships, she demanded complete satisfaction; but on being informed, perhaps, of the generosity with which her subjects had been treated, she was amenable and settled the differences by means of an amicable Convention signed at San Lorenzo by the Conde de Florida-Blanca and Don Allen Fitz-Herbert on 28th Oct., 1790.

"By this convention, several points were settled with regard to fisheries, navigation and commerce on the Pacific Ocean; and, the two Courts having convened that a Line of Demarcation should be fixed, I was accorded the honour of being chosen to negotiate for our side in this delicate mission.

"For this purpose I received the order to proceed to the capital; there, I was informed that I was to embark on a frigate which was expected from Callao, and join the English at Nootka; and, having studied the Viceroy's minute instructions, I saw that this ship alone would not be sufficient for carrying out the mission. But as the King had especially recommended it, it was decided that on its arrival, it should proceed with the least possible delay; that the 'Princesa' should be equipped with fifteen months' supplies in case it should be deemed convenient to found establishments at Fuca; that the 'Aranzazu' should be got ready to take the surplus things while carrying the memoranda to the garrisons; that a schooner should be built, capable of being stationed, under British convoy, in the district which will have to be visited; and that two others should be sent to Acapulco for the use of Don Dionisio Alcala Galiano and Don Cayetano Valdes, in compliance with Commandant Alexandro Malaspina's request, with a view to completing the survey of the Strait.

"These indispensable duties compelled me to return hastily to the Department [San Blas] accompanied by Sub-Lieutenant Don Felix Cepeda, already appointed to be my adjutant . . . and in barely two months I saw the schooner launched, and the ships in readiness for the load of supplies." Owing to the 'Princesa' having "sprung a leak", she was temporarily left at the quayside, with the 'Aranzazu' with which she was to follow, under the command of Lieut. Commanders Salvador Fidalgo and Jacinto Caamaño, with whom Quadra left instructions, route, plans, etc. He temporarily delegated Don Ramon Saavedra to the command of the Department of San Blas, and "at one o'clock at night on the 29th February 1792, I put out to sea with the frigate 'Gertrudis' and the schooner 'Activa.'"

Passing to the North-west, they came upon the southern shores of the Maria Islands on the 4th March. "These islands are situated between latitude north 21° 9' and 21° 48' and lie N.W., S.E., the most southerly point being 58 miles from San Blas. Here, there is an abundance of cedar, ebony, tolu-tree, and guaiacum. In the months of May, June, July and August, there is much tortoise-shell, some coral and a species of shell resembling purple-shell in colour; but though there is plenty of freshwater, they lack shelter for large vessels." After a somewhat rough voyage, he reached Nootka on the 29th April. "As soon as we had lowered the anchor, Macuina and other Chiefs from the *rancherias* came to me, manifesting the affection with which they regarded the Spaniards, and expressing their desire for our friendship, to which I cordially responded." He was satisfied with the conditions prevailing in the houses, offices, farms, etc., which "all point to the efficiency and enterprise with which the commandant of

Bodega y Quadra's Diary—continued.

the 'Concepcion,' Don Francisco (?) Hiza and the Army Captain Don Pedro Alberny have taken up the development of the place, without ill-treating the crews and garrison or inconveniencing the natives, who look healthy and contented." Having impressed upon the commanders of the Concepcion and Gertrudis the need for maintaining friendly relations between their crews and the natives as well as any strangers staying in that port, he made preparations for "receiving the English and entertaining them decently."

The schooner 'Activa' put into port, in a somewhat damaged condition, on the 4th May; while, on the 11th the schooners 'Sutil' and 'Mexicana', under the command of Don Dionisio Alcalá Galiano and Don Cayetano Valdes, hove in sight, and Quadra sent launches out to meet them, as there was some danger of their being damaged by rocks. On the 13th, the report of cannon at 10 o'clock at night notified them of the approach of the 'Aranzazu', which arrived in port two hours later.

A French merchant ship, the 'Flavia' arrived on the 26th from the East, with a cargo of gin which was to be traded at Kamschatka; "they wished to trade in furs, and sought the whereabouts of the Comte de La Pérouse."

The schooners Sutil and Mexicana were despatched to the Strait on the 2nd June, but, owing to unfavourable weather, were obliged to remain in port until the 5th. "While awaiting the English, I commissioned the Aranzazu to reconnoitre Bucareli and Fonte, and resolved to transfer the Memorials which she carried, to the Concepcion." Information is given respecting other ships which came into port, including the Portuguese 'Felix Aventurero' from Macao, which Quadra treated with kindness and courtesy. On the 24th June, he sent the Concepcion on to Monterrey with the despatches reporting his operations, and the Memorials, together with those of his troops who were unfit to spend another winter at Nootka.

"On the 4th July, the English merchant-frigate Dedalo arrived. It had left Portsmouth on the 18th August with supplies for Commander Vancouver's expedition, and the Captain, Thomas News, handed me a Royal Decree dated 12th May, '91, from the Conde de Florida Blanca, in which was enclosed a copy of the Convention, and provided that His Britannic Majesty's officer who might hand it to me, should immediately be placed in possession of the buildings, districts and portions of territory which had been occupied by that Monarch's subjects in April '89; but on being informed that a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy named Richard Augustus, had been instructed to deal with the matter mentioned in the Convention, and hand it to Vancouver if he should meet him (who was killed by the Indians in the Sandwich Islands), I showed him how much more convenient it would be to await the arrival of Vancouver in order to comply with the terms; to which he readily agreed." In the meantime, Quadra sent the Gertrudis off under the command of Don Alonso de Torres, with despatches for the Viceroy of New Spain and instructions to survey Fuca thoroughly with a view to erecting establishments in any ports suitable for the purpose. He was also to instruct the commander of the *Princesa* not to abandon the Strait until November; and was to address a letter to Vancouver, should he be there, "notifying him of his new commission and informing him of my desire to treat with him amicably in the matter of the differences which had arisen." He was at all cost to inspect the coast from the 47th to the 45th degrees and report upon it.

On the 20th the brigantine Venus arrived from Bengal, the captain, Henry Chepems, handing Quadra a letter from Don Salvador Fidalgo written from Nuñez Gaona, a port at the entrance to Fuca, in which the Spanish officer announced his arrival in the strait, and informed him of the murder of his first pilot, Don Antonio Gerantes, by the natives, and of the revenge he had taken by sinking two of their canoes, the sole survivors being a girl of seven and a boy of fifteen.

(Continued over)

Bodega y Quadra's Diary—continued.

The news spread like wildfire throughout the *rancherías*, and in order to avoid further hostilities, Quadra sent for Macuina the native chief, who, as a proof of his personal affection for the Spaniards, offered to go personally to the Strait and deliver a letter to Fidalgo, in which Quadra urged him to set an example of humanity to the natives rather than revenge himself on those who might have been innocent.

On the 22nd Quadra rescued an American frigate the *Columbia* which was in distress. The captain, Robert Gray, told him that Vancouver was in the Strait since April. On the 31st the American brigantine *Hope* joined them. The officer in command, "Joseph Ingrahan" (? Ingram) gave Quadra "the fullest information regarding his extensive navigations, and knowing that he and Robert Gray had witnessed the events which had occurred in the port in '89, I begged them to tell me in all sincerity the reason which had prompted Estevan Martinez to seize the *Efigenia Nubiana*, Colnett's ships and the *Northwest America*; what establishment Meares had had at the time the Spaniards arrived; what land he had purchased from Macuina and other chiefs; with what purpose he had left the *Northwest* for the *Columbia*: had shipped a cargo of furs; what the total amounted to; and whom they belonged to." The reply was that Martinez had admittedly misunderstood his instructions in respect of the ship *Efigenia*, but had released it, giving it the Portuguese flag, anchors and cables and supplies for the return journey. A further statement which corroborated that of Viana, was: "that on Martinez' arrival there was not a sign of a house; that in the year '88 they had a sort of dwelling which Douglas had carried away piecemeal the same year on his departure for Sandwich; and as for territory purchased by Meares from Macuina or some other chief, they assured me they had never heard it mentioned, although they had been amongst them for nine months.

"As regards the detention of the *Northwest America*, they think this was convened between Douglas and Martinez; and the arrest of Colnett and his ships was due to Martinez' opposition to his effort to establish a fort and colony such as Captain Meares had ordered him to do."

He describes the arrival in port of the American frigate *Marguerite* under the command of "Mr. James Magé" on the 7th, and of the English frigate *Butterworth* whose Captain, William Brown, was carrying despatches for Vancouver and had been instructed to found establishments at Queen Charlotte's and two other ports on the coast; the arrival of the English bilander *Prince Leo* under Capt. Sharp's command; and instances of his own courtesy and consideration towards the English officer Capt. Mathew Weatherhead, whose ship had run aground and to whom Quadra offered a passage home, and Lieutenant William Alder, whom he permitted to construct a bilander which he had brought to the port in sections, and which was required for trading in furs. Long and interesting descriptions are given of the native settlements, the mineral and vegetable produce, local birds, animals, etc., which he was able to study during his stay at Nootka; and remarks that the Spanish ships had very little protection against foreign ships, and totalled "less than a third of the English ships which navigate these parts, and if in the future we should think of ejecting them from the ports beyond San Francisco, our resources would be quite inadequate; and they could invade this and other ports in New California which I shall not be able to fortify at present." He considered that the expense of maintaining a squadron for the defence of that coast would be both colossal and fruitless, and believed that free trade for Spaniards would ensure the security of their position there: "trading in furs for which we pay the Indians higher prices than foreigners do; improving the copper mines in New Spain; promoting textile industries in Queretaro, Puebla, Cholula; and gathering the shells at Monterrey . . . all of which would provide employment for the innumerable unemployed men in the interior provinces."

Bodega y Quadra's Diary—continued.

On the 27th August, Vancouver arrived and landed with most of his officers, after firing, and receiving, a salute of thirteen guns. The following morning, Quadra returned the visit, accompanied by Macuina, and was shown over the ship, receiving a general's salute on his arrival and departure, "to which I responded the same day at mess, for, the two commanders and several officers having accompanied me on land, I begged them to stay to luncheon; and after having fired 21 guns to the health of the Sovereigns, I saluted with 13, to the safe voyage of Vancouver. That afternoon, I showed him all the offices, warehouses and farms, with which he was very pleased, assuring me that he was astonished at what had been achieved in so short a time. I invited him and his officers to dine with me every day, and expressed the hope that they would make use of anything which the farms offered in the way of provisions for themselves and the crew. These courtesies over, I sent him the following official despatch on the 29th, enclosing copies of the letters I had written to Viana, Gray and Ingram and their replies."

There follows the full text of the communications which passed between Vancouver and Quadra on the Nootka Controversy. The latter asserts Spain's prior claim to the territory which Martinez had surveyed in 1774 and taken possession of the following year, and traces the events which occurred until the arrest of Colnett and his ships; proving that Martinez had not contravened any laws by his refusal to recognise Capt. Meares as the legitimate occupant of that territory; but offering, on behalf of his government and for the sake of peace, to cede to England all the houses, offices and farms "which have been so carefully cultivated, and myself retiring to Fuca; and in order that the subjects of either nation there should not be molested in the future, that place should mark the boundary of our last establishment, where the boundary line should be fixed, from which point the territory to the north should be open to both nations for their free entry, use, and commerce, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention; the English not extending their activities to the south of Fuca."

The reply from George Vancouver was dated 1st Sept., and in it, he reminds Quadra that the question of their respective Sovereign's rights on the Pacific coast of America had already been discussed at the Escorial in 1790 and did not come within their sphere; but that, in accordance with his instructions, he was prepared to accept the territory, establishments, etc., ceded by Spain.

The writer reports the activities that followed at the port, including the social relaxation offered by Macuina, "whose daughter Vancouver was anxious to meet." The text is quoted of the contentious correspondence that followed between Vancouver and Quadra, the former regarding the restitution of the adjacent islands and Port Cox indispensable to the complete interpretation of the provisions of the Convention; while the latter suggested that the matter should be referred to their respective governments and pointed out politely that Meares had somewhat wandered from the truth when he stated that other portions of territory (claimed by Vancouver as belonging to the English before their ejection in April 1789) had been purchased by him from the native chief, Macuina!

The result was that Vancouver stayed on to re-load his ship, while Quadra left Nootka on the 21st September without having come to a definite settlement; leaving Don Jacinto Caamaño of the *Aranzazu* in charge, pending further instructions from the Crown.

The remainder of this extremely important and interesting manuscript contains the log of Quadra's return voyage to San Blas, which he reached on 31st January, 1793 (having stopped at Fuca on the 26th Sept. and Monterrey on Oct. 9th, 1792, on the way); the text of his official report of the proceedings at Nootka; his views on the political and commercial possibilities of the place; a classified appendix of the animal, vegetable and mineral products of the district; and a very comprehensive vocabulary of the Nootka dialect.

1793 A.D. [3269] WASHINGTON (George, 1732-1799).

Portrait, nearly full length, seated, dark coat, knee breeches, white frills at neck and wrists, holding plan ('Eastern Branch,') hat on table.

Mezzotint by and after E. Savage.

Size 18 by 14 inches, with margins. 1793.

Slight restoration to inscription margin.

Fine impression of this scarce print.

£31 10s

LOUISIANA CAUSES THE VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN GRAVE ANXIETY.

1793 A.D. [3270] REVILLA-GIGEDO (Conde de). **Original letter Signed** (in Spanish) **from the Viceroy of New Spain to Excmo. Señor Don Antonio Valdes, enclosing transcript of a secret report forwarded to the King of Spain through the intermediary of the Conde del Campo de Alange, in which the Viceroy refers to his grave misgivings with regard to Louisiana and Florida and the war with France.**

9 pp. (2 and 7), folio.

Mexico, 30th April, 1793.

£31 10s

In his covering letter to the Spanish Minister Valdes, the Viceroy states that he considers it his duty to take precautionary measures for the defence of the Spanish colonies in view of the fact that the majority of the residents in Louisiana were natives of hostile France, "because it borders on the United American Colonies, and because its terminal establishment is Nachitoches, adjacent to the Province of Texas, which to-day recognises the new general command, independently of the internal provinces of the dominions of New Spain. As Viceroy I consider I am discharging my duty by raising the question of its general defences, which I do in my letter to the Conde del Campo de Alange, copy of which I enclose for Your Excellency's guidance, so that you also may discuss it with His Majesty if you think fit."

The secret report contains the Viceroy's proposition for the defence of the Spanish Dominions in the event of an invasion by the French.

1793 A.D. [3271] BECKFORD (Peter, died 1710). **Lieut.-Governor and Commander in Chief of Jamaica.**

Full length portrait, standing, lace cravat, flowered coat, left hand on hilt of sword, to right table with hat with feather upon it, in distance a fort with sea beyond.

Mezzotint by John Murphy.

Size 18½ by 14 inches, with margins. 1793.

£11 11s

After the conquest of Jamaica, in 1656, Beckford was appointed to the highest positions there by Charles II. and William III.

CONVEYANCE OF TREASURE FROM AMERICA.

- 1793-5 A.D. [3272] ULLOA** (Antonio de). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) from the acting-Commanding officer of the Spanish Fleet, to Excmo. Señor Don Antonio Valdes, enclosing ten other documents, some of which are marked "very secret," referring to the secret course by which warships were to convoy the Spanish treasure-ships from Havana.

11 MSS. (Together) 25 pp., 4to, & folio.

Isla de Leon, Aranguz, Havana &c., 1793-5.

£5 5s

- 1793 A.D. [3273] CARTA ESFERICA DEL GOLFO DE PANAMA** dispuesta por las Corvetas de Guerra "Descubierta" y "Atrevida"; Año de 1793.

An important Spanish Manuscript Map, size 3 by 2 feet, of the whole of the Bay of Panama, marking all the Islands, rocks, shoals, etc. in the Bay, and giving their names and those of the various points along the coast, together with the various soundings made by the Spanish warships "Descubierta" and "Atrevida." 1793.

£4 4s

- 1793 A.D. [3274] GUILLELMO** (Antonio). **Original Secret despatch** (in Spanish) Signed and Subscribed by the Governor of Puerto Cabello, to Excmo. Sr. Don Antonio Valdes, acknowledging receipt of a secret Royal Order instructing him to harbour a Spanish Squadron which was due to arrive there in June, together with a French fleet, under the Spanish Squadron's command, for the purpose of protecting Spanish commerce in American waters.

2 pp., folio.

Puerto Cabello, 21st November, 1793.

£2 2s

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

- 1793 A.D. [3275] [LEBOUCHER** (Odet Julien).] **Historia de la ultima guerra entre La Inglaterra, los Estados Unidos de America, La Francia, Espana, y Holanda: desde el año de 1775, en que se principio hasta el de 1783, en que se concluyo.**

With folding sheet, giving the names of all the Belligerent ships lost during the war by the English, Americans, Spaniards & Dutch. 2 vols. in 1, small 4to, original calf, gilt.

Alcala, Imprenta de la Universidad, 1793.

£2 2s

No mention of this Spanish edition in Medina or Sabin.

1793 A.D. [3276] PAINE (Thos.).

Portrait, half length, white neck-cloth, dark coat, engraved border.

Line engraving by W. Sharp after Romney.

Size 12 by 9 inches, full margins. 1793.

£1 1s

1793 A.D. [3277] GUIVELMI (Antonio; Governor of Puerto Cavello).

Letter Signed (in Spanish) to His Excellency Don Antonio Valdes, acknowledging receipt of the secret Royal orders, announcing the incorporation of a French Squadron with the Spanish fleet which was to sail from Cadiz under Admiral Aristizaval's command, to protect Spanish mercantile interests in America, and in case of need, to attack the enemy. The Governor is ordered to make arrangements for the reception of the fleet at Puerto Cavello, which order he states he is complying with.

3 pp., folio.

Puerto Cavello, 12th Nov. 1793.

£1 1s

1793 A.D. [3278] [ALCALDE (Fr. Antonio).] Noticia de la Muerte, piedad exemplar y zelo pastoral del Sr. D. Fr. Alcalde.

4 pp., small 4to, half bound, t. e. g.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1793.

£1 1s

A short biography, and report of the death, of Fr. Antonio Alcalde, Bishop of Yucatan and Guadalaxara, who died on the 7th Aug. 1792, at the age of 91. The writer appends a long list of his donations to charities during his term of office.

THE "AFTERMATH" OF THE AMERICAN WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

1794 A.D. [3279] BRUCE (John, 1745-1826). Historian. Keeper of the State Paper Office. Historiographer to the East India Company. **Autograph Letter Signed to Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville.**

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp., 4to. India Office, Whitehall, 15th October, 1794. Also six Extracts from Letters received from the United States.

£25

A most important series of Official Documents, dealing with the aftermath of the American War for Independence, and showing the distrust of the newly emancipated Colony for the Mother Country.

Last summer was spent in fruitless negotiations with the Indians, for the Congress were of opinion, that the best time for obtaining favorable terms of peace with them, was, after they had beaten us twice in the field, & were flushed with success; the Indians, however, refused to treat with our Commissioners, unless they would agree, to make the River Ohio the boundary between them and the United States, instead of the middle of the Lakes, which was fixed on, as the boundary by the treaty of peace with Great Britain. When the season for acting was past, our small Army was ordered to march against the Indians and we are in daily apprehensions of hearing of its defeat, as the Indians have had much time to prepare themselves.

"Our newspapers magnify the Bankruptcies in England, and the number of those who are disposed for a Revolution. So little do the people here understand the state of your Country, that they affirm that all the bankruptcies have been occasioned by the capture of Vessels by the French, and the loss of the trade, which England had with that nation. I think England was never in so great danger as at present, having so many enemies at home, as well as abroad, for if the friends of the French Revolution among you, should succeed in prevailing on Govt. to desist in the present War, it would no sooner cease in France, than it would begin in England, as the Revolutionists among you, who correspond with the French mob, would seize the first moment of peace, to bring over half a million of Assassins, and needy Villians, from France, who with the help of your own mob, might overturn the Government, and expose all the property of the Nation to pillage, as they have done in their own Country; so that nothing can save your Government, but the continuance of the War, which cuts off all their communication, between your Revolutioners & their Brethren the Sans Culottes. Your people seem to be liberty-mad, but if they would come over, to this country, they would be cured of their fondness for it, by seeing how little our people have got by it. A friend of mine, who lately made an excursion to Canada, this summer, informed me, on his return, that he found many Emigrants, from the states of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, in that Country, who assured him, that many thousands of their Country-men who had fought through all the last war, to avoid becoming British subjects, had now of their own accord, settled in Canada, & taken the oaths to the British Government, altho' it is absolute in that Country, having left Liberty, Equality, and the rights of Man, their former Idols, behind them; and what is still a greater Satyre, on the friends of Liberty and Republicanism he likewise assured me, that great numbers of Irishmen, who had abandoned their own Country, for want of Liberty, & a Reform in Parlt. on finding their Settlement, in the United States, difficult, by the extorsions of the Land-

(Continued over)

Bruce (John)—continued.

Jobbers, had settled in Canada where they had no Parlt. to reform. They could not endure the British Government in Ireland, where it was limited by law, but they have readily submitted to it in Canada, where it is absolute and unlimited. Altho. one of their professed designs of emigration was to avoid paying tythes to the Protestant Clergy, yet they readily submit to pay tythes to the Roman-Catholic priesthood. I had heard of these things, several years ago, but did not believe them, and I am now assured that Emigration to Canada still continues, & that numbers have emigrated this present year." Etc.

"It is said here that the British vessels, in the Delaware, are to be seized by way of an indemnification for 111 American vessels, seized by the English Fleet, in the West Indies. This is another Scheme of those who have been provoking a war against Great Britain, ever since the French Revolution, altho Genet is disgraced, and his party in France executed, yet the mischief that he did here, is likely to remain. He has taken the oaths to our States, in order to prevent his being apprehended by his successor, and sent to France. I hope the violence and barbarity of the French, and their declared resolution, to annihilate England, have reconciled your people to the War against France. If your Fleet and Army succeed in the West Indies, it will have the best effect in this Country, as our people will naturally side with the Victors, in that Quarter. Should our people still think of going to war, the English fleet, if they drive the French out of the West Indies, will have it in their power, to burn our Sea ports, one after another, in spite of any thing that the United States, & the Sans Cullottes could do to prevent it. Our people, indeed, talk of fortifying their ports, but they forget that they were all taken last war, after all the care that had been taken to fortify them. If the English did not *then* burn their Towns, it was only because they hoped to possess them but it cannot be expected, that they would be restrained by this consideration, when they make war against us as a Foreign Nation. I am at a loss to guess, on what pretensions the English consider our people as Enemies, unless it is, because they have owned a treaty whereby they are obliged to guarantee the possessions of France in the West Indies. But this appears to be very narrow ground, for making a war, as no overt Act has yet taken place on the part of the United States in consequence of their acknowledging the said treaty. The attempts of *Genet*, to raise an Army in this Country for attacking the English in Canada, and the Spaniards in Florida, have become abortive both by a prohibition, on the part of our Govt. and by the revocation of the Commissions, on the part of the French. If a War should now take place, between Great Britain and this country, I am persuaded it will be a war of passions, on both sides. America might be profitable to England, by taking their Manufactures, if our people could be brought to pay their debts, and England might be profitable to America by furnishing us with such articles, as we could not obtain from any other country, and least of all from France, to which the wild people of our Country would wish to confine all our Commerce. I hope that the interest of the British merchants, who have such large sums due to them, in this country, will prevent England from making war on us; Those, however, who are deepest in debt in England, are the most eager for a war, in hopes of getting free of their debts. Hence the reason, why they cry out that those of us, who are for peace, are under the influence of Great Britain. The blind attachment of the people here, who are in the interest of the Sans Cullottes, places this Country in danger of an intestine, as well as of a Foreign War.

"The consequence of a war with England would be fatal to this Country, and would reduce our people, to the condition of Naked Savages, for I believe, there is not as much wool in this Country, as would furnish all its Citizens with *Caps of Liberty*. The French party here, talk big on account of the evacuation of Toulon, without reflecting that their Marine have suffered more, from that event than from the two last wars with Great Britain, and that they have gained nothing but what was their own, before." Etc.

1794 A.D. [3280] HOWE (Richard, Earl, 1726-1799).

Half length portrait, uniform, sword, and map partly unrolled in front of him, square engraved border.

Mezzotint by T. Burke after S. De Koster.

Size $17\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with margins. 1794.

£18 18s

Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Fleets in America. Forced the passage of the Delaware 1777, etc.

SUPPRESSED LETTER ON CALIFORNIA.

1794 A.D. [3281] SALES (Luis). **Noticias de la Provincia de Californias. En tres Cartas de un Sacerdote Religioso a un Amigo Suyo. Carta 1.**

12mo, wrappers, uncut.

Valencia, por los hermanos de Orga, 1794.

£10 10s

Sabin 56007. Medina 5649. Cowan, p. 198.

The first letter only. This important work, written by a Dominican Monk at the San Miguel Mission, California, gives most important details concerning California, and the author attempts to correct some of the mistakes made by Venegas. These letters, together, or separate, are exceedingly scarce, as they were suppressed by order of the King, see No. 3317 of this catalogue.

1794 A.D. [3281a] JEFFERYS (Thomas). **The West-India Islands: from Actual Surveys and Observations. In Seventeen correct maps. Comprehending 1. West-Indies in General. 2. Jamaica. 3. Ruatan or Rattan, Old Providence. 4. Virgin Islands, etc. 5. St. Christopher's, Nevis. 6. Antigua. 7. Guadaloupe, Mariegalante. 8. Dominica. 9. Martinico. 10. St. Lucia. 11. Barbadoes. 12. St. Vincent. 13. Bequia or Becouya. 14. Granada. 15. Tobago. 16. Turks Island, and 17. Curaçao.**

Series of 17 fine coloured engraved maps, with a 24 page Introduction and title.

Large folio, original boards.

London, Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 1794.

£5 15s

THE FOUNDATION OF THE BRITISH CLAIM TO OREGON.

- 1794 A.D. [3282] MEARES** (Capt. John). *Voyages de la Chine a la Côte Nord-Ouest d'Amerique, fait dans les années 1788 et 1789; Précédés de la relation d'un autre Voyage exécuté en 1786 sur le vaisseau le Nootka, parti du Bengale; d'un Recueil d'Observations sur la Probabilité d'un Passage Nord-Ouest; et d'un Traité abrégé du Commerce entre la Côte Nord-Ouest et la Chine, etc. Traduits par J. B. L. J. Billecocq.*

With an Atlas containing an engraved portrait of Meares; 10 important engraved folding maps of parts of the N.W. coast of America, Alaska, British Columbia, Queen Charlotte Is., Vancouver Islands, & Oregon, etc.; and 17 engraved plates, including view of the entrance to Strait of Juan de Fuca, view of Macao, portraits of natives of Hawaii and Vancouver Is., views at Nootka Sound, various views of headlands, etc.

3 vols., 8vo, & one vol. 4to, contemporary half calf.

Paris, F. Buisson, 1794.

£6 6s

Sabin 47262. Cowan, Californian Bibliography p. 152. Martin, Essai de Bibliographie Hawaïenne, p. 11.

"This narrative is a most important work. It was on these discoveries by Meares that the claim of Great Britain to Oregon mainly depended. In the treaty between England and Spain which followed the Nootka affair the Spanish claims were disallowed, and the Spanish withdrew. Subsequently, in the arbitration on the Oregon question, England finally yielded to the United States much territory claimed under the discoveries made by Meares."

Like his French contemporary Capt. Péron (see Item No. 3483), Meares was also engaged on the fur trade between British Columbia and Canton. His vessels were seized by the Spaniards at Nootka Sound, who claimed all that coast as Spanish. War nearly broke out between England and Spain over the question, and Spain had to give way.

THE USE OF THE THERMOMETER IN NAVIGATION.

- 1794 A.D. [3283] WILLIAMS** (Jonathan). *Memoria sobre el uso del Termómetro en la Navegacion, presentada a la Sociedad Filosófica Americana de Filadelfia, para promover los conocimientos útiles.*

Folding map of the North Atlantic.

Small 4to, half morocco.

Madrid, Viuda de D. Joaquin Ibarra, 1794.

£2 10s

Not in Medina.

The work contains a preliminary discourse by Don Cipriano Vimercati, the Director of the Spanish Marine Academy, and concerns various voyages made between England and the U.S.A. and along the coast of the U.S.A., including various observations made by Benjamin Franklin in August & September 1785, concerning the course of the Gulf Stream.

1794 A.D. [3284] HAYTI. Plano del Fuerte Delfin en la Ysla Española de Santo Domingo.

Coloured Manuscript map of the harbour and town of Fort Dauphin in Manzanillo Bay in the North of Hayti, marking the various soundings, and forts, etc. Drawn up at the capture of the port by the land and sea forces of Spain, under the command of Lt.-Gen. Don Gabriel de Aristisaval, and Lt. Miguel Josef Serquero, on Jan. 29, 1794. With sailing directions in Spanish.

Size 2ft. 2ins. by 1ft. 7ins. Hayti, 1794. **£2 2s**

YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.**1794 A.D. [3285] KEATE (Thomas, 1745-1821). Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital. Autograph Letter Signed to Mathew Lewis, Esq.**

3½ pp., 4to. Windsor Castle, 24th September, 1794. **£2 2s**

Entirely relating to Yellow Fever.

"I received from one of the Surgeons a full account of the cases of Yellow Fever that fell within his knowledge & a history of the disease which I have devised may be sent to you. From others I have had translated to me occasional remarks; but from none did I collect that the disease was considered to be contagious. By all it has been looked upon as an Epidemical Terror, arising from some natural Cause, and confining its ravages to 4 Tropical Islands, altho this has not to our knowledge been strictly so, because Philadelphia has experienced its direful effects as much as, if not more so than any part of the Western World," etc.

1794 A.D. [3286] [HODCKINSON.] Letters on Emigration. By a Gentleman, lately returned from America.

8vo, half morocco.

London, C. & G. Kearsley, 1794.

£1 4s

Sabin 40616.

The chief interest in this work lies in its Account of the new Inland State of Kentucky, contained in the last of a series of five letters. The first four letters relate to the emigrants voyage out to America, various particulars concerning emigration to the Southern States, etc., and accounts of New York and Philadelphia. The author was no friend to emigration.

1794 A.D. [3287] VARGAS MACHUCA (Captain José de). Instruccion para inteligencia y cumplimiento de los vageles del comboy que ha de escoltar la Fragata 'Venus.'

Manuscript Instructions (in Spanish) issued and signed by Capt. Vargas in command of the Spanish warship 'Venus,' to the officers commanding the ships forming the convoy which was to escort the Venus from Havana to Spain. Together with large folding sheet, giving a diary, in tabular form, of the movements of the frigate and convoy.

9 pp., folio.

On board the Frigate Venus, Port of Havana, 28th June, 1794.

£1 1s

- 1794 A.D. [3288] OTERO (Andres).** **Derrota que han de seguir los Buques de Guerra desde la Havana à Cadiz, trayendo caudales.** An interesting autograph manuscript signed (in Spanish) setting forth the course which the Spanish warships were to take, between Havana and Cadiz, when carrying treasure to Spain.

3 pp., folio.

Havana, 9th July, 1794.

£1 1s

- 1794 A.D. [3289] MONTEZUMA ESTATES.** **Three Documents** (in Spanish) relating to the claim of one Josef Villamil to 6% of the tributes derived from the Montezuma estate of Tacuba, and contested by the heirs to that estate; and to the claim made by the Montezuma heirs, for the restitution of the estates of Xilocingo and Flazala, which had been annexed by the Spanish Royal Treasury. The manuscripts transcribe the text of various papers relating to the inheritance from the Princess Isabel Montezuma, and contain much interesting information regarding the amicable relations between the Emperor Montezuma and his conqueror, Hernan Cortes.

(Together) 21 pp., folio.

(Mexico), 1794.

£1 1s

- 1794 A.D. [3290] FUSTER (Capt. Domingo).** **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) to the officer commanding the Spanish Fleet at Isla de Leon, explaining how his brig, which was to have been included in the convoy from Habana to Alicante under the orders of the Spanish frigate "Venus," became separated from the convoy, and asking for permission to proceed on his voyage to Alicante, without liability.

The Commanding Officer's orders are written in the margin, instructing the Adjutant to make enquiries, and if verified by the Captain of the Frigate, to grant the captain of the brig the necessary permit, without pecuniary liabilities.

2 pp., folio.

Isla de Leon, Nov., 1794.

10s 6d

- 1794 A.D. [3291] EQUIANO (Olaudah). The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African. Written by Himself.**

Engraved folding plate of the author's wreck on the Bahama Banks, 1767.

Thick 12mo, contemporary half calf, gilt back.

London, printed for, and sold by the Author, 1794. **15s**

The author tells of his life in Africa, his being kidnapped and sent to Virginia as a slave, his adventures in the West Indies, shipwreck on the Bahama Bank, etc.

- 1795 A.D. [3292] REAL CEDULA DE INCORPORACION DE EL BANCO DE POTOSI á la Real Hacienda, y Ordenanzas para su regimen y gobierno, con arreglo á las Leyes de Indias y demas Reales disposiciones que al márgen se citan, de orden de S.M.**

With folding tables of Statistics.

Folio, original calf, gilt.

Madrid, Benito Cano, 1795. **£3 3s**

- 1795 A.D. [3293] [COOK (Capt. James).] Historia de la Vida y Viages del Capitan Jaime Cook. Obra escrita en Ingles por Andres Kippis, y Traducida al Castellano por Don Cesareo de Nava Palacio.**

2 vols., small 4to, contemporary calf.

Madrid, en la Imprenta Real, 1795. **£2 2s**

Not in Sabin.

- 1795 A.D. [3294] INSTITUICAO DA CAMPANHIA GERAL DE PER-NAMBUCO E PARAIBA.**

Folio.

Lisbon, 1795. **£1 10s**

1796 A.D. [3295] Programma de huma caza d'educacao, ou seminario de criaturas na Sevana de Judeus. Escrito em Portuguez & traduzido em Hollandez & Frances. (In Portuguese, Dutch & French).

8vo, half calf, uncut, t. e. g.

Paramaribo (Surinam), A. Soulage, 1796.

£15 15s

Not in Innocencio or Mattos.

An interesting project for the establishment of a seminary in the Jewish district of Surinam, Dutch Guiana. It was proposed to follow the example of educational establishments in North America, and build the seminary in a small town, the most suitable in the colony being the Jewish village of Savana: "so that nothing should disturb the course of instruction, for in many places the great schools are not established in the capital: in Pennsylvania there is Princetown, in Boston there is New Cambridge—all small places, well away from the big cities."

**TREATY SECURING THE COMMON NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
AND DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.**

1796 A.D. [3296] CHARLES IV. OF SPAIN. Real cedula de S.M. y Señores del Consejo en que se manda observar y guardar el Tratado de Amistad, Limites y Navegacion concluido y ratificado entre su Real Persona y los Estados Unidos de América. Printed text of Royal Decree issued by Charles IV, ordering his Ministers, etc., to observe the terms of the Treaty of Friendship, Boundaries and Navigation, ratified between himself and the U.S.A.

Folio, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Madrid (en la Imprenta Real), 1796.

£10 10s

The twenty-three Articles of the Treaty are quoted in full, the Spanish Plenipotentiary being Sr. D. Manuel de Godoy y Alvarez de Faria, Principe de la Paz, Duque de la Alcudia, etc., while the United States were represented by Senator Thomas Pinckney. The Treaty was negotiated by Washington.

Various clauses of the Treaty define the boundaries of Florida, mark the Mississippi as the definite boundary between Spanish Louisiana and the settlements of the United States, and, most important of all, secure common navigation of the Mississippi to Spaniard and American.

For long Spain had asserted her absolute right to the navigation of the Mississippi. To the Western settler the Alleghanies and the bad roads were enough to cut him off from any other route to market than down the river, and it was not easy to restrain him from a forcible defiance of the Spanish claim. The Northern States were willing to allow the Spanish claim in return for a commercial treaty, but the Southern States protested angrily, and the question nearly caused dissolution, and the spectre was not laid until the formation of this Treaty.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINES IN SPANISH AMERICA.

1796 A.D. [3297] MEMORIA SOBRE EL BENEFICIO DE LAS MINAS
en las posesiones Españolas de America. Declaracion de las
ventajas que resultarán y demostracion de los medios que se deben
emplear para aumentar . . en poco tiempo el producto de
las Minas. Manuscript (in Spanish) outlining a scheme for the
 rapid development of the mineral wealth of America.

28 pp., folio.

(Circa 1796).

£10 10s

The manuscript, which is mainly a transcript with autograph marginal notes, is a proposition put forward for the development of the mines, "adopting the methods employed in Monsieur ——'s metal foundry."

Auguste, the owner of the foundry and devisor of the scheme, although apparently French, offers his services to the Spanish Crown, and is willing to assume Spanish nationality for the purpose. He says: "The reiterated observations of the Spanish Consul regarding the simplicity, speed and economy of the methods employed in my foundry (which is usually closed to the public); the opinion of Sr. Don Feliz Azara who has lived for twenty-six years in Peru, which opinion is shared by Señor Serna, with regard to the application of these same methods for the benefit of the mines in Spanish America; all confirmed my own opinion, that in placing my services at the feet of His Catholic Majesty, I would obtain for him new treasures. So precious a motive, united to the ardent desires of the Spanish Consul for the prosperity of his Court, have elevated my thoughts; but I was far from presuming that some written instructions, designs and models, which I thought of using in demonstrations in Spain, would not suffice and that the Consul would invite me to go personally to Peru. . . I have thought the matter over for a long time. Only the memory of the ancient ties which unite France and Spain has been able to persuade me not to reject this idea. Possessing fortune, reputation and considerable possessions in France, only the desire for glory could make me renounce, for a few years, the peaceful pleasures of my ordinary occupation."

In the course of a very well written essay the writer discusses the influence of Spanish mineral wealth upon European economies. He states that he is "convinced that it is His Catholic Majesty for whom God has reserved the honourable mission of subduing Europe, now plunged in disaster for the last fifteen years. So great a motive should animate with indefatigable zeal all who can co-operate in some way in the execution of so noble a project; and I have the vanity to believe myself worthy of His Majesty's confidence on account of the certainty of the favourable results of my methods."

He has every confidence that the output of the American mines can be greatly increased and describes his methods for working the mineral bearing districts and the conclusions he has arrived at from his experiments with, and analysis of, specimens of earth from those places. He gives a very interesting account of the affinity between certain metals, and the normal proportion of precious metals to lumps of "metallic" earth; such as one grain of gold to the pound of earth (from New Granada) and ten grains of silver to the same. Figures are carefully gone into, both as calculations and actual records. He mentions that he has found specimens of metallic earth from New Spain yielding four grains of gold to the pound of earth, half of which he calculates is lost by being carelessly washed by negro slaves. From this, however, he is able to estimate the value of the mineral districts, and shows how the value can be increased

(Continued over)

Memoria Sobre el Beneficio de las Minas—continued.

enormously by his method of treatment with mercury. "This is not the only benefit that can be derived from my system of work; the economy of time offers many more important advantages. . . . I understand that in America when the receptacle holding the metal is charged with quicksilver, the labourers sift for eight days at least, the mineral which has been washed and mixed with quicksilver, to mix it with the silver. The usual quantity in one of these receptacles is about 60 quintals, a moderate proportion which I have already established, to bake in my apparatus . . . from where I will extract in the same given time, eight times as much metal as that produced by the admixture of quicksilver. Had not the Consul been a witness of the experiments which I describe, they might have seemed haphazard, particularly when I express a positive truth, which is: that I shall employ half the number of people to obtain a much more speedy result, and without exposing the labourers daily to the dangers arising from the use of quicksilver."

He describes the gold mines of La Paz and their surrounding forests which would be used eventually as fuel for their neighbouring foundries. A very interesting description is given of the method of reducing the metal to the required consistency for minting; and of the "motor" machinery which he had invented for use in his foundry; which he proposes to introduce into Peru for the working of the famous silver mines at Potosi, etc.

This extremely interesting document contains the clauses of the writer's proposed contract with the Spanish Government which he desired to see in possession of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice; but as a precautionary measure he demanded the payment of 90,000 pesos in Paris on delivering his machinery to the Spanish Ambassador.

1796 A.D. [3298] MOREAU DE SAINT-MERY (Médéric Louis Élie). **Description Topographique et Politique de la Partie Espagnole de l'Isle Saint-Domingue; avec des Observations générales sur le Climat, la Population, les Productions, le Caractère & les Moeurs des Habitans de cette Colonie, & un Tableau raisonné des différentes parties de son Administration.**

Large folding map of Santo Domingo.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo. Full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David).

Philadelphia, chez Moreau de Saint-Mery Auteur et Imprimeur, au coin de Front & de Walnut Streets, 1796. **£7 10s**

Sabin 50570.

Moreau-Saint-Méry was born at Port Royal, Martinique, in 1750. At the age of 19 he went to Paris, where he became a Counsellor of State, and a great advocate of reforms in the French colonies & in the better treatment of the blacks. Hearing that Robespierre intended to have him arrested he fled from France & in 1793 went to the United States. Having lost all his property he turned his attention to business and established himself at Philadelphia as a bookseller and printer. In 1798 he was able to return to France, where he finally died in 1819. His works on the Island of Santo Domingo & other parts of the West Indies, are of great interest.

1796 A.D. [3299] CHARLES IV. OF SPAIN. Transcript of Royal Despatch (in Spanish) from Charles IV. to the Governor of Potosi, referring to the murder of Don Pedro Antonio Anzolcaga (a Peruvian official) and the question as to whether the liberation of the murderers (who had been convicted on account of their confession in the confessional but not in the law courts) was justifiable, on the grounds that the confession had been obtained by a violation of the sacramental secrecy.

7 pp., folio.

Potosi, 10th December, 1796.

£2 2s

1796 A.D. [3300] BASAVE (Pedro de). Two Autograph Letters signed to the Dowager Duchess de Abrantes, referring to the strained relations between Great Britain and Spain as indicated by the movements of certain Spanish warships in American waters; and referring to the Abrantes estates in Mexico.

(Together) 9 pp., folio.

Mexico, 12th January, 1796.

£1 1s

1796 A.D. [3301] BELKNAP (Jeremy, 1744-1798). American Historian and Clergyman. Author of "History of New Hampshire." **Autograph Letter Signed.**

1 page, 4to. Boston, 6th August, 1796.

15s

Returning thanks of the Historical Society on receipt of an Election Sermon and a letter of Governor Winthrop.

- 1797 A.D. [3302] IMLAY (Gilbert).** **A Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America: containing a succinct Account of its Soil, Climate, Natural History, Population, Agriculture, Manners, and Customs. With an ample Description of the several Divisions into which that Country is partitioned. To which are added, I. The Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky, etc. II. The Indian Nations, etc. III. Culture of Indian Corn, etc., etc. IV. Ancient Works, native Inhabitants of the Western Country, by Major J. Heart. V. Louisiana and West Florida. VI. Soil and Timber, etc. VII. Remarks to Settlers, by Dr. Franklin. VIII. Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and N. Carolina. IX. Mr. Patrick Kennedy's Journey up the Illinois, etc. X. Tenasee. XI. Act for establishing Knoxville. XII. Treaty for free Navigation of the Mississippi. XIII. N. American Land Co., etc.**

With engraved folding maps of Kentucky; The Western Territory; Tennessee; and the Ohio Rapids.

The Third Edition with great additions. Thick 8vo, fine copy in full polished calf, gilt, g. e.

London, printed for J. Debrett, 1797.

£5 5s

Sabin 34358.

In the enlarged shape, which the work took in the present and last edition, it comprises a most valuable mass of material for the early history of the Western Country, embodying the entire works of Filson, Hutchins, and various other tracts and narratives.

See also the First Edition, London, 1792.

THE SPANISH RE-CONQUEST OF THE ISLAND OF RUATAN (HONDURAS).

- 1797 A.D. [3303] ARAOZ (Juan de, Viceroy of New Spain).** **Letter Signed (in Spanish) to Don Juan de Langara at Aranjuez, enclosing a manuscript diary-report of the exploits of Don Joseph Rosi y Ruvi, through whom the Island of Roatan was reconquered for Spain. With marginal note from Don J. de Langara acknowledging the receipt of letter and enclosure.**

(Together) 25 pp., folio.

Havana, 26th Sept., 1797.

£5 5s

Translation:—"Complying with my instructions given to him at sea, in consequence of the port of Habana being blockaded by the English, Captain Don Thomas Ugarte, in command of the frigates Fetus and Anfitrite, went to Veracruz, there to muster all the warships and merchant vessels . . . and has forwarded me the enclosed papers, in which the happy event of the reconquest of the Island of Roatan is related in detail, which exploit I had ordered him to

Araoz (Juan de)—continued.

execute, and which he found accomplished, on his arrival at Truxillo, by the Mayor of San Antonio Suchitepeques, Don Joseph Rosi y Ruvi whom Ugarte asked for full information. This I have the satisfaction of imparting to Your Excellency for His Majesty's information . . . and reiterate my proposition to you of the 31st May, 1771: that it would be advisable to concentrate our means of attack, defence and fortification in the said Ruatan in preference to Truxillo and any other establishment on the Honduras coast, by reason of its advantageous and important position." The Report forwarded by Captain Ugarte gives an extremely interesting relation of the Alcalde's encounter with the British dictator on the Island of Ruatan who, "speaking in English lurched forward in an obnoxiously drunken condition, with a knife in each hand, and declared that he governed neither in the name of France nor England nor Spain nor any other country but was an independent cannibal. I said I did not deal with cannibals, but that having been sent by my master, the King of Spain and his Generals, on my errand, I would deal with the people on the island direct . . . and I did, there and then, address those who were assembled." He states that "Jack," the mountain-terror, followed his actions with keen interest and addressing one of his own followers, said to him in English: "He goes on fair and softly; we shall go near to lose our liberty."

The narrator, having previously landed and taken possession of the Island "in the name of Charles the Fourth with a salvo from the rifles on land and the guns on board, and shouts of 'Long live the King of Spain, Lord of Roatan and Emperor of the Indies', eventually succeeded in winning over the majority of the Islanders and it is recorded with much gratification that "the acquisition of this Island has not cost the King a single maravedi, or humanity a single tear."

- 1797 A.D. [3304] FRANKLIN** (Benjamin). **Vie de Benjamin Franklin, écrite par lui-même, suivie de ses Oeuvres Morales, Politiques et Littéraires, dont la plus grande partie n'avait pas encore été publiée. Traduite de l'Anglais, avec des Notes, par J. Castéra.**

Fine engraved portrait of Franklin by Duplessis.

2 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt backs.

Paris, F. Buisson (1797).

£2 2s

Not in Sabin.

- 1797 A.D. [3305] BASABE** (Pedro de). **Eight Manuscripts** (in Spanish) including letters to and from Basabe. One of the letters refers to the blockade of Cadiz by the English, and "the impossibility of sending or receiving remittances owing to their frequent raids on the American coasts." Other letters refer to the Abrantes estates; the Viceroy Revilla Cigedo; and the Administrator of the cigar factory in Mexico.

8 MSS. (Together) 32 pp., 4to and folio.

Mexico, Cadiz, etc., 1797.

£1 10s.

- 1798 A.D. [3306] LA PEYROUSE.** A Voyage round the World: which was performed in 1785-8, . . . to which are added: A Voyage from Manilla to California, by Don Antonio Maurelle: and an abstract of the Voyage and Discoveries of the late Captain G. Vancouver.

Map, and view in Easter Island.

Small 8vo, original boards, uncut.

Edinburgh, J. Moir, 1798.

£1 5s

This edition not in Sabin.

- 1798 A.D. [3307] ABRANTES** (Duque de). *Alegacion en Derecho por el Licenciado Don Juan Manuel de Murillas, Curador ad litem de Don Angel Maria de Carbajal, Fernandez de Cordoba, Lancaster, Sande y Vivero, Duque de Abrantes y Linares, Conde de Aguilar, Señor de los Cameros, etc., en el pleyto que en grado de segunda suplicacion sigue en el Supremo Consejo de las Indias con Don Josef Diego Hurtado, Peredo y Vivero, Conde del Valle de Orizaba en el Reyno de México, sobre pago de Lanzas del título de Conde de Orizaba.*

Small folio, sewed.

Madrid, Benito Garcia de Lastra, 1798.

£1 5s

Report of Lawsuit against the Conde del Valle, brought by the Duke of Abrantes, in respect of the title of Conde de Orizaba.

- 1798 A.D. [3308] [CHARLES IV. OF SPAIN.]** Text of Royal Decree addressed to the officials of all the Spanish-American Dependencies, announcing the King's intention of disposing of jewels for the purpose of raising funds for public expenses; and enjoining his subjects to do likewise.

7 pp., folio.

Aranjuez, 28th May, 1798.

10s 6d

- 1798-9 A.D. [3309] ARANZA** (Miguel Joseph de, Viceroy of New Spain). Letter Signed (in Spanish) to Excmo. Sr. Don Juan de Langara informing him that he is despatching the mails but detaining the frigates carrying treasure, until further news is received regarding the blockade of Havana by the English. With draft of reply. [A marginal note on the first letter states: "His Majesty has been informed."]

(Together) 3 pp., folio.

Mexico, 8th Nov., 1798; Aranjuez, 13th March, 1799.

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London, John Stockdale, 1799.

£6 6s

Weld arrived in America in November, 1795, and "accompanied by a faithful servant, sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot or in a canoe, he made his way (often under the guidance of Indians), through the vast forests and along the great rivers. He narrowly escaped shipwreck on Lake Erie and experienced all the adventure incident to passing through an unsettled country, while in the towns he mixed in the best society, and had the privilege of meeting George Washington. He paid a visit to Mount Vernon, and meditated upon the slaves' cabins that disfigured the prospect. The impediments to locomotion were such that it took him two days and two nights to reach Albany from New York, and eight days between Montreal and Kingston." He returned home in 1797, and his travels were published in London and Paris in 1799.

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2 pp., folio.

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Sabin, footnote to 80342.

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3 pp., folio.

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Aranjuez, 7th April, 1800.

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The King had been approached by Fray Luis Sales, a Dominican who had served as a missionary in California, with a view to obtaining recognition for his services and for "having published three letters describing the Peninsula," thus contravening the law "which prohibits the publication of such books without the Council's knowledge." Instead of applause, therefore, the unfortunate missionary and his printer—by drawing attention to their contravention of the law—only incurred the penalty attaching to it, which were: a fine and the suppression of the edition!

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"Among the padres who left the country (Baja California) in 1788 or the next year was Father Luis Sales, author of the only work on California published by the Dominicans. The book is largely descriptive and does not purport to present a connected historical narration even of the Dominican period; yet it affords much useful information. . . . The letters are signed 'F.L.S.' and the archives contain ample material to identify him with Fray Luis Sales, though this identity is now announced for the first time. The first letter treats of geography and the Indians; the second includes historical material on the Jesuit and Franciscan periods, with a report on Nootka affairs; and the third treats largely of the Dominican occupation and the author's own experience. The letters bear no dates; the first and second were written from San Miguel mission, California, and the third from San Miguel, Azores Islands, whither the author had come as chaplain on a man-of-war from Vera Cruz."

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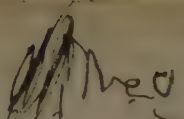
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D


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 de Cavaleria del Real Presidio de Tubac, en la Provincia de Sonora al
 p^{re}sente, en solicitud, de abue comunicacion de dha Provincia ala Cal^{if}
 fornia & temporal, por los P^{res}es de Yila y Colorado, a cuya Expedicion soy
 Comisionado, por el Ex^{mo} Senor Teniente General Dⁿ Antonio Ma
 ria - Picaut y Cueva. Virrey, Gobernador y Capitan General
 de la Nueva España, como Comta a su Superior Orden de Diez y seis
 de Septiembre de mil Setecientos Setenta y tres Años.

Individos que se comprenden y van a dha Expedicion
 Comand^{te} de ella Dⁿ Juan Baptista de Anza 1
 Padre Predicador & Propaganda fide del Colegio de
 la Cruz de Queretaro 1
 Fr^{ate} Juan Diaz 1
 Fr^{ate} Juan Carlos 1
 Ante Soldados Voluntarios del mencionado Presidio enclavo
 Un Cabo 2
 Uno cho Remitido de Mexico & Orden del Ex^{mo} Senor
 Virrey por Practico de los Caminos de la California 1
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 de sus Idiomas, & en Circunstancias por separado tem
 po noticiado a V. E. 1
 Un Interprete del Idioma Pima, por Juzgarse se de
 ben del los interiores 1
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Sabin 3980.

Contains the military life of General Crondel, Commander of the French Armies in Louisiana, and his services against the English and Indians; also a Congo vocabulary. The work is rather a miscellany relating to the whole colonial affairs of France, than an account of a second journey in Louisiana, which one would be led to expect from the title.

- 1804 A.D. [3337] BROUGHTON** (William Robert). **A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean: in which the Coast of Asia, from the Lat. of 35° North to the Lat. of 52° North, the Island of Insu (commonly known under the name of the Land of Jesso), the North, South, and East Coasts of Japan, the Lieuchieux and the Adjacent Isles, as well as the Coast of Corea, have been examined and surveyed. Performed in His Majesty's Sloop Providence, and her tender, in the years 1795-8.**

With 9 engraved folding charts and views.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, fine copy in the original calf, gilt back.

London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1804.

£17 10s

Sabin 8423. A scarce and exceedingly important work.

Capt. Broughton saw much important service along the coast of North-West America, in the East Indies, and along the coast of N.E. Asia. In 1790 he was appointed to accompany Vancouver in his famous Voyage, but was for some time employed in the survey of the Columbia River and the adjacent coast. He returned to England with despatches, and on Oct. 3, 1793, was made Commander of the Providence (Capt. Bligh's old ship), and again sent out to the N.W. Coast of America to join Vancouver. He sailed to Rio Janeiro, thence to Australia, Tahiti, the Hawaiian Islands, and so to Nootka Sound in Vancouver Island. Finding that Capt. Vancouver had left, he sailed down to Monterrey in California, and then across the Pacific again to the Hawaiian Islands and on to Japan. For four years he carried out a close survey of the Coast of Asia and the Islands of Japan. The "Providence" was lost off Formosa, but the crew were all saved, and the work continued in the tender. He arrived back in England in February, 1799, and until his death in 1821 saw much further important service for the most part in the Far East.

- 1804 A.D. [3338] MICHAUX** (F.A.). **Voyage à l'Ouest des Monts Alléghany, dans les Etats de l'Ohio, du Kentucky et du Tennessee, et Retour à Charleston par les Hautes-Carolines; etc.**

With the large folding map of the U.S.A. from the Mississippi basin and Eastwards.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, contemporary half calf, gilt back.

Paris, Levrault, Schoell et Compagnie, 1804.

£4 4s

Sabin 48703.

An important record for the early state of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, containing details on the conditions of agriculture and the natural productions of those States, as well as on their commercial relations with the Eastern States, and with Lower Louisiana.

- 1804 A.D. [3339] COADBY (Robert).** *The Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, sometime King of the Beggars; containing an Accurate History of his Travels, Voyages, & Adventures, from the time of his leaving School, and entering into the Society of the Gipsies. To which is added, a Dictionary of the Mendicants' cant phrases.*

With a coloured engraved portrait.

Small 8vo, boards, uncut.

London, T. Hughes, 1804.

£1 1s

For a short account of this famous vagrant and rogue and his adventures in the U.S.A., see footnote to the 1768 edition in this catalogue.

- 1804 A.D. [3340] Noticia de las Obras Pertenecientes a la Real Direccion de trabajos hidrograficos, que se venden en Madrid en la Casa de este establecimiento . . . y en America y Asia en las Commandancias de Marina.**

Small 4to, unbound.

Madrid, 1804.

7s 6d

An interesting catalogue of the atlases, charts, books and manuscripts in the possession of the Spanish Royal Society of Hydrographic works. The items were advertised for sale in various naval academies and other institutions in Spain and the Spanish Dominions.

- 1805 A.D. [3341] PERRIN DU LAC (F. M.). Voyage dans les deux Louisianes, et chez les Nations sauvages du Missouri, par les Etats-Unis, l'Ohio et les Provinces qui le bordent, en 1801-3; avec un apperçu des moeurs, des usages, du caractère et des coutumes des Peuples de ces diverses contrées.**

Large folding map of the Missouri river, & folding plate.

8vo, old half calf, gilt back.

Lyons, Bruyset aîné et Buynand, 1805.

£5 5s

Sabin 61012.

Particularly interesting for its accounts of various Indian Tribes.

THE ABRANTES-MONTEZUMA INHERITANCE.

1805-20 A.D. [3342] IMANA (Anastasio and Ventura de). **Seventy-eight Manuscripts** (in Spanish) consisting principally of letters addressed by the Abrantes representatives in Mexico, Anastasio and Ventura de Imaña, to the Duke and Dowager Duchess de Abrantes, reporting their work in connection with the many lawsuits between the Abrantes family and the Conde del Valle and other descendants of the Mexican Emperor Montezuma. Included in the dossier is a transcript of a petition to King Ferdinand VII. of Spain from the Duke of Abrantes in respect of an hereditary revenue granted by Philip III. in 1605 to Juan Toledo Montezuma, in consideration of Juan Cano's services and renunciation of lands in Mexico.

(Together) 220 pp., 4to.

Mexico, Madrid, etc., 1805-20.

£5 5s

Juan Cano was one of the conquerors of Mexico, who accompanied Hernan Cortés, Marques de Valle on his expedition to America. He married Isabel de Montezuma, the deposed Mexican Emperor's daughter, who was granted certain compensations in money and lands, for the loss of her father's empire.

1805 A.D. [3343] SKINNER (Joseph). **The Present State of Peru: comprising its Geography, Topography, Natural History, Mineralogy, Commerce, Customs and Manners of its Inhabitants, State of Literature, Philosophy, and the Arts; Modern Travels of the Missionaries in the heretofore unexplored Mountainous Territories, etc. The whole drawn from Original and Authentic Documents.** With twenty fine coloured plates of the costume of the inhabitants, Indian and Spanish.

4to, new half calf, gilt, uncut, t. e. g.

London, Richard Phillips, 1805.

£4 5s

Sabin 81615.

TRAFALGAR.

1805 A.D. [3344] PASLEY (Sir Thomas, 1734-1808). Famous Admiral. Saw much service in North America. **Autograph Letter Signed to Admiral Lord Collingwood, Second in Command to Nelson at Trafalgar.**

3 pp., 4to. Winchester, 12th November, 1805.

£3 10s

Congratulating Collingwood on the Trafalgar victory, and honours bestowed on him. Commenting also on the death of Nelson.

" . . . I congratulate you on your glorious achievements and honours so well earned and deservedly conferr'd. The Immortal Hero who fell in action died a death of envy rather than regret, for tho' he lost his life, he will never die either in the page of History, or in the Hearts of his grateful countrymen who tho' oppressed with sorrow for the loss of so distinguished a Hero, will read his achievements with admiration and astonishment. Sir Richard Strahan had completed your Victory by capturing the 4 Van Ships of the enemy you mentioned having escaped. The Enemy's Line must have been transformed in an uncommon manner, and the mode of Lord Nelson's attack equally so." Etc.

1805 A.D. [3345] SELKIRK (Earl of). Observations on the Present State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a view of the causes and probable consequences of Emigration.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, original calf.

London, Longman, 1805.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin.

In 1792 Thos. Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk, undertook an extensive tour through the Scotch Highlands, and was convinced that emigration hence was unavoidable, and he saw the need of some controlling hand to direct it as far as possible towards the British Colonies, and he conceived the idea of a settlement at the Red River in Canada at the site of what is now Winnipeg, which, however, did not materialise until 1811. This present work was partly written as a defence against various reports which had been spread concerning his colonization schemes, and is "a strikingly clear, well-written work." In it he speaks of the tide of emigration to the U.S.A., and suggests that this emigration might be turned to Canada. He also speaks at length of the success of his settlement at Prince Edward Island, which he had founded when his first attempts at the Red River had not met with success.

With a presentation inscription from the author to Lord Hawksbury.

1805 A.D. [3346] RAINSFORD (Marcus). An Historical Account of the Black Empire of Hayti: comprehending a view of the principal transactions in the Revolution of Saint Domingo; with its Antient and Modern State.

Map, plan, and 10 engraved plates of the cruelties practised by both sides during this revolution.

4to, contemporary calf, gilt.

London, James Cundee, 1805.

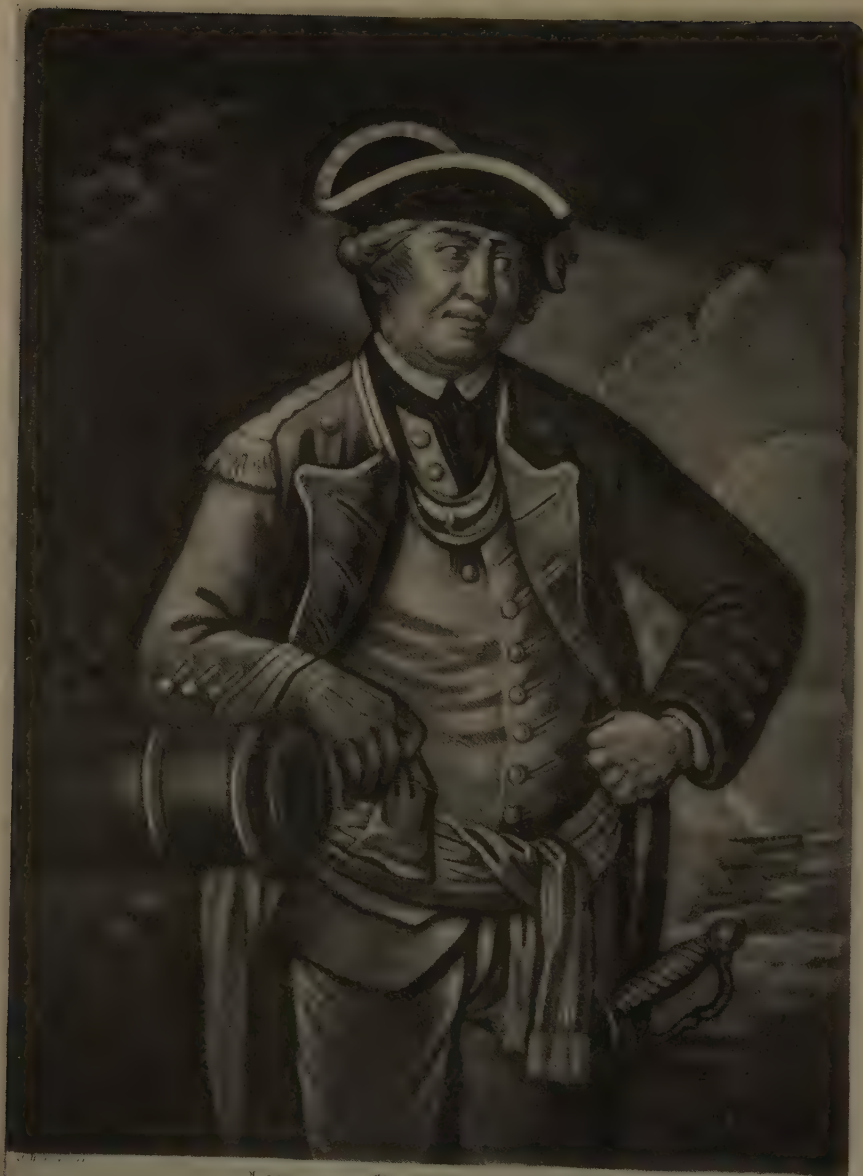
£2 5s

The French Colony at Santo Domingo had reached a high state of prosperity when the French Revolution broke out. Then the mulattos demanded the same rights as the white class. This was granted by France but caused bitter feelings among the white population. In August 1791 the plantation slaves broke out into revolt, and in the meantime France had reversed the decree granting the mulattos political rights, so the mulattos joined forces with the slaves, and a most disastrous war resulted. In 1793 a British Army invaded the Island, but in 1793 were forced by the blacks under Toussaint l'Ouverture to evacuate. In 1801 Toussaint had become President of the whole country, and Napoleon sent an army to reduce the colony, and the blacks were driven into the mountains. Through treachery Toussaint was captured and sent to France where he died. Another British Fleet appeared off the coast and the French forces of 8000 men surrendered, and in 1804 Hayti became a Republic under Dessalines. This work narrates these events.



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Published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1775.

Portrait of ISRAEL PUTNAM after Wilkinson. 1775.
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Together with:—

MICHAUX (F. A.). Travels to the Westward of the Allegany Mountains, in the States of the Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in 1802. Containing Accounts relative to the present state of agriculture, and the natural productions of those districts; together with particulars of the commercial relations which subsist between these states, and those to the eastward of the Mountains, and of Lower Louisiana.

With a large engraved folding map.

In one volume, 8vo, half calf.

London, Richard Phillips, 1807 & 1805.

£1 18s

Sabin, Nos. 61013 & 48706.

1805 A.D. [3348] A Complete Picture of Human Life: or, Variety of Food for the Mind . . . including a collection of Genuine and Entertaining Tales, Anecdotes, Adventures, Strange Occurrences, etc.

Engraved frontispiece.

8vo, contemporary tree calf.

Rochester (Kent, England), printed for T. Barron, circa 1805.

£1 1s

Not in Sabin.

Pages 270-281 contain Benjamin Franklin's "Preliminary Address prefixed to the Pennsylvania Almanack, for 1758, on Economy and Frugality."

Pages 299-357 contain "Barrington's Voyage to Botany Bay, in New South Wales, with a Description of the Country; Treatment of the Convicts on their Passage, and after their arrival, also the Manners, Customs, Religion, etc., of the Natives, truly depicted."

Among other curious matters related herein are:—History of Three-Fingered Jack of Jamaica; Poem by Alexander Selkirk; The Whistle, written by Dr. Franklin to his Nephew; Account of the Agamee, a most singular bird of Cayenne; the poison tree of Java; etc.

- 1805 A.D. [3349] CALLATIN** (Albert, 1761-1849). American Statesman. Secretary of the Treasury. Conducted the peace negotiations with England in 1814, and signed the Treaty of Ghent. Wrote on Indian affairs. **Autograph Document Signed.**

1½ pp., 4to. 5th December, 1805.

£1 1s

Dealing with the death of Col. Ephraim Kirby, one of the Commissioners for settling claims to lands east of Pearl river.

- 1805 A.D. [3350] CLARKE** (James Stanier.) **Naufragia or Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks and of the providential deliverance of Vessels.**

Folding map.

2 vols., small 8vo, half calf.

London, I. Gold, 1805-6.

18s

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Relates largely to wrecks in America, Pierre Viaud in Florida in 1766; Alexander Selkirk; Capt. James Knight in Hudson's Bay in 1719; The "Tribune" in Nova Scotia; Capt. Flinders in the South Pacific; Account of Greenland; Hudson's fatal Voyage, 1610; Baffin's fourth Voyage; Capt. Thos. James in Hudson's Bay; Sufferings of Capt. Norwood among the Kickotank N. American Indians, etc.

- 1805 A.D. [3351] COFFIN** (Sir Isaac, 1759-1839). Admiral; born in America. **Autograph Letter Signed to Admiral Lord Collingwood; took Command of the Fleet on Nelson's Death at Trafalgar.**

1 page, 4to.

Portsmouth, 2nd December, 1805.

15s

Written shortly after Trafalgar, congratulating Collingwood on the honours bestowed on him.

THE GUATEMALA TREASURY; AND THE INSURRECTION OF BOLIVAR.

1806-1819 A.D. [3352] DOMINGO (Bernardo). Collection of 11 Manuscripts (in Spanish) relating to Don Bernardo Domingo of the Royal Treasury of Guatemala. (1) Transcript of application by Don Bernardo for the post of Minister of Finance at Sonsonata instead of that at San Fernando de Omoa offered to him by the King of Spain. (2) Duplicate. (3) A.L.S. from Juan Bautista de Marticorena to Don Pedro Xavier de Vera urging him to appoint Don Bernardo to the post of Treasurer of the Tobacco Revenue in the event of the death of Don José Leon de Urmeneta. Nueva Guatemala, 3rd March, 1806.

(4) L.S. by Don Bernardo Dominguez to Don Pedro de Vera. Guatemala 10th Feb., 1810.

(5) L.S. by Don B. D. to Don P. de Vera referring to official financial matters. Nueva Guatemala, 10th Nov. 1810.

(6) Transcript of Treasury accounts by Don Bernardo from the year 1800. Madrid, 13th July, 1817.

(7) L.S. to Don P. X. de Vera referring to his private & official finances. Guatemala, 3rd June, 1817.

(8) Note: "Information is required as to whether the post of Treasurer of Tobacco revenue in Guatemala is still vacant and if anything has been done with regard to Don Bernardo Dominguez' recommendations." n.d.

(9) A.L.S. from Gabriel Garcia Vallecillos to Don Pedro Xavier de Vera, in which he reports that his "house, luggage and all were abandoned; and, terrified, we fled from the infamous Bolivar." Cartagena (America), 10th Sept. 1819.

(10) L.S. from G. G. V. to P. X. de V. giving further exciting news of Bolivar's attack and his own miraculous escape. "Cabrera is ill in Mahates and I have consequently installed the Tribunal in this city, and the Viceroy authorizes me to take over the superintendence of the Royal Treasury when he sets out, as he intends to do, to reorganize the Army. Meanwhile the Insurgents are spreading all over this kingdom . . . and the pirates are already preventing the entry of supplies into this town. Our only hope is that Señor Morillo will send troops to General La Torre." Cartagena, 30th September, 1819.

(11) L.S. by G. G. V. to Don P. X. de Vera in which he asks his friend to influence his transfer to any Audiencia in Spain. "The present state of America distresses one and compels one to wish to leave it. The mere fact of being a Spaniard is enough to cause the rebels to deprive one of one's life by torture and martyrdom . . . every day we hear of the execution of honourable men who

(Continued over)

Domingo (Bernardo)—continued.

have not interfered in any way; and the same with the authorities. This has just happened in the case of Dominguez, Governor of Papayan, and Gallardo, Commandant of Oceania, whose body was dismembered in the plaza and whose own troops turned against him."

Cartagena, 30th November, 1819.

(Together) 38 pp., folio and 4to.

Guatemala, Cartagena, 1806-1819.

£5 5s

1806 A.D. [3353] DEPONS (F.). Voyage a la Partie Orientale de la Terre-Ferme, dans l'Amérique Méridionale, fait pendant les années 1801-4: contenant la Description de la Capitainerie générale de Caracas, composée des Provinces de Venezuela, Maracaibo, Varinas, la Guiane Espagnole, Cumana, et de l'Île de la Marguerite.

Large folding map of Venezuela & folding plans of Caracas, La Guaira, & Porto Cabello.

FIRST EDITION. 3 vols., 8vo, calf, gilt backs.

Paris, Colnet, 1806.

Sabin 19641.

£1 10s

A valuable account of Venezuela, relating to its discovery, conquest, topography, the various Indian tribes & the Spanish population, etc.

1806 A.D. [3354] P. P. DE A. Historia de la Administracion del Lord North, Primer Ministro de Inglaterra, y de la Guerra de la América Septentrional hasta la paz.

Obra escrita en Ingles, traducida al Frances, y de este al Castellano, con notas del traductor.

8vo, original calf, gilt back.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1806.

£1 5s

An interesting translation into Spanish of the history of Lord North's administration, and the American War of Independence. The translator's notes at the end give a good summary of the contemporary political events in Europe.

1806 A.D. [3354a] RANDOLPH (Hon. J.). The Speech of the Hon J. Randolph, Representative for the State of Virginia, in the General Congress of America; on a motion for the non-importation of British Merchandize, pending the present disputes between Great Britain and America.

With an Introduction by the author of "War in Disguise" (James Steven).

8vo, half morocco.

New York: printed. London: re-printed, J. Butterworth, 1806

£1 1s

- 1806-7 A.D. [3355] DEPONS (F.).** Travels in Parts of South America, during 1801-4; containing a Description of the Captain-Generalship of Carraccas, with an Account of the Laws, Commerce, and Natural Productions of that Country; as also a view of the Customs and Manners of the Spaniards and Native Indians.

Engraved folding Map, and plan of Caraccas. Together with:—

HELMS (Anthony Zachariah). Travels from Buenos Ayres, by Potosi, to Lima.

With Notes by the Translator, containing Topographical Descriptions of the Spanish Possessions in South America.

Two vols. in 1, 8vo, half calf.

London, Richard Phillips, 1806-1807.

£1 5s

Sabin, Nos. 19644 & 31265.

- 1806 A.D. [3356] REGLAMENTO DE ORGANIZACION** de dos Compañías de obreros de Ingenieros del Ejercito de la Isla de Puerto Rico. Manuscript Draft (in Spanish) of Articles for the formation of two Companies of Engineers at Puerto Rico.

8 pp., folio.

(Puerto Rico, 1806).

7s 6d

WITH NUMEROUS FINE CANADIAN VIEWS.

- 1807 A.D. [3357] HERIOT (George).** Travels through the Canadas, containing a description of the picturesque Scenery on some of the Rivers and Lakes; with an account of the Productions, Commerce, and Inhabitants of those Provinces. To which is subjoined a comparative view of the Manners and Customs of several of the Indian Nations of North and South America.

With folding map and 27 fine tinted plates, many folding, of Canadian views and of the Indian customs, including views of Quebec from Point Levi, the Citadel, & Beauport; Fall of Montmorenci; Jeune Lorette; Chaudiere; La Puce; Lake St. Charles; view of Montreal from the Mountain; Fort Niagara; Niagara Falls; etc.

4to, contemporary calf, gilt back, and border to sides.

London, Richard Phillips, 1807.

£9 10s

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One of the most important of Canadian books.

Part Second contains a minute description of the peculiarities of various nations of American Aborigines from the U.S.A., California, Canada, etc. The last 31 pages are filled with Father Raslé's Vocabulary of the Algonquin Language.

1807 A.D. [3358] Heriot's Travels through the Canadas. Another Copy.

With coloured folding map, and 27 coloured aquatint plates.

Thick 4to, half morocco uncut.

London, Richard Phillips, 1807.

£21

This is very scarce with the plates in colours, being usually in a sepia tint.

1807 A.D. [3359] WILCOCKE (Samuel Hull). History of the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres; containing the most accurate details relative to the topography, History, Commerce, Population, Government, &c., &c. of that valuable colony.

With a folding map of the Argentine; folding chart of entrance to the Rio de la Plata, with inset plans of Buenos Aires and Monte Video Harbour; engraved plan of Buenos Aires; 2 uncoloured engraved plates; 2 coloured engraved plates; and having inserted a coloured folding "Chart of the Rio de la Plata and a Plan of the City of Buenos-Ayres: Taken June 27th, 1806, by His Majesty's Forces," London, John Luffmann, Sept. 22, 1806.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, contemporary calf.

London, H. D. Symonds, 1807.

£2 10s

Buenos Aires was in British hands at the time of the publication of this work, having been captured on June 27, 1806, by the forces under Sir Home Popham and General Beresford. It was lost again on Aug. 12, recaptured on Oct. 29, and after a short while finally given up. It is interesting to note that the author speaks of the City as a British Colony.

1807 A.D. [3360] DITTO. Another Copy.

8vo, contemporary calf, gilt back.

London: printed for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, successors to H. D. Symonds. N.D. (1807).

£2 2s

This is exactly the same as the preceding item, but with a fresh title-page.

1807-1819 A.D. [3361] CIRES (Brigadier Tomas de, Governor of Cumana). Fifteen Manuscripts (in Spanish) of which thirteen are autograph letters signed, from the Governor of Cumana to his friend Don Pedro Xavier de Vera on the historical events of his day; one is a letter to Don Pedro from Don Caspar de Ugartell, requesting the former to help him to recover a sum of money lent to General Cires; and transcripts of Don Pedro's replies to the General's letters.

(Together) 56 pp., 8vo.

Puerto Cabello, Cadiz, Madrid &c., 1807-1819.

£2 10s

The earlier letters are written from Spain and refer to his departure for America, and to his implicit trust in Don Pedro whom he regards as his only reliable friend.

His first letter from Cumana, dated 25th October, 1815, describes his unpleasant experiences as Governor, and expresses the opinion that he requires

Cires (Brigadier Tomas de)—*continued*.

more than Job's patience, "for at least he only had to contend with the Devil, whilst I have to struggle against a thousand different sorts of devils."

The letters of 1817 contain much interesting news of the insurrection, and of the squalid conditions resulting from "the crimes, the atrocities and desolation" of which he writes with much bitterness. His criticisms of contemporary personalities are terse and convincing, and he manifests remarkable literary gifts in presenting before the reader vivid descriptions of the turbulent events of his régime. A report of the conditions prevailing in the army is decidedly grim: "Since I arrived, I have been unable to draw a penny of pay . . . this eternal lack of funds is responsible for the scarcity of rations, with the result that the troops are becoming so dissatisfied that the consequences may be extremely evil. *It was necessary to decimate them and shoot a few poor devils* . . . When the one who ought to be shot is that scoundrel Moxo." Referring to the capture of Margarita Island, he states: "With their complete possession of the Island, of great importance to the holders of the province of Venezuela, the insurgents are now established there as owners, and are no longer fugitives. The loss of the island is due to the irritating conduct of that high-and-mighty imprudent (?) Urutiata, Lieutenant Colonel of the Infantry."

In another letter from Puerto Cabello, dated 5th Sept. 1817, he says: "Do me the honour and justice, my dear friend, of considering me burnt and roasted, for my position does not improve and I am unable to do my duty by you [he had apparently received some financial assistance from him]. You cannot imagine how matters stand, how they have been, nor how they tend. I have not drawn a single 'real' [about threepence] in spite of my Royal Warrants which I brought with me from Spain. . . . I have to share whatever rations there are, like the others . . . and having been compelled to scrape along in a thousand ways, my health has suffered gravely and I have found it imperative to come to Puerto Cabello, where I was able to obtain some relief." He goes on to suggest that the Governorship of Panama would be most acceptable to him. "I say it is vacant, because the nominee, Alejandro Hora, is away in Jamaica and nobody wants him in Panama under any circumstances; therefore the Governorship of so peaceful a community would be very nice for me. Tell that to my friend Goossens, and say that even if I recover from my illness I shall not want to govern Cumana again, where not a house or inhabitant remains."

Describing the stormy events in Caracas, he states: "They say that at a council of war, they have decided to abandon Cumana . . . in order to capture our forces the enemy have again taken Barinas and are a three-days' march from Valencia with a big force. . . . None of the Governors appointed by the King are allowed to serve in this capacity: they have no authority, and are merely allowed to live *en parole* such as I have been doing miraculously for a year and a half. . . . It seems that whoever does not assassinate or rob, or allow others to assassinate and rob, is called an insurgent and a man of poor spirit and of suspicious character . . . and is even reviled by the authorities who should protect him."

In another letter, he gives a long account of a conflict between a handful of country-folk under Ximenez against Bolivar in which the latter was routed; and describes forcefully the methods of certain authorities "behind the scenes."

1807 A.D. [3362] MASSACHUSETTS. The Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from Nov. 28, 1780, to Feb. 28, 1807. With the Constitutions of the United States of America, and of the Commonwealth, prefixed.

3 vols., 8vo, original calf.

Boston, printed by J. T. Buckingham, 1807.

£2 5s

- 1807 A.D. [3363] DEPONS (F.).** *Travels in South America, during 1801-4; containing a description of the Captain-Generalship of Caraccas, and an account of the discovery, conquest, topography, Legislature, Commerce, Finance, and Natural Productions of the Country; with a view of the Manners and Customs of the Spaniards and the Native Indians.*

Engraved map of Caraccas and Guiana.

2 vols., 8vo, fine copy in the original boards, backed in calf, uncut.

London, Longman, 1807.

£2 2s

Sabin 19643. An important account of Venezuela.

- 1807 A.D. [3364] Ditto. Another Copy.**

2 vols., 8vo, old half vellum.

London, Longman, 1807.

£1 8s

- 1807 A.D. [3365] TURNBULL (John).** *Voyage fait autour du Monde, en 1800-4. Dans lequel l'auteur a visité les Iles principales de l'Océan pacifique et les Etablissements des Anglais dans la Nouvelle-Galle méridionale; suivi d'un extrait du Voyage de James Grant, à la Nouvelle-Hollande, exécuté par ordre de S.M. Britanique, dans les années 1800, 1801 et 1802.*

Traduit de l'Anglais par A.J.N. Lallemant.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION. 8vo, VI.; 476 pp., half morocco, gilt back.

Paris, 1807.

£1 10s

Turnbull's Voyage was undertaken for the purpose of opening up trade with N.W. Asia. Sailing from Portsmouth in the "Margaret," he touched at Madeira, Brazil, and at Cape Colony, which had recently passed into British hands. On 5 Jan. 1801 he arrived at Botany Bay. The N.W. speculation turning out a failure he decided to visit the Pacific Islands, and spent three years in exploring New Zealand, Tahiti and the Society Islands, Sandwich Islands, Friendly Islands, etc. He returned home via Cape Horn in the 'Calcutta.' About half the book relates to Tahiti.

- 1807 A.D. [3366] DAY (Jeremiah, 1773-1867).** President of Yale College). *Autograph Letter Signed to W. T. Williams.*

1 page, folio. New Haven, 20th January, 1807.

12s 6d

"I have the honor to inform you, that at a meeting of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, on the Fourth Tuesday of December, you were elected a member," etc.

- 1808 A.D. [3367] CASS (Patrick).** **A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, under the Command of Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke, of the Army of the United States; from the Mouth of the River Missouri, through the Interior Parts of North America, to the Pacific Ocean; during the years 1804-6.**

Containing an authentic narrative of the most interesting Transactions during the Expedition: A Description of the Country: And an Account of its Inhabitants, Soil, Climate, Curiosities, and Vegetable and Animal Productions. By one of the Persons employed in the Expedition.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 8vo, original boards, uncut.

Pittsburgh, printed for M'Keehan, London, reprinted for J. Budd, 1808.

£12 12s

Sabin 26741. No copy in the Church Catalogue.

BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO LOST TO ENGLAND.

- 1808 A.D. [3368] WHITELOCKE (Lt.-Gen.).** **The Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Chelsea Hospital, on Thursday, January 28, 1808, and continued, by Adjournment, till Tuesday, March 15, for the Trial of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, late Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South America. Taken in Short-hand by Mr. Curney. With the Defence, copied from the original, by permission of General Whitelocke; also all the Documents produced on the Trial.**

With 2 folding plans of Buenos Aires & the route of the British Troops to Buenos Aires.

2 vols., 8vo, half calf. London, 1808.

£3 3s

In 1806 General Beresford had captured Buenos Aires, but had later been forced to surrender, so in 1807 a large force was sent over under Lt.-Gen. Whitelocke. Buenos Aires was entered but owing to mismanagement a large part of the forces were cut off & captured by the Spaniards, who threatened to put all their prisoners to death unless Buenos Aires & Monte Video were evacuated. Whitelocke agreed to this and the forces returned to England. His trial lasted seven weeks & he was found guilty on all the charges & he was cashiered. His conduct in this expedition led to the toast among the soldiers, of "Success to grey hairs, but bad luck to white locks."

1808-13 A.D. [3368a] WILSON (Alexander). American Ornithology; or, the Natural History of the Birds of the United States.

Illustrated with numerous plates containing hundreds of magnificent coloured engravings from original drawings taken from nature. 9 vols. in 3. Thick folio, half morocco, gilt.

Philadelphia, Bradford and Inskeep, 1808-1813.

£63

1809 A.D. [3369] CARAY (Martin de). Letter Signed (in Spanish) to Don Juan Jacundo Cavallero, referring to the negotiations between the United States Chargé d'Affaires and the Administrative Council for the Indies, with regard to the detention of more than twenty American ships at Algeciras.

5 pp., 4to.

Seville, 11th February, 1809.

£8 8s

The writer states in this very interesting letter that, in view of the King of Spain's (Don Carlos IV.) "desire to maintain harmonious and friendly relations with the United States," he had called a special meeting of Cabinet Ministers (and the addressee was to be amongst them) to enquire into the matter.

ON BEHALF OF THE PERUVIAN INDIANS.

1809 A.D. [3370] EYZAGUIRRE. Las Ordenancas, Leyes, y Providencias dictadas para que los Indios del Peru sean bien educados y dirigidos en lo civil, moral y cristiano y las que miran especialmente al fomento de su agricultura. Manuscript Signed (in Spanish) in which the writer claims the privileges of education; moral, spiritual and material development for the Indians of Peru.

13 pp., folio.

Lima, 5th October, 1809.

£5 5s

AMERICAN SHIPS DETAINED THROUGH NAPOLEON'S INFLUENCE OVER SPAIN.

1809 A.D. [3371] CARAY (Martin de). Manuscript Letter (in Spanish) to Don Juan Facundo Cavellero, mentioning that the Council for the Spanish Indies (America) had received various notes from the United States Chargé d'Affaires relative to the detention of twenty American ships at Algeciras. "He complains that this is consequent upon Don Charles IV. adopting in Spain the decree despatched by the Emperor of the French on Nov. 17th, 1807, known as The Decree of the Blockade of British Possessions . . . and that it is in every way contrary to the stipulations of the existing Treaty between His Majesty and the United States of America." He adds that the Spanish King desiring to maintain the peace with America has ordered an official enquiry into the matter.

7 pp., small 4to.

Seville, 11th Feb., 1809.

£5 5s

- 1809 A.D. [3372] LAMB (R.).** **An Original and Authentic Journal of Occurrences during the late American War, from its commencement to the year 1783.**

8vo, contemporary calf.

Dublin, Wilkinson & Courtney, 1809.

£4 4s

Sabin 38724.

"The author went to America in 1776, a non-commissioned officer in the ninth regiment of foot, and served until the peace, when he returned to his native country, Ireland, and became a schoolmaster. He undertook this work because he had seen no impartial detail of the more minute, but no less important occurrences of the war, which, as secret springs, actuated the public movements, and which were never any further disclosed to the world, but as comprised in the general result."

SPAIN'S COMMERCIAL ASPIRATIONS WITH ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

- 1809 A.D. [3373]** **Memoria sobre la necesidad de establecer un nuevo reglamento de Comercio Exterior con respecto á la Peninsula y Americas.** **Two Manuscripts** (in Spanish) **proposing measures for a commercial entente between Spain and America.** [Some words in the centre of each page have been obliterated by damp.]

(Together) 40 pp., folio and 4to.

Seville, 20th December, 1809.

£3 10s

The manuscript is divided into nine paragraphs which are practically clauses for a proposed Treaty of Commerce pending the negotiations for the Treaty of Peace and alliance between England and Spain, which had been convened in London the previous January.

The writer stresses the need for compelling "greater loyalty from our American brothers," and for abolishing contraband throughout the monarchy, legitimate Trade being the only sure means of restoring the prosperity of the impoverished Treasury. Another urgent necessity was that of "consolidating our alliance with that great and generous Power [England] which has protected our liberty with all manner of help, and is the only one that stands by us to-day in our struggle against the tyrant of Europe [Napoleon]."

- 1809 A.D. [3374] KENDALL (Edward Augustus).** **Travels through the Northern Parts of the United States, in the Years 1807 and 1808.**

FIRST EDITION. 3 vols., 8vo, original calf, rebacked.

New York, I. Riley, 1809.

£2 5s

Sabin 37358.

Volume I. relates entirely to travels through Connecticut, and contains accounts of Yale College, the Blue Laws, etc. Volume II. relates to Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Volume III. relates to Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. During his travels the author visited various Indian Tribes and obtained much interesting information.

- 1809 A.D. [3375] MOLINA** (Abbot J. Ignatius). **The Geographical, Natural, and Civil History of Chile.** Translated from the original Italian. To which are added, Notes from the Spanish and French Versions, and two appendixes, First, An Account of the Archipelago of Chiloe by P. F. Pedro Gonzalez de Agueros; Second, An Account of the Native Tribes who inhabit the southern extremity of South America, extracted chiefly from Falkner's Description of Patagonia.

With an engraved map.

2 vols., 8vo, half calf, gilt.

London, Longman, 1809.

£1 10s

Sabin 49894.

This translation is apparently the same as that of the American edition of the previous year, with some additions and a few alterations. The work contains quite an important account of Chile.

THE PHILIPPINE COMPANY'S FINANCES IN PERU.

- 1809 A.D. [3376] LIMA** (Corporation of). **Letter** (in Spanish) **Signed by the Members of the Corporation of Lima, to their representative in Madrid, the Diputado-General Don Fadeo José Bravo de Rivero y Zavala, enclosing certified transcripts of documents in duplicate relating to a financial question which had arisen between them and the Philippine Company Commissioner.**

(Together) 4 MSS., 30 pp., folio.

Lima, 22nd February, 1809.

£1 1s

- 1809 A.D. [3376a] STEPHEN** (James). **Speech in the Debate in the House of Commons, March 6th, 1809, on Mr. Whitbread's Motion relative to the late overtures of the American Government: with supplementary remarks on the recent order in Council.**

8vo, half morocco.

London, J. Butterworth, 1809.

£1 1s

- 1809 A.D. [3376b] ASHE** (Thomas). **Travels in America, performed in the year 1806, for the purpose of exploring the rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi, and ascertaining the produce and condition of their banks and vicinity.**

Coloured frontispiece.

8vo, half morocco.

London, Phillips, 1809.

£1 4s

"An unmeasured hatred of the Americans pervades the whole of Ashe's Narratives. His account of the Atlantic States forms the most comprehensive piece of national abuse we ever recollect to have read. Their inhabitants it seems are all abominably vicious, but in degrees very nicely distinguished; the middle states being bad—the northern very bad—and the southern execrable."

WOVEN IN COLOURS ON VELVET PILE AND MOUNTED TO FORM A FIRE SCREEN.

- 1810 A.D. [3377] WASHINGTON** (George). **"The Lansdowne Portrait."** Full length, standing, sword held in left hand, to right table with books, etc., behind chair, columns with curtain.

Woven in colours on velvet pile. Mounted on mahogany frame and made to swing on pivot in carved mahogany stand, thus forming a screen. The reverse side is lined with silk.

Size of portrait frame $31\frac{3}{4}$ by $24\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height of stand 4 feet, width 30 inches. Circa 1810.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. LI.).

£40

A REMARKABLE AUTOGRAPH HISTORICAL DIARY OF THE LATE
EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

- 1810 A.D. [3378] BAHAMONDE** (Nicolas de la Cruz). **Anecdotos à el Viage de D. Nicolas de la Cruz Bahamonde Conde de Maule, Academico de Honor de las de S. Fernando, San Carlos de Valencia y San Lucas de Roma, y correspondiente de la de la Historia, ex-Diputado à Cortes.** Original Autograph Draft (in Spanish) of an extraordinarily interesting book of travel and reminiscences, described by the author as a supplementary work to his Travel book on America and Europe (already published in 10 volumes, Royal 8vo, under the title of "Viage de España Francia é Italia.")

256 pp., folio.

Talca (Chile), circa 1810.

£21

There are some interesting references to the Author in Medina's Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena Vol. III., pp. 219, 221, 411, 544; while a set of verses by Bernardo Lassaletta, dedicated to the Conde and describing his travels, are quoted in pp. 530-36.

Medina says: "Don Nicolas de la Cruz y Bahamonde was born at Talca (Chile) about 1760. In 1779 he was made Lieutenant of the first urban military (Continued over)"

Bahamonde (Nicolas de la Cruz)—*continued.*

company of that town. In 1782, on account of the war with England, he went to Concepcion, serving at his own expense, in recognition of which, he was nominated Captain of the Chillan Regiment . . . and received the Order of Charles III. in 1797. With his brother, Juan Manuel, he built a hospital in his native town, which was approved by Royal Decree in 1803, the King granting a proportion of the local funds towards its maintenance." [A transcript of de la Cruz' petition to the King, applying for this grant towards his proposed hospital, is one of the manuscript items offered in this catalogue.]

"Possessed of a considerable private fortune, he travelled through various European countries . . . and also published a translation of the 'Historia Civil de Chile' from the Italian work by the Abbot Molina. . . . He was more generally known by his title of Conde de Maule. He died in 1826."

The Conde's "*Viage de España, Francia é Italia*" in 14 vols.—to which the present manuscript is the supplement—is fully catalogued in Medina's bibliography (No. 793); while Brunet also catalogues the same work under reference No. 20081. The manuscript book, which describes the author's daily experiences during his travels from his birthplace Talca (Chile) to Europe, gives an intimate relation of some of the most interesting historical events of the period.

The author seems to have had the entrée to various European Courts, and had special passport facilities accorded to him during the turbulent epoch of the French Revolution and the rise of the Napoleonic dynasty in France and Spain. His reminiscences of contemporary notabilities and historical events, his shrewd comments on the political crises of the period, his descriptions of the picturesque places he visited, all written in his own autograph with marginal notes, alterations and inserted notes, make this manuscript volume an item of extraordinary interest.

In many instances, he refers the reader to his published work, maintaining that this book does not aim at historical relation so much as at personal reminiscence. It would be impossible to quote from so engrossing a report, an adequate example of its entertaining entries, in a short catalogue description, the writer being possessed of a gift for narration from which it is difficult to select the best quotation.

The early part of the work refers to his wanderings in Chile, Peru, Argentine and Uruguay. They set sail for Cadiz on 5th September, 1783, where they arrived after a voyage of sixty-seven days. He describes the amusing experiences of the Captain and crew at the hands of the tyrannical Father Neptune on crossing his "Kingdom" at the Equator. He mentions that the two million pesos they carried on board the frigate "*Barbara*" was the "first sum of money received from America since the three years' war with England." Referring to Napoleon's ambitions with regard to Spain, he reflects (at a later period) that the Corsican's efforts were directed towards weakening Spain commercially and politically "with a view to finally subjugating her as a province of his Empire. . . . Latterly, in 1808, he unmasked at the Congress at Bayonne, deposing Ferdinand and presenting as King of Spain that apparition, his brother Joseph. It was then that he recognized Spanish honour and their love for their own Kings." The Spanish nation would have none of the French influence of the Buonapartes, however, and committees of protest were formed throughout the country, Seville acting as "spokesman" on behalf of Spain and Spanish America.

Reverting to his travels, he describes his stay in Genoa after leaving the French Riviera. Whilst there, he touches upon the vexed question of Columbus' birthplace. "This distinguished navigator, discoverer of the New World, was born about the middle of the fifteenth century, the exact date being unknown. Nor is the birthplace known with any degree of certainty. Many say he was a

Bahamonde (Nicolás de la Cruz)—*continued.*

native of Genoa; amongst them, Peter Martyr de Angleira, Justinian and other litterateurs who flourished in his time. *Columbus himself* in his will, written at Seville in 1497 in the presence of the scribe Martin Rodriguez, *says he was born at Genoa*; and on another occasion, dealing with the establishment of an hereditary estate in favour of his son Diego . . . he orders him to have a house at Genoa, for that was where he was born." He describes his meeting with the Duke of Parma, another of Napoleon's puppets, and a memorable dinner party in Rome, circa 1797, when the French General Duphan lost his life in a fracas in which the Pope's troops came to grips with some marauding revolutionaries outside Lucien Bonaparte's house. Lucien, then the French Ambassador, had spent the night at Señor Azara's house, suspecting that the street riot would take place near his abode, and the story was confirmed by his host when the author of this book ventured out to see him the following day.

He describes the arrival of Austrian troops in Venice "to take possession" one day when he was standing under the shadow of St. Mark's. He received a message from the Marques de Peralada, asking him to go up to his balcony which would afford a fine view of the proceedings, in comfort. This invitation was followed by others, at which the conversation devolved upon America and the Americans. He remarks whimsically that being an American himself, courtesy forced him to remain silent whilst the Marques and his guests discussed national characteristics. On being drawn into the conversation, the author tactfully observed that "all men were of the same nature the world over, history showing us that many intellectual races had passed into a state of savagery and vice versa." Of the history of France, to which the writer continually reverts, the following is of peculiar American and French interest: "The scarcity of wheat and food supplies introduced gaunt hunger into Paris. The women were determined to procure bread . . . and they formed an armed force, over eight thousand strong. They nominated a chief, and on the 5th October (? 1789) they made for Versailles to meet the King. The Orleans faction likewise followed them to Versailles a few hours later. When the King returned from the chase, he met the first feminine army which he tried to pacify. The other Orleanist army did not arrive until midnight. The inhabitants of Versailles were obliged to lodge them in their houses, in churches and other public buildings. Hardly had the next day dawned before they proceeded in a body to the King's palace, which, perchance from treachery, they found open. They swarmed up the staircase, armed, destroying everything they could lay hands on, forcing the doors, shouting death to the Guards, the Court and the Queen. The body guards fought them to save the Royal family, but after many of them had fallen wounded in the conflict, they were bound to admit defeat and warned the Queen of her danger, who retired to the King's apartment. In the midst of all this confusion appeared the National Guard, commanded by General Lafayette, who had come from Paris, foreseeing the harm that could be done by the Orleanists, and restored order. When he appeared before the King, the latter embraced him and called him his liberator. The Orleans proposal to put an end to the Royal family was derided. Lafayette commanded the military section in Paris with so much ability that he deserves the utmost praise. . . . Lafayette had served, since the age of nineteen years, in the revolution in the United States of America under the orders of General Washington, by whom he was greatly influenced with the idea of republicanism. He was very humane. . . .

"The King promised at Versailles that he would return to Paris the following day, which he did, accompanied by the Royal family and a Deputation of a hundred representatives of the people, preceded by the woman's army and the Orleanists and a multitude of people. The Royal troops followed at a distance.

(Continued over)

Bahamonde (Nicolas de la Cruz)—*continued.*

"In Paris on the 4th July, when they were engaged in celebrating with great magnificence, the National Federation, at the Champ de Mars—indeed the King's solemn oath to do all that the constitutional law permitted him, to maintain the constitution decreed by the National Assembly, gave a great impetus to the republican ideas—whilst this was in progress, the news came through that preparations were afoot by the Emperor and King of Prussia to invade France, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick. . . ."

In February 1791, they began to subject the unfortunate Louis XVI. to indignities in the Palace of the Tuileries. Seeing that his powers and prerogatives were being taken from him one by one he "resorted to flight with the Queen and Royal family, on the night of the 20th June. The King left a declaration to the French nation, in which he formally protested against the acts which he had been forced to perform since 14th July, 1789. This was sent to the National Assembly . . . who despatched couriers in search of him along all the roads, (the King) being finally detained at Varennes whence he returned to Paris on the 26th. After that there was some sort of reconciliation with the National Assembly." A detailed report is given of the progress of the Revolution, Robespierre's rise to prominence, and the manner in which the rabble harrassed the unhappy occupants of the Tuileries. The news of Lafayette's arrest at Luxembourg and the Prussians' march on Verdun, only served to throw the Paris mob into a state of vindictive rage. They made for the Carmelite Monastery and murdered all but two of the monks; they set up their revolutionary tribunals and then began their orgy of murder. It was sufficient for any one to accuse another of a supposed crime for the victim to be hurried away, bayoneted, or thrown out of the Abbey windows. . . . Danton, Minister of Justice (who was himself beheaded on the 6th April 1794) and Petian, the Maire of Paris, aided and abetted the villains. "The only one who protested against this wholesale butchery was Col. Roland. . . . On the 20th Sept. the Convention opened its sessions, abolishing the Monarchy, and declaring that the French Government would thereafter be Republican. . . . We now reach the most unhappy date of the 21st January, when the Convention and its partisans reached the limit of their atrocious excesses. This is the day on which iniquity sealed their disorder. This is the day on which—to the horror of Europe—they beheaded the innocent King Louis XVI." Later, on the 10th August, 1793, the Republic was proclaimed from the Place de la Bastille. He reviles the assassins of Govel, Bishop of Paris, Nebert, Brissot, etc., and announces the "death of the monstrous Robespierre and the other tyrants—who had rent asunder the French nation—on the 27th July 1794. At the same time, Legendre was able to close down the Jacobite club which was the cause of so much harm."

Country— After a full consideration of these points, and of any other matters requiring attention, you will be pleased to favour me with your opinion as speedily as possible—

The main questions to be decided are, whether the Army shall be kept in ~~one~~ a collected State— and where— whether it shall be distributed into cantonments and in what manner and places— how soon it shall enter into quarters— and what precautions shall be used in respect to covering provisions and Forage—

I am,

Your Admiring
most Obed. Servt.

G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows second page).

See Item No. 3152.

To T. Jefferson, Min. - Phil.
31 July 1785

The enclosed copy of a letter, which has just now been communicated to me, from Mons^r de Saulanges à M. M. les Sieurs Consuls - dated at Toulon the 14th day of this Month, announcing that the Algeriens have declared War against the United-States, is of too serious a nature not to be sent immediately to you.

This event may, I believe, surprize some of our fellow-citizens; but for my part, I am rather surprized that it did not take place sooner. It will produce a good effect, if it unites the People of America in measures consistent with their National honor and interest, and rouses them from that ill-judged security which the intoxication of success has produced since the Revolution.

My best wishes will always attend that land of Freedom, and my Pride will be always gratified when such measures are adopted as will make us respected as a great People who deserve to be free.

I am, Sir, with great esteem and respect,

your most obedient

and most humble servant

PAUL JONES

JOHN PAUL JONES.

Autograph Letter Signed to Thomas Jefferson. 1785.

(Facsimile shows second page).

See Item No. 3211.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF WASHINGTON AS COMPARED WITH NAPOLEON.

1810 A.D. [3379] CHATEAUBRIAND. Paralelo por Chateaubriand entre el conquistador de la libertad Americana y el heredero de la revolucion Francesa: Washington y Napoleon. Manuscript giving the text (in Spanish) of an extraordinarily interesting essay by Chateaubriand on the differences in the character of Washington and Napoleon.

4 pp., folio.

N.D. Circa 1810.

£10 10s

The essay describes Chateaubriand's journey to Philadelphia and his meeting with George Washington. He describes the simplicity of the Presidential home:—"I rang the bell, and a maidservant answered the door. 'Was the General in?' She replied that he was. 'Then,' said I, 'tell him I have a letter to hand to him.' I told her my name which she found difficult to pronounce and to remember, and she ushered me into a small room at the end of a long, narrow corridor, to await the General. . . . He entered a few minutes later: he is a big man, with an air of serenity and coolness rather than nobility. He is just like his portrait. I presented my letter which he quickly scanned for the signature, exclaiming aloud 'Colonel Armand.' That is what he called the man who signed himself Marquis de la Rouairie We sat down, I explaining the object of my visit, he replying in monosyllables in English or French. . . . When I told him it was easier to discover the North Pole than to establish a nation as he had done, he held out his hand to me, exclaiming 'Very good, youngster!' He invited me to dine the next evening and I then left him."

He describes the dinner party where the conversation turned principally upon the French Revolution; and the following day, he resumed his journey whilst Washington returned to the battlefield. "Such was my meeting with the man who has emancipated a whole world. Later I saw Buonaparte: thus did Providence show me the two personages whom it had placed at the head of affairs in their own era. If one compares Washington and Buonaparte, man for man, it seems that the talents of the former are not on so high a plane as those of the latter. Washington does not, like Buonaparte, belong to the race of the Alexanders and the Cæsars who exceed the normal stature of mankind; he is not placed in a vast theatre, engaged upon a struggle with the most able Generals and powerful monarchs of his time. He does not cross the seas, or march from Memphis to Vienna, from Cadiz to Moscow; he defends himself with a handful of citizens, in a land without memories of fame, in a narrow circle of domestic hearths but from this obscurity, what a light shall shine forth! Washington has left the United States as a trophy upon his battlefield. . . .

"Buonaparte is in no wise like this grave American. He fights upon old soil where brilliance beats down upon him from all sides he seeks his own fame; he seems to know that his influence will be shortlived, that the torrent which descends from so high will pass swiftly: he hastens to seize and abuse his power as though it were a spell of fleeting youth. . . . With one hand he crushes kings, with the other he stays that monster, the Revolution."

He points out that Washington and Buonaparte were each, historically, the offspring of a republic, "but whereas the former was true to Liberty, the latter has betrayed it. Their fortunes in accordance with their choice will therefore be essentially different from one another in the future. The name of Washington will be associated with that of liberty from age to age: he will indicate the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind. . . . Buonaparte's name will also be repeated by future generations, but no blessing will go with it."

- 1810 A.D. [3380] PIKE (Z. M.).** *An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the Western Parts of Louisiana, to the Sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun, Rivers; performed by order of the Government of the United States during 1805-7, and a Tour through the Interior Parts of New Spain, when conducted through these Provinces, by Order of the Captain-General, in 1807.*

Mezzotint portrait of Lieut. Pike, 6 engraved folding maps of his explorations in Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Mexico, etc., and 3 folding tables.

Only complete edition. Thick 8vo, half morocco, gilt back, entirely uncut.

Philadelphia, C. & A. Conrad, 1810.

£10 10s

Sabin 62836. "Major Pike was the first explorer under the Government of the U.S.A., of that vast portion of the Republic now forming the States of Arkansas, Texas, and New Mexico. His accounts of the principal features of the country, and of the savage tribes which inhabited it, are accurate and interesting. Six years after completing this tour, he was killed at Little York, in Canada, by the explosion of a magazine in a fort, from which he had just before driven the garrison by assault."

HUMBOLDT'S MOST INTERESTING AND BEAUTIFUL WORK.

- 1810 A.D. [3381] HUMBOLDT (Alex. de).** *Vues des Cordillères, et Monumens des Peuples Indigènes de l'Amérique.*

With 69 fine coloured aquatint, engraved, or hand-coloured plates of views; Mexican, Peruvian, or Aztec Antiquities and Hieroglyphics; Indian customs, etc.

Large folio, morocco, gilt, g. e.

Paris, F. Schoell, 1810.

£9 9s

Sabin 33754. "Every class of Mexican or Aztec, and Peruvian Antiquities, receives in this work the clearest philosophical analysis. Many of the plates are beautifully coloured; indeed, it is the most beautiful and generally interesting of Humboldt's Works." This copy is complete, containing the text and plates found missing in many copies.

- 1810 A.D. [3382] GASS (Patrick).** *Voyage des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke, depuis l'embouchure du Missouri, jusqu'à l'entrée de la Colombia dans l'Océan Pacifique; fait dans les Années 1804-6, etc.*

With a small folding map of New Mexico, California, etc.

8vo, contemporary tree calf, gilt, m. e.

Paris, Arthus-Bertrand, 1810.

£4 4s

Sabin 26742. This is the French translation of the London edition of 1808, (see No. 3367 in this catalogue), but with the addition of a map, and various notes and additions by J. B. Tardieu, and two letters by Capt. Clarke

PARTICULARS REGARDING BOLIVAR'S INSURRECTION.

1810-1832 A.D. [3383] VERA (Pedro Xavier de). **Collection of 45 Manuscripts** (in Spanish) including original letters from various Spanish-American officials to Don P. X. de Vera, giving contemporary accounts of the historic insurrection directed by Bolivar, and other interesting political news; and transcripts of earlier manuscripts.

- (1) Accounts dated from 1744, which are enclosed in a letter, signed, from Pedro, Archbishop of Santo Domingo to Don P. X. de Vera, relating to financial matters. Dated 22nd November, 1815.
- (2) A.L.S. from Padre Pedro Valera, referring to his promotion to the Archbishopric of Sto. Domingo. Dated Havana, 29th Sept., 1810.
- (3) to (14) Twelve A.L.S. from Manuel Marques referring to Ecclesiastical and political conditions at Santo Domingo, dated 10th Oct., 19th Nov., 20th Nov., 1811; 9th Nov., 21st Nov., 1812; 8th August, 4th Dec., 1813, two others n.d. circa 1813; 3rd Dec., 1814; 27th June, 24th Sept., 13th Dec., 1815.
- (15) to (19) Five L.S. from Don Miguel Maria de Yarza, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Santa Marta, dated June and Sept., 1819, January and March, 1920, in which he refers to Bolivar and many interesting contemporary personalities.
- (20) A.L.S. from Don Geronimo Lorenzo de Yarza (brother of the above). Dated Oñate, 14th January, 1820. With 14 miscellaneous MSS. relating to promotions, lawsuits, etc.

(Together) 136 pp., 4to and folio.

Sto. Domingo, etc., 1810-1832.

£10 10s

In one of his letters to Vera, Señor Yarza states: "The condition of affairs in this country is the same as I communicated in August and September: Bolivar remains at Santa Fé. Our General La Torre is at Cucuta with 2,000 scouts; Morales, on the side of the plains, in whom our hopes are centred, had, we knew, left with 4,000 men from Popayan to attack him. This man has come to grips with Bolivar many a time, successfully, and we think he will succeed again this time . . . but should this prove unfortunate, I do not know what to say of this Dominion. What we all hanker after, is a good Viceroy, for the one we have—what with his blindness, old age, infirmities and caprices—is of no use except to make matters worse for us. . . . From official news received, we learn that the plague is dying down in Cadiz and the neighbouring towns, news which is welcome to us all and principally to me, since I presume you will now be free from the tiresome work connected with the Board of Health."

1810 A.D. [3384] DERROTERA DE LAS ISLAS ANTILLAS, de las Costas de Tierra Firme y de las del Seno Mexicano, formado en la Direccion de Trabajos Hidrográficos para inteligencia y uso de las Cartas que ha publicada.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, contemporary calf.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1810.

£3 10s

Sabin 19678. Medina 6131.

An important work on the Navigation of the West Indies. It was the work of very competent men, and is very accurate. It is divided into nine sections:— I. Preliminary Account of Winds and Currents. II. Account of Guiana. III. The Gulf of Paria, and Island of Trinidad. IV. The lesser Antilles; the Leeward and Windward Groups; advice for navigating among these Islands, with particulars concerning each of the more important Islands, Barbadoes, Tobago, Granada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Barbudo, and Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Eustache, Anguila, Virgin Group (San Juan, St. Thomas, and Virgin Islands), Santa Cruz, etc. V. The Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Santa Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba; South and East coasts of *Florida*: Navigation among the Islands; etc. VI. The Mainland, from the Gulf of Paria to Cartagena. VII. Mainland from Cartagena to Yucatan. VIII. Gulf of Mexico, from Yucatan to the Bay of San Bernado (Texas). IX. Northern and Eastern coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, from the Bay of San Bernado to the Tortugas. This last part, occupying 30 pages, is especially important, as it describes the United States coast from *Texas to the South of Florida*.

1810 A.D. [3385] MAULE (Conde de). Papel presentado en Junta Privada en el Consulado sobre las cosas del Comercio de la Havana.

Manuscript Report Signed (in Spanish) on Spanish commerce with Cuba. The writer, an ex-Deputy of the Cortes and one of the most prominent Hispanic-Chileans of his day, gives an interesting outline of the history of Cuban trade and its legitimate and illegitimate branches since the latter part of the eighteenth century. The report was presented before a secret committee of the "Consulado" or commercial Tribunal.

8 pp., folio.

Cadiz, 10th September, 1810.

£3 3s

1810 A.D. [3386] LIMA (Corporation of). Authorized Transcript of Report (in Spanish) signed by Don José Antonio de Cobian, Keeper of the Municipal Archives at Lima, addressed to the King of Spain, outlining the history of the administration of Peru since Pizarro's time (1535) and suggesting reforms in the contemporary organization.

10 pp., folio.

Lima, 22nd June, 1810.

£2 2s

- 1810 A.D. [3387] ABASCAL** (José Fernando, Viceroy of Peru). **Authorized Transcript** (in Spanish) of petition addressed by the Corporation of Lima to the King of Spain, requesting him to grant a further term of office to the Viceroy; with eight other documents including testimonials in favour of the Viceroy and other officials. (Together) 51 pp., folio.
Lima, 23rd November, 1810. **£2 2s**

- 1810 A.D. [3388] KEATS** (Sir Richard G.). **Autograph Letter Signed.** 2 pp., 4to.
"Implacable," Cadiz, 16th August, 1810. **15s**
Entirely on Naval and Military matters, written whilst the Admiral was in command of the squadron defending Cadiz, 1810-11, during the Napoleonic Wars.

THE SPANISH CROWN AND THE SLAVE QUESTION IN CUBA.

- 1811 A.D. [3389] AYUNTAMIENTO OF HAVANA.** Manuscript (in Spanish) being a transcript of a representation addressed by the Municipal Council of Havana to the King of Spain with regard to the slave trade in Cuba. The document comprises an outline of the history of the slave trade in America, and some interesting references are made with regard to the policy of "the Patriarch of Pennsylvania" and Pitt, etc.
31 pp., folio.
Habana, 20th July, 1811. **£10 10s**

- 1811 A.D. [3390] POMBO** (Miguel de). **CONSTITUCION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.** Segun se propuso por la Convencion tenida en Filadelfia el 17 de Septiembre de 1787, y ratificada despues por los diferentes Estados, con las ultimas adiciones. Precedida de las Actas de Independencia y Federacion. Traducidas del Ingles al Español por el Ciudadano Miguel de Pombo, con notas . . . sobre el sistema federativo.
12mo, crushed crimson morocco.
Santa Fé de Bogotá: Imprenta Patriotica de D. Nicolas Calvo, 1811. **£6 6s**

An extremely rare Colombian publication, not mentioned in Salva, Heredia, Sabin, or Medina's "Imprenta en Bogota." The writer expresses extremely democratic views in his notes and comments.

The Preliminary Discourse of the Principles and Advantages of the Federative System occupies 120 pp.; then follows the list of errata, 1 leaf; then the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and the Articles of the Constitution of the United States, 79 pp.

- 1811 A.D. [3391] LIMA** (Corporation of). **Certified official transcript of Documents from the governing municipal body of Lima to the Prince Regent of Peru, referring to their proposed measures for raising revenue for national expenses. The question of the cigar trade is reviewed at some length.**

36 pp., folio.

Lima, 12th November, 1811.

£5 5s

- 1811 A.D. [3392] HUMBOLDT** (Alexander de). **Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain. Containing researches relative to the Geography of Mexico, the Extent of its Surface and its political Division into Intendancies, the physical Aspect of the Country, the Population, the State of Agriculture and Manufacturing and Commercial Industry, the Canals projected between the South Sea and Atlantic Ocean, the Crown Revenues, the Quantity of precious metals which have flowed from Mexico into Europe and Asia, since the discovery of the New Continent, and the Military Defence of New Spain. Translated from the original French by John Black.**

With 11 engraved folding maps and plates, and 1 folding table.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 4 vols., 8vo, original half calf.

London, Longman, 1811.

£4 10s

Sabin 33715. The maps and plates are sometimes found bound separately. Ward, in Vol. II. of his "Mexico," states "To write a book upon Mexico without referring to Baron Humboldt at almost every page, is nearly impossible. He first applied the lights of science to the New World. He discovered and explained the peculiarities of climate and structure, by which Mexico is so much favoured, and traced with the hand of a master, the outline of that vast picture, which present and future travellers can only assist in filling up."

- 1811 A.D. [3393] AN INQUIRY into the Past and Present Relations of France and the United States of America.**

8vo, half calf.

London, J. Hatchard, 1811.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin.

This work concerns Napoleon's change of attitude towards the United States, from that of "contempt and menace to one of admiration and friendship," and is written by an American.

Bound in the same volume are several other Napoleonic pamphlets, including:—

Polignac (Comtesse Diane de). *Mémoires sur la Vie et le Caractère de Mme. le Duchesse de Polignac. Avec des Anecdotes Intéressantes sur la Révolution Française, et sur la Personne de Marie-Antoinette, Reine de France.* London, 1796.

Carnet d'un Voyageur, ou Recueil de Notes Curieuses sur la Vie, les Occupations, les Habitudes de Buonaparte a Longwood; sur les principaux habitants de Sainte-Hélène, la description pittoresque de cette île, etc.

With 3 coloured aquatint plates, views of Longwood. Paris, 1819. Etc.

ROYALIST VOLUNTEERS DURING THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

- 1811 A.D. [3394] LIMA** (Corporation of). **Official Transcript** (in Spanish) endorsed by various officials, of correspondence between the Viceroy of Peru and the Corporation of Los Reyes [Lima] referring to the upkeep and equipment of a Regiment of Spanish Volunteers during the revolution in Peru called "El Regimiento de Voluntarios Distinguidos de la Concordia Española."

39 pp., folio.

Lima, 6th April, 1811.

£2 10s

- 1811 A.D. [3395] LAMB (R.)**. **Memoir of His Own Life**, by R. Lamb; formerly a Serjeant in the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and Author of "A Journal of Occurrences during the late American War."

8vo, fine copy in the original calf, gilt back.

Dublin, J. Jones, 1811.

£2 5s

Sabin 38723.

Lamb went to America in 1776 and served throughout the War of Independence, of which he wrote an important account (See his Journal, Dublin, 1809. in this catalogue). This "Memoir" gives a record of events in America during the War.

ON WELLINGTON.

- 1811 A.D. [3396] KEATS** (Sir Richard G., 1757-1834). Admiral. Commanded Squadron defending Cadiz. Afterwards Governor of Newfoundland. **Autograph Letter Signed.**

4 pp., 4to.

Bay of Cadiz, 6th April, 1811.

£1 18s

An important Military letter concerning Wellington, in the Peninsula War.

"We are all admiration of the glorious conclusion to which Lord Wellington has brought the Campaign in Portugal. . . . Notwithstanding the little confidence that is to be placed in the military prowess of our Ally and the impenetrable darkness that envelopes the Cortes. That Assembly yesterday, the very day on which the disgraceful retreat of Massena was continued, negatives a proposition which went to give Lord Wellington the Authority of Captain General (of which he has the rank, in the Spanish Service). . . . The pride, ignorance and suspicion of those one or two removes in rank only above the common class is incredible. . . ." Etc.

1812 A.D. [3397] MALDONADO (Laurent Ferrer). **Voyage de la Mer Atlantique a l'Océan Pacifique par le Nord-Ouest dans la Mer Glaciale, par le Capitaine Laurent Ferrer Maldonado l'an 1588. Traduit d'un Manuscrit Espagnol et suivi d'un discours qui en démontre l'Authenticité et la véracité, par Charles Amoretti.**

Folding map of the North Polar Regions; 6 maps on 1 plate of various representations of Bering's Strait, and Hudson's Strait; and 3 other plates on 1 sheet, of perspectives of the Straits of Anian (Bering), etc.

4to, original boards, uncut.

Plaisance (Piacenza, Italy), de l'Imprimerie del Majno, 1812.

£6 6s

Sabin 44111. Leclerc 371. A scarce work, only 600 copies were printed.

Laurent Ferrer Maldonado was a famous Spanish Navigator and Geographer towards the end of the 16th Century. At that time there was great eagerness on the part of the leading European Nations to discover a new route to the East Indies, and in this memorial Maldonado points out to the King of Spain the great advantages to be obtained if the Spaniards should sail direct to the Philippines etc., by a new passage he had used, by the North-West, and if they could prevent other nations from using this new route. For the better direction of the passage to be taken he gives particulars of what he saw when he made the voyage in 1588, when he passed by the North of America and the Glacial Sea into a strait separating America from Asia, which he believed to be the same as Geographers called the Strait of Anian (now Bering's Strait).

A manuscript account of this supposed voyage was at one time in the possession of the Bishop of Segovia, Don Jerome Mascaregnas, and apparently a copy had been made of it, as Charles Amoretti discovered in the Ambrosian Library of Milan, of which he was the Librarian, a Spanish Manuscript Memorial addressed to the Council of Lisbon regarding various marine affairs, and containing the particulars of this voyage. Amoretti translated this into Italian and published it in 1811, and then published it in this French translation, the following year.

It has always been a point of debate as to how much of the narrative was founded on truth, and how much was the result of the author's invention. Certainly in the sixteenth century more was known of these regions than geographers know nearly two-hundred years later. But Maldonado makes many assertions that were much later found to be false, unless the character of the country had changed a great deal. He claims to have seen forests, fruit, and even raisins in Bering's Strait, and makes large inaccuracies in his details as to latitudes and longitudes. However, some people still believe in the truth of his voyage, and some time since the English Government was even asked to subsidize with £20,000 an expedition to re-find the passage.

The supposed voyage of Fuentes was very similar; see Swindrage's work, 1768, in this catalogue.

Diario de la navegación
 con el Fraga^{ta} del Rei Sta Maria
 y la Cabeza del mando el Capi-
 tan y Navio Dⁿ Antonio L. Cordo-
 va al Reconocimiento del Estrecho
 de Mapallanes escrito p^r el Terci-
 ente y Fraga Dⁿ Dionisio Gallano
 Oficial del D^{to} Buque.

Mount Vernon 22^d Oct 1786

My dear Humphreys

Your favor of the 24th ult.^o came to my hand about the middle of this month. — For the enclosed it contained I pray you to receive my warmest acknowledgments and thanks. — The poem, tho' I profess not to be a connoisseur in these kind of writings, appears pretty in my eye and has sentiment and elegance which must, I think, render it pleasing to others. —

With respect to the circular letter, I see no cause for suppressing or altering any part, except as to the place of meeting. — Philadelphia, in my opinion, has the advantage of New York on three acc.^{ts} 1. as being more central. — 2. because there are passage boats which ply regularly, and are well fitted between the ^{North} eastern states and the former, by which the

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Autograph Letter Signed to Colonel David Humphreys.

Mount Vernon, 1786.

(Facsimile shows first page only).

See Item No. 3217.

- 1812 A.D. [3398] MAWE (John).** *Travels in the Interior of Brazil, particularly in the Gold and Diamond Districts of that Country, by authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal: including a Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and an Historical Sketch of the Revolution of Buenos Ayres.*

Map of the author's route and 8 plates, one coloured, of views of diamond mines, diamond washing, various minerals, etc.

4to, original boards, uncut.

London, Longman, 1812.

£1. 10s

Sabin 46991.

"The work of Mr. Mawe contains the first authentic information which the jealousy of the Portuguese Govt. ever allowed a foreigner to acquire respecting the mineral treasures of the Brazils.

- 1812 A.D. [3399] [COADBY (R.).]** *The Surprising Adventures of Bampfylde Moore Carew, King of the Beggars. Containing his life, A Dictionary of the Cant Language, and many entertaining particulars of that extraordinary Man. A New Edition corrected and much improved.*

Engraved portrait, vignette title, and 2 engraved plates.

Small 8vo, original boards, uncut.

Tiverton (Devonshire), printed for W. Salter, 1812.

18s 6d

For an account of this famous character see footnote to the 1768 edition of his life, in this catalogue.

- 1812 A.D. [3400] ECONOMICS.** *Quadro Comparativo de la Poblacion de los Estados Unidos del Norte y de las Provincias Unidas de la Nueva Granada al Tiempo de su Transformacion Politica.* Printed record (in Spanish) of the comparative population of the United States, from 1775 to 1800 and the dominion of New Granada, from 1791 to 1810.

1 page, folio.

N.D. (Spain, circa 1812).

10s 6d

The population of the United States in the year 1775, according to particulars supplied to Congress by the various Deputies, was 2,448,000, including negroes, the state of Virginia containing the largest population, 400,000; the smallest population being found in Georgia and Delaware—30,000 each. The statistics compiled by Dr. Holmes from the second U.S. census taken in 1800, show that the population had increased to a total of 5,379,750. The approximate progressive population is given for New Granada from the year 1791 to 1810, according to the rate which George Washington allowed in his calculations. The actual figures are given for the last year, however, showing the population in each of the principal Spanish-American towns, the total population for the dominion being two and a half millions.

ON PERPETUAL MOTION.

1812-1813 A.D. [3401] JEFFERSON (Thomas, 1743-1826). Third President of U.S.A. **Autograph Letter Signed to Dr. Robert Patterson, President of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.** 2 pp., 4to. Monticello, 27th December, 1812.

Also the Draft of the Minutes of the Committee appointed by the Senate to decide as to Redhefer's Machine.

4 pp., 4to. Philadelphia, 8th January, 1813. **£21**

Concerning Redhefer's machine for perpetual motion, which he criticises.
 " . . . I am very thankful to you for the description of Redhefer's machine. I had never before been able to form an idea what his principle of deception was. He is the first of the inventors of perpetual motion within my knowledge, who has had the cunning to put his visitors on a false pursuit, by amusing them with a sham machinery, whose loose & vibratory motion might impose on them the belief that it is the real source of the motion they see. . . . A poor Frenchman who called on me the other day with another invention of perpetual motion, assured me that Dr. Franklin, many years ago expressed his opinion to him that it was not impossible. Without entering into contest on this abuse of the Doctor's name, I gave him the answer I had given to others before, that the Almighty himself could not construct a machine of perpetual motion, while the laws exist which he has prescribed for the government of matter in our system. . . ." Etc.

WITH LARGE PLAN OF A SHIP OF WAR FOR THE CANADIAN LAKES.

1813 A.D. [3402] [CANADA.] KERR (Judge). **Autograph Letter Signed to Viscount Melville.**

1½ pp., 4to. Quebec, 23rd November, 1813.

Also Letter Signed by James Campbell to Judge Kerr.

4 pp., folio. Quebec, 2nd November, 1813.

And "Plan of a vessel proper for the Lakes in Canada."

1 page, large folio.

£21

Enclosing a letter from James Campbell, an engineer, with a large plan of a vessel to be built to protect the lakes in Canada from enemy attack.

The letter from James Campbell reads:—

" . . . It is with heart-feeling regret that I see our enemies, the Americans, without the smallest provocation, taking their advantage by numbers & means to declare an unwarrantable war against us, when we were no way prepared for the same, living, as we thought, in strict harmony with them; and have in consequence despoiled us of Lakes Erie & Champlain, of which they are now compleat masters, nor is it improbable that Lake Ontario may meet with a similar fate, notwithstanding the Loyalty of the Canadian subjects and the indisputable attachment and valour of our British Troops. . . . Notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of things I am convinced that Lakes Erie & Champlain are not irrecoverably lost to us, but on the contrary, they may, in my opinion, be retaken with the greatest facility & that ever after we may maintain ourselves as thorough masters of them, without which the province of lower Canada is merely nugatory. . . .

Honourable Sir, I address you not only as a Judge of the supreme Court of Judicature, but as Judge of the Admiralty of this province to represent to the Admiralty your opinion . . . of the merits of the plan I herewith have the honor of transmitting you of six vessels for Lake Ontario, six ditto for Lake Champlain, two ditto for York, two ditto for Kingstwn, and two ditto for Quebec; the frames of which & other materials necessary (on account of secrecy) to be built in England," etc.

- 1813 A.D. [3403] KRUSENSTERN** (Capt. A. J. Von.) **Voyage round the World in the years 1803-6, by order of His Imperial Majesty Alexander the First, on board the ships Nadeshada and Nevar.**

Translated from the original German by Richard Belgrave Hoppner. Map, and two coloured aquatint plates.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 2 vols., 4to, original half calf.

London, John Murray, 1813. Scarce.

£12 10s

Sabin 38331. An important work, being the official account of the first Russian Expedition round the World, under Krusenstern and Lisiansky, during which many important discoveries and rectifications were made, especially in the region of Japan. The contributions made by the various savants were also of much importance. The Russian Navy was, in many ways, much indebted to Krusenstern's enlightened exertions.

The route followed by the expedition was via England to Brazil, Cape Horn, the Sandwich Islands, Kamchatka, and Japan, and back to Russia via China, and the Cape of Good Hope, visiting various South Sea Islands, etc., en route.

- 1813 A.D. [3404] CHRISTIANSSON** (Charles). **Primae Lineae Unionis Civitatum Americae Septentrionalis.**

4to, vellum.

Upsala, Stenhammar et Palmblad, 1813.

£3 3s

Not in Sabin. A scarce essay upon the colonization of North America from the expedition of Cabot to about 1780, referring in particular to the various English colonies.

- 1813 A.D. [3405] UNIVERSITY OF LIMA.** **Manuscript** (in Spanish) **addressed to "Your Excellency," presumably the Viceroy of Peru, in which the writer draws up a scheme for the re-organization of the Universidad de Los Reyes; literary schools; salaries of professors; the establishment of a professorship of Indian languages; admission of Indians to the university, &c.**

30 pp., folio.

University of Los Reyes, 11th June, 1813

£2 10s

- 1813 A.D. [3406] LESADA** (Jorge). **Plano del Puerto del Rio Jeneyro en el Brasil.**

Spanish Manuscript chart of the Harbour of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, drawn by a Master Cartographer of Cadiz, J. Lesada. Giving the principal soundings for the harbour, marking the various islands, the city of Rio Janeiro and other settlements round the harbour.

Size 17 by 10 inches. Cadiz, Jan. 20, 1813.

£1 10s

- 1813 A.D. [3407] TUDOR** (William, 1779-1830). An American Littérateur. One of the Founders of the Athenaeum in Boston. **Autograph Letter Signed to Saml. M. Hopkins.**

1½ pp., 4to. Boston, April, 1813.

£1 1s

Concerning the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and speaking as to the future of literature in America.

" . . . The time will come when ours will be more of a reading country than at present."

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRINCE REGENT, IN PERU.

- 1813 A.D. [3408] CORPORATION OF LIMA.** Autograph Document (in Spanish) Signed by the members of the Municipal Council of Lima, to the Prince Regent, announcing his appointment, which was confirmed the previous December, by the retiring Viceroy the Marques de la Concordia; and the appointment of the various Judges, Mayors and other officials under the new régime. The document bears the municipal seal of Lima.

4 pp., folio.

Lima, 5th January, 1813.

£1 1s

- 1814 A.D. [3409] JEFFERSON** (Thomas). Autograph Letter Signed to Dr. Robert Patterson.

½-page, 4to. Monticello, 23rd November, 1814.

£7 10s

Concerning his resignation from the chair of the American Philosophical Society.

" . . . I send therefore by this mail my resignation, with such entreaties to be omitted at the ensuing election as I must hope will be yielded to: for in truth I cannot be easy in holding as a sinecure an honour so justly due to the talents and services of others."

- 1814 A.D. [3410] BRACKENRIDGE** (H. M.). Views of Louisiana; together with a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River, in 1811.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, half calf.

Pittsburgh; Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, 1814.

£4 4s

Sabin 7176.

- 1814 A.D. [3411] LIMA** (Corporation of). Letter Signed and sealed (in Spanish) from the members of the Ayuntamiento of Lima to the Prince Regent, in which they protest against the Viceroy's claim to administer the funds for public charitable institutions. Together with official transcripts of the documents issued by the Viceroy (the Marques de la Concordia) &c.

(Together) 3 MSS., 36 pp., folio.

Lima, 29th May, 1814.

£2 2s

OF AMERICAN INTEREST.

1814 A.D. [3412] BARTON (Bernard, 1784-1849). Quaker Poet. **A Lengthy Autograph Letter Signed to Robert Southey the Poet.**

3 pp., 4to. Woodbridge, 13th July, 1814.

£1 5s

" . . . I am myself at times guilty of the 'Sin of Rhyme,' and have for some time had thoughts of attempting a Poem not strictly Epic, certainly, but rather a compound of the Didactic and the Narrative, on the foundation of Pennsylvania, thou wilt easily guess the motives which induce me to wish for some further information on a subject to me so interesting. Could I hope to see a Pennsylvaniad from the pen of R. Southey I should be rejoiced to abandon a project which I despair of ever accomplishing." Etc.

1814-29 A.D. [3413] HUMBOLDT (Alexander de). **Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799-1804.** By Alexander de Humboldt, and Aimé Bonpland. Translated into English by Helen Maria Williams.

With 8 maps.

7 vols. in 9, 8vo, half calf.

London, Longman, 1814-1829. A fine and complete set. **£12 10s**

Sabin 33770. On June 5, 1799, Humboldt and Bonpland, armed with powerful recommendations, sailed from Corunna to the Canary Islands, where they stopped for a short time and made the ascent of the peak of Teneriffe. Thence they proceeded to Caracas in Venezuela, and in Feb., 1800, left the coast for the purpose of exploring the course of the Orinoco. "This trip, which lasted four months, and covered seventeen hundred and twenty-five miles of wild and uninhabited country, had the important result of establishing the existence of a communication between the water-systems of the Orinoco and Amazon and of determining the exact position of the bifurcation. On 24 Nov. the two friends sailed for Cuba, and after a stay of some months regained the mainland at Cartagena. Ascending the swollen stream of the Magdalena, and crossing the frozen ridges of the Cordilleras, they reached Quito after a tedious and difficult journey, Jan. 6, 1802. There they ascended Picchinchá and Chimborazo, and made an expedition to the sources of the Amazon, en route for Lima. At Callao Humboldt observed the transit of Mercury, and studied the fertilizing properties of guano, the introduction of which into Europe was mainly due to his writings. After a year's stay in Mexico, and a short visit to the U.S.A., they returned to Europe."

In this famous expedition Humboldt may justly be regarded as having laid the foundation of the sciences of physical geography and meteorology in their larger bearings. His services to geology were mainly based on his attentive study of the volcanoes of the New World.

1815-16 A.D. [3414] CEVALLOS (Pedro). Three Letters Signed (in Spanish) to the President of the Supreme Council for the Indies, together with two unsigned drafts of letters, relating to Spain's concession to England to trade at various Spanish-American ports; and the British Government's request for the abolition of the slave trade.

(Together) 20 pp., 4to.

Royal Palace (Madrid), 1815-16.

£21

The first letter, marked "most secret," and dated from the Royal Palace on 3rd December 1815, states that the King of Spain, after going through various reports submitted to him by the Indies Council, "has particularly noted the extreme urgency of endeavouring to promote the peace of the Americans by every means. . . . That proposed by the Council at its meeting on 13th July is the one to be preferred: and that is, to obtain the mediation of England, even if it should be in exchange for certain mercantile benefits. In order to reassure himself of the suitability of this measure, His Majesty would like you to enlist the services of some Ministers, who (by their talent, prudence and political knowledge, would be worthy of your trust) should, with the utmost secrecy, and as soon as possible, discuss this point and place the matter before His Majesty again. . . . It is necessary, also, to look ahead and consider the disadvantages that may arise, and His Majesty therefore wishes that the Ministers who are to be entrusted with this grave and delicate mission, should bear in mind the following observations:

"1. There is a law called a fundamental law of Europe, according to which, only the Metropolis may trade with her colonies. This law was established by the Treaty of Utrecht, at the request of the House of Austria, England and Holland.

"2. Although England will undoubtedly, for her own ends, ignore this law, and the Netherlands will probably not insist upon it for England's sake (to whom their sovereign owes so much), the contrary is to be feared from France, who was represented and subscribed to all the conventions of that Treaty.

"3. The reasons which aggravate this fear are: first, France's hatred for England; Russia's hatred for the same and her influence over France; the hatred of the Dutch Crown Prince for England.

"4. If, notwithstanding this fundamental law we find ourselves obliged to . . . overlook it in favour of the more imperative law of necessity, in other words—if we are faced with the alternative of losing the Americas, or subscribing to mercantile concessions to England on condition she undertakes to restore peace."

Altogether, eleven points are raised with regard to Spain's concession to England to trade legitimately with America; the King asking his Ministers' advice on the question of specifying the ports and customs houses where the English should take their merchandise; what taxes they should pay, assuming that their losses on contraband goods amount to approximately 15%; what benefits should be granted to Spanish commerce to avoid the ruin of her own factories and those in America "through the glut that would occur in the markets by the competition of a nation which has reached the height of its industrial power"; and an earnest request for due consideration of the complaints which other Powers would assuredly lodge in the event of England acquiring from Spain certain privileges not granted to the other parties to the Treaty of Utrecht, "which privileges might tend to develop into monopolies."

The letter dated 3rd Feb., 1816, also marked "secret", refers to the King's request for the Council's report upon their deliberations with regard to England's intervention in restoring peace in Spanish America, and the British Government's stipulation for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

1815 A.D. [3415] NEW ORLEANS. Defeat of the British Army, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Edward Packenham, in the attack of the American Lines defended by 3,600 Militia commanded by Major General Andrew Jackson, January 8th, 1815, on Chalmette Plain, five miles below New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi.

Acquatint by P. L. Debucourt after H. Laclotte, "Archit. & Assist. Engineer in the Louisiana Army, the year 1815."

Size 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 25 inches, with margins. Circa 1815. **£10 10s**

1815 A.D. [3416] ALCON (Juan José). **Diario de la Expedicion del Mariscal de Campo, D. Juan Ramirez, sobre las Provincias Interiores de La Paz, Puno, Arequipa, y Cuzco. Por Don Juan José Alcon, Teniente Coronel agregado á la misma expedicion.**

4to, original wrappers.

Lima, Bernardino Ruiz, 1815.

£10 10s

Sabin 689. Medina, "La Imprenta en Lima," No. 3121.

Don Juan Ramirez was a Spanish General commanding in Peru. He was born in 1765 and died after 1823. He acted as Govenche's principal officer in Charcas, 1809-12, and was Commander-in-Chief of the forces used against the Rebellion of Pumacagua, being victorious at the Battle of Umachiri, March 11, 1815. This work contains the account of this campaign, written by one of the Lt.-Cols. of the Expedition. In 1816 Ramirez became President of Quito, and in 1822 he was defeated by Sucre at the Battle of Pichincha, capitulated and abandoned Quito, which was never again occupied by the Spanish.

1815 A.D. [3417] BRUNEL (Sir Marc Isambard, 1760-1840).

Nearly full length portrait, seated, with hands on mechanical drawings on table on which also lie books and model of engine.

Mezzotint by Chas. Turner after James Northcote.

Size 17 by 14 inches, with margins. 1815.

£4 10s

Civil Engineer, emigrated to America 1793; practised as Surveyor, Architect and Civil Engineer; planned the defences of New York; came to England 1799 to patent his machinery for making ships blocks; improved docks at Liverpool 1823-6, engineer of Thames Tunnel, 1825-1843.

1816 A.D. [3418] LASTARNIA (Miguel de; Secretary of the Committee for the Pacification of South America). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) **to the Duke de Montemar, President of the Committee, comprising an interesting historical report on Brazil, in relation to Spanish claims to South America.**

11 pp., folio.

Madrid, 14th Oct., 1816.

£5 5s

The writer refers to his report, submitted at an earlier date to the Government, in which the question of the boundaries were determined, between the Spanish and Portuguese territories in South America; and to his proposition "to pacify that America with the object in view, of curbing the violent impulse for expansion, on the part of the Brazilian Crown, upon the ruins of that of His Majesty in this connection I should mention that I was sent for by the Secretary of State to interpret the true meaning of the influx of Brazilians in the precious Crown territory . . . (their aim being) to take possession of the invaluable east coast of the Rio de la Plata upon which the prosperity and safety of our South America depends. . . I conclude that there can be no doubt that a really hostile sentiment directs the movements of Portugal, to the detriment of the (Spanish) Crown's very just claim to expansion in the other Continent.

The disagreeable but important problem resolves itself into this: Quid faciendum in this dangerous pass, to maintain the integrity of the Crown? . . . I suppose the irrefutable proofs of our Sovereign's sacred rights are futile.—That no favourable sentiment can be expected from the Rio Janeiro Cabinet.—That consequently all conventions and diplomatic moves are fruitless, particularly now that the Crown is obliged to enforce her claims by means of the sword"

The writer mentions how the action of the insurgents of Rio de la Plata has helped the Brazilians' cause and points out the revolutionaries' fatal lack of assistance "such as France rendered the Anglo-American States in forming an absolute Federation." He opines that only "our good Father and Sovereign can be their Redeemer" and quotes a Royal Decree whereby "our poor brothers enjoy all the rights of the King's subjects throughout the Monarchy and Dominions." Nevertheless, the pitted compatriots cheerfully forfeited their "rights and principles" under the Spanish yoke, and preferred their "unprofitable independence" with healthy freedom.

The Relation of the insurrection at Buenos Aires, Portugal's cunning manoeuvres with a view to extending her territories in South America, and the amusing references to Howe, Gage and Clinton as "bullies and hectors sent by the British King to stem the insurrection of his colonies in North America," makes very interesting reading.

A detail, worthy of note, is the fact that the handwriting is particularly neat and legible.

1816 A.D. [3419] [BARBÉ-MARBOIS.] Complot d'Arnold et de Sir Henry Clinton contre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et contre le Général Washington. Septembre, 1780.

Plan of the fortifications of West-Point, 1780, and engraved portraits of Washington and Arnold.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half calf.

Paris, P. Didot, l'aîné, 1816.

£2 15s

Sabin 3302.

François Barbé de Marbois was a famous French statesman, writer and magistrate. He himself was on the spot in America when these events took place, and had every opportunity for verifying them. His work was a great success, as he was a good and impartial historian, and was adopted by the French University.

1816 A.D. [3420] BONNET (M. E.). Tableau des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, au commencement du XIX e. Siècle.

Engraved folding map of the State of New York.

8vo, original wrappers, uncut.

Paris, Testu et Dentu, 1816.

£2 2s

Sabin 6325.

This interesting work, relating especially to New York State, was written by one who had lived in Pennsylvania for some time for the benefit of those who intended emigrating to the U.S.A., and as an answer to numerous questions put to him concerning the advisability of settling there.

1816 A.D. [3421] PICHARDO (Sebastian). Royal Decree (in Spanish) issued by Ferdinand VII. of Spain and Signed with the Royal Sign manual,

in which he orders that Don José Cayetano Pichardo, formerly Chief Constable of Santiago (Santo Domingo) should not be granted the office of supernumerary Judge of Havana; but that in consideration of his service and straitened circumstances, he should be given a sum of eight thousand pesos, (being the equivalent to the sum he might have realized had he obtained a saleable office) two thousand pesos being payable in ready money and the balance in the use of Royal lands in the neighbourhood of Havana. An extremely interesting proviso is that, "should the city be unable to spare" the two thousand pesos at the moment, credit for this sum should be given to the beneficiary. Attached to this Decree (given at the Royal Palace, Madrid, 23rd August, 1816) are about seven other manuscripts, referring to Don Sebastian Pichardo's petition for the payment of the 6,000 pesos in land values, granted by the above Decree, to his father, Don José Cayetano Pichardo.

(Together) 31 pp., folio.

Madrid, Havana &c., 1816-32.

£2 2s

1816 A.D. [3422] TRUMBULL (John, 1756-1843). Famous American Historical Painter. **Autograph Letter Signed to His Brother David.**

1 page, 4to. New York, 18th April, 1816.

£1 10s

"We send by Capt. Davison to the care of Jonathan for Mr. Williams, the favourite *little* puppy. James Watson wishes for the other which will be a large dog: this is far the most intelligent & playful and we hope will replace Pompey in the goodwill of all the Family. . . .

"Will you beg Mr. Williams to make his decision between Mr. Huntingdon & myself soon, I long to have that affair settled," etc.

1816 A.D. [3423] [FRANKLIN (B.).] The Life and Essays of Dr. Franklin.

Engraved portrait and engraved title.

8vo, original calf, gilt back.

London, T. Kinnersley, 1816.

12s 6d

Sabin 25530.

1817 A.D. [3424] ARGENTINE INSURRECTION. Medios de pacificar las provincias de Buenos Ayres segun se proponen en el papel titulado "Adicion o Apendice de la Memoria." Manuscript in Spanish.

4 pp., folio.

N.D. N.P. [Madrid, circa 1817].

£9 10s

This manuscript consists of twelve paragraphs, outlining twelve measures for the pacification of the disturbed area round Buenos Aires, during the Argentine insurrection. It is apparently the draft of a set of instructions to the Spanish Viceroy, issued by the Indies Ministry at Madrid; and, in the light of subsequent events, the placid self-assurance of the statement "give the insurgents to understand that they lack the necessary political support in order to obtain the independence to which they aspire," makes interesting reading. Likewise, the peurile attempt to frighten the insurgents into abandoning their project by predicting that "instead of independence, they will come under the dominion of Brazil, aided by the British Government"!

- 1817 A.D. [3425] DOUGLAS (Thomas).** Statement respecting the Earl of Selkirk's Settlement upon the Red River, in North America; its destruction in 1815 and 1816; and the massacre of Governor Semple and his Party. With observations upon a recent publication, entitled "A Narrative of Occurrences in the Indian Countreie," etc.

With a folding map of Central Canada.

8vo, fine copy in half vellum, uncut.

London, John Murray, 1817.

£9 9s

Sabin 20704.

The preface, dated June, 1817, says: "The statement contained in the following sheets was, some time ago, printed and circulated among Lord Selkirk's personal friends, and some other individuals, to whom it was thought proper to communicate the facts which it contained."

In 1811 Lord Selkirk obtained a grant of land from the Hudson's Bay Company, and two years later, the Red River, or Kildonan Settlement was founded, on the site of what is now Winnipeg, as a means of providing for the surplus population of the Scottish Highlands. The North-West Fur-Traders of Manchester, the bitterest rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, did all they could by force and fraud to break up the colony. They incited the French-Italian half-breeds against it, and in 1815-16 its mills and houses were burned.

This volume contains an account of these troubles. However, the Earl of Selkirk, on his arrival, succeeded in reorganising and so saving the Colony, which became, in 1869, the scene of the insurrection under Louis Riel.

- 1817 A.D. [3426] DARBY (William).** A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana, the Southern Part of the State of Mississippi, and Territory of Alabama; presenting a view of the soil, climate, animal, vegetable, and mineral productions; illustrative of their Natural Physiognomy, their Geographical Configuration, and Relative Situation; with an account of the Character and Manners of the Inhabitants. Second Edition, enlarged and improved.

Together with a folding map, from actual survey and observation, projected on a scale of ten miles to an inch, of the State of Louisiana, and Adjacent Countries (Mississippi, Alabama, W.

Florida, & Part of Georgia), and a small map.

8vo, new half calf, gilt, g. e.

New York, James Olmstead, 1817.

£4 4s

Sabin 18529.

- 1817 A.D. [3426a] [PALACIO (Señor).]** **Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America; or an account of the Origin, Progress, and Actual State of the War carried on between Spain and Spanish America; containing the principal facts which have marked the struggle.**

8vo, original boards, uncut.

London, Longman, 1817.

£1 10s

Sabin 58265.

In four parts:—Spanish America generally; The Revolution in Venezuela & New Grenada; Revolution in Buenos Aires & Chile; Revolution in Mexico.

- 1817 A.D. [3427] CHAPPELL (Lt. Edward; R.N.).** **Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay in H.M.S. Rosamond, containing some account of the N.E. Coast of America, and of the Tribes inhabiting that remote region.**

Folding Map and 9 illustrations.

8vo, half morocco, uncut, t. e. g.

London, J. Mawman, 1817.

£1 15s

Sabin 12005.

At the close of the volume is a vocabulary of the Crée Indians. Perhaps the most interesting of the contents is a short account of Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement (Winnipeg). The map is of the Nelson River, between Hudson's Bay and Lake Winnipeg.

- 1817 A.D. [3428] KOSTER (Henry).** **Travels in Brazil.**

Map; plan of Pernambuco; and 8 tinted plates.

SECOND EDITION. 2 vols., 8vo, original calf, gilt backs.

London, Longman, 1817.

£1 5s

Sabin 38272.

"This work is highly esteemed in Brazil, where the author is called Enrique de Costa. Kester was born in Portugal of English parents, and lived for many da Costa. Kaster was born in Portugal of English parents, and lived for many He travelled throughout Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, and Maranhao, returning to England in 1815. His descriptions are very detailed, and especially important are his final chapters on the sugar and cotton industry in Brazil.

- 1817 A.D. [3429] CHEETHAM (James).** **The Life of Thomas Paine.**

8vo, original boards, uncut.

America printed: London: reprinted for A. Maxwell, 1817. 10s 6d

Sabin 12379.

- 1817 A.D. [3429a] WIMPFEN** (Francis Alex. Stanislaus, Baron de). **A Voyage to Saint Domingo, in the Years 1788-90.** Translated from the original Manuscript which has never been published, by J. Wright.

Engraved folding map of the Island of Haiti.

8vo, calf. London, Cadell & Davies, 1817.

10s 6d

- 1818 A.D. [3430] BONNYCASTLE** (R. H.). **Spanish America; or a descriptive, historical, and geographical account of the Dominions of Spain in the Western Hemisphere, Continental and Insular.**

Illustrated by a map of Spanish North America, and the West-India Islands; a Map of Spanish South America, and an engraving, representing the comparative altitudes of the Mountains in those regions.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt backs.

London, Longman, 1818.

£3 3s

Sabin 6333. Vol. I. includes Florida; New Spain (incorporating New Mexico, 8 pp.; California, 10 pp.; Sonora, Cinaloa, etc.); Guatimala; Various Islands; and New Granada. Vol. II., contains Peru; Buenos Ayres; and Chili.

- 1818 A.D. [3431] ELHUYAR** (Fausto de). **Indagaciones sobre la Amonedacion en Nueva Espana.**

8vo, boards.

Madrid, 1818.

£3 3s

A study of the coinage of New Spain, since the early days of the Spanish conquest, and its relation to the mining industry, by the Minister of the Department of Commerce, Mines and Coinage at Mexico.

- 1818 A.D. [3432] HALL** (Lieut. Francis). **Travels in Canada, and the United States, in 1816 and 1817.**

Small folding map of the Niagara Frontier.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, very fine copy in the original boards, uncut.

London, Longman, 1818.

£2 15s

Sabin 29769. Presentation copy to the Earl of Bridgewater from the author, with autograph inscription. The author gives accounts of New York; a journey in the Paragon Steam Packet part of the way to Albany; the frontiers of Canada; Quebec; Montreal and Upper Canada; Indians of the Grand River; Philadelphia; Visit to Jefferson; Richmond and Charlestown, etc. The Edinburgh Review remarked that the work was "shrewd, clever, humourous, and without prejudice."

1818 A.D. [3433] ABRANTES (Duke de). **Manuscript Petition Signed** (in Spanish) **to the King of Spain, from the Duke of Abrantes requesting him to repeat the order contained in a Royal Decree dated 1815 (to the Viceroy of New Spain) to the effect that a certain sum of money should be paid to the Duke from the Mexican Treasury, in payment of an hereditary pension due to him in consideration of his ancestors' renunciation of their claim to the Mexican Empire as descendants of Montezuma; the payments having fallen into arrears during the political disturbances in Mexico.** Together with twenty-four manuscripts including numerous letters from the Duke's agents in Mexico, Don Ventura de Imaña and Don Victores Marin Lopez, on the subject of these payments; and three letters (of which one is an autograph letter signed) from Don Juan Ruiz Apodaca, Viceroy of Mexico, to the Condesa de Benavente, the Duke's mother-in-law, assuring her of his desire to settle the arrears in question, to the best of his ability; and referring to "this cruel rebellion which is not yet ended." This Viceroy, deposed by Iturbide, (who, as Agustín I, founded the second Mexican Empire in 1819) was the last of the Spanish Viceroys under the régime inaugurated by Cortés in Mexico.

(Together) 25 MSS., 68 pp., 4to, and folio.

Mexico, Madrid, 1818.

£2 10s

1818 A.D. [3434] SHILLIBEER (Lt. J.). **Narrative of the Briton's Voyage, to Pitcairn's Island; including an Interesting Sketch of the Present State of the Brazils and of Spanish South America.**

Illustrated with 16 etchings by the author, including folding views of Rio de Janeiro and Callao.

8vo, half calf, gilt, uncut.

London, Law and Whittaker, 1818.

£1 15s

Contains some curious particulars respecting the Mutiny of the Bounty and the discovery of the survivor at Pitcairn's Island.

1818 A.D. [3435] CHAPPELL (Lieut. Edward). **Voyage of His Majesty's Ship Rosamond to Newfoundland and the Southern Coast of Labrador. Of which Countries no Account has been published by an British Traveller since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.**

With a Map, 3 plates, & 5 wood-cuts.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half morocco.

London, J. Mawman, 1818.

£1 15s

Sabin 12006.

1818 A.D. [3436] DEPERTHES. Histoire des Naufrages.

Engraved frontispiece to each volume.

3 vols., 12mo, half calf.

Paris, Ledoux et Tenré, 1818.

£1 10s

Sabin 19621. An interesting account of celebrated shipwrecks, etc., including:—Shipwreck of Manoel da Sousa in South Africa in 1552; Thomas James in Hudson's Bay in 1631-2; Loss of the "Batavia" in Australia in 1630; the "Sea-Venture" in the Bermudas in 1609; Alexander Selkirk at Juan Fernandes in 1681; Loss of the "Grosvenor" in South Africa in 1782; Loss of the American ship "Hercules" in S. Africa in 1796; and other wrecks in the West Indies, Brazil, Greenland, etc.

1818 A.D. [3437] HAVANA. View of Moro Castle and City of Havana from Sea.**View of Moro Castle taken within the entrance of the Harbour.**

Line engravings by P. C. Canot after a drawing made on the spot by an officer.

Size of engraved surface $8\frac{3}{4}$ by 16 inches, with margins, 1818.

The pair,

£1 1s**ENGINEERING WORKS AT PUERTO RICO.****1818 A.D. [3438] NAVARRO (Jose de). Instruccions que deberá observar el Sobrestante encargado de la Obra del Relox Publico-bajo la direccion del Comandante de Ingenieros de esta Isla y Plaza de Puerto Rico en virtud de orden del Señor Gobernador.** Manuscript instructions (in Spanish) to the foreman of the works for the construction of the "public clock," under the direction of the officer commanding the Corps of Engineers at Puerto Rico.

3 pp., folio.

Puerto Rico, 28th July, 1818.

£1 1s**1818 A.D. [3438a] BARRINGTON (Hon. D.). The Possibility of Approaching the North Pole Asserted. A new edition. With an appendix, containing Papers on the same subject, and on a North West Passage.**

With a map of the North Polar Regions.

8vo, calf, gilt back.

London, T. & J. Allman, 1818.

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Sabin 3629. A series of tracts containing the results of numerous inquiries addressed to whaling captains, especially to those who frequented the coasts of Labrador and Greenland, together with the experiences of various captains in the polar regions.

1818 A.D. [3439] North American Pamphlet on South American Affairs.

8vo, 49 pp., new half morocco. London, 1818.

10s 6d

Concerning the Wars of Independence of the Spanish South American Colonies. Addressed to James Monroe, President of the U.S.A.

PROPOSITIONS FOR EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

1819 A.D. [3440] JEFFERSON (Thomas). Autograph Letter Signed to Dr. Robert Patterson.

1 page, 4to. Monticello, 14th March, 1819.

£15 15s

On education.

" . . . I propose (1) that there shall be a primary school in every ward of every county, having a sufficient number of children to make up a school. (2) A college in every district of about 80 miles square, which would place every father within a day's ride of his son at College. (3) An university. In the 1st, every citizen to be taught reading, writing & elementary arithmetic; in the 2nd, Greek, Latin, French, and the higher branches of numerical arithmetic; in the 3rd, the higher branches of science." Etc.

THE ROYAL SALT MINES OF STA. MARIA DEL PEÑON BLANCO.

1819-20 A.D. [3441] BERVETE (Miguel de). Informe que hace a la Superioridad del Excmo. Sr. Virrey de N.E., Conde del Venadito, el Administrador de la Real Aduana de Zacatecas, Don Miguel Bervete y Abanca, de los Autos que se han instruido relativos a la Comision que sobre intereses del Soberano en sus Reales Salinas de Sta. Maria del Peñon Blanco, se sirvió S. Excia conferirle.

Twenty-two Manuscripts (in Spanish) relating to the secret commission appointed by the Viceroy of New Spain (the Conde de Benadite) to enquire into the alleged irregularities committed by the Administrator of the Royal Salt Mines in Santa Maria del Peñon Blanco.

(Together) 22 MSS., 59 pp., folio and small 4to.

Zacatecas, Potosi, &c., 1819-1820.

£5 5s

This dossier includes autograph letters signed from Brigadier Don José de Gayangos, Governor of Zacatecas, to Don Miguel Bervete, who had been appointed by the Viceroy of New Spain to undertake the secret mission of enquiry into the causes which had led to certain complaints and accusations being made against the administrator of the Salt Mines, Don Diego Martinez de Ibernón. There are also autograph letters and notes both signed and unsigned, by Bervete. In these he refers to his appointment, which he is willing to undertake in spite of grave ill health, and asks to be provided with an adequate escort in view of the objections, which hostile officials had raised, to his visit.

There are also letters signed by Don Manuel de Acevedo, the Chief Magistrate of the mining district, expressing his resentment at the institution of enquiries and granting Bervete a pass under protest; and a letter signed by the accused administrator of mines, Don Diego Martinez de Ibernón.

"LORD BYRON MADE USE OF THIS WORK TO PUT HIMSELF TO SLEEP."

- 1819 A.D. [3442] HIPPISEY (G.).** **A Narrative of the Expedition to the Rivers Orinoco and Apuré, in South America;** which sailed from England in November 1817, and **Joined the Patriotic Forces in Venezuela and Caraccas.** By a late Colonel of the First Venezuelan Hussars, in the service of the Republic, and Colonel-Commandant of the British Brigade in South America.

Thick 8vo, contemporary calf, m. e.

London, John Murray, 1819.

£3 3s

Sabin, No. 31988. "*Lord Byron made use of this work to put himself to sleep.*"

An interesting account of the barbarous war between the Spanish Royalists and the Republicans in Venezuela, and of the British Brigade, the majority of whom died from disease and exposure. Casting doubt on the final triumph of Bolivar, owing to his utter incompetence, etc.

- 1819 A.D. [3443] ARROYO (Dr. José Francisco).** **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) **to the King of Spain, in which the writer gives an account of his services and applies for the post of Prebend of the Cathedral of Monterrey, California.**

4 pp., folio.

Monterrey, 25th June, 1819.

£1 10s

AN ITALIAN ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

- 1819 A.D. [3444] BOTTA (Carlo).** **Storia della Guerra dell' Indipendenza degli Stati Uniti d' America.** Terza edizione con alcune correzioni dell' autore.

With 2 engraved folding maps, and 4 curious engraved portraits of Washington, Botta, Franklin, and Lafayette.

4 vols., 8vo, old calf. Milan, Vincenzo Ferrario, 1819. £1 5s

Sabin 6818.

- 1819 A.D. [3445] MEMORIA SOBRE LA UTILIDAD é influjo de la mineria en el reino: Necesidad de su fomento, y arbitrios de verificarlo.**

8vo, half bound.

Mexico, 1819.

£1 5s

1819 A.D. [3446] TROUP (George M., 1780-1856). Governor of Georgia. Champion of State sovereignty. **Autograph Letter Signed.**

1 page, 4to. Dublin, 5th March, 1819.

12s 6d

A short note.

SOUTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

1819-1823 A.D. [3447] CHAMBERLAIN (Lieut. H.). **Series of 20 Original water-colour Panoramic Views of the Neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by Lt. H. Chamberlain, of the Royal Artillery, two of which are Signed, and several dated.**

Mounted in one volume, small oblong folio, new half levant morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

Brazil, 1819-1823.

£15 15s

Lieut. Chamberlain is best known for the fine series of coloured aquatint illustrations to "Views and Costumes of the City and Neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro," which were published in London in 1822 from drawings executed by him.

This present collection of *original water-colour drawings*, none of which were published in the above mentioned work, comprise:—

An E. S.E. View of the Islands of Mucange Grande, and Pequena, near Braganza. With autograph inscription, signed, and dated Dec., 1819.

South View of Islands opposite Braganza, with the Organ Mountains.

An E. N.E. View of Braganza.

A N.W. View of Braganza.

Sugar Loaf Mountain, Rio de Janeiro.

Houses of Mr. May, Mr. Fry, and Capt. Bridgeman.

St. Sebastian. February 17th, 1823.

Forts at the Entrance of the River to Santos.

St. Sebastian from the Smack. February 17, 1823.

From the outer Roads, 1820. With signed inscription.

Temple Mountain. A View in the Pass of the Organ Mountains.

Moella do Santos, one league distant. February 18 (1823).

A View near St. Pauls.

A View at Teyha.

A View at Barbacena.

View of the Organ Mountains taken near the Village of Caioba.

Four Views not named.

WHY SPAIN CEDED THE FLORIDAS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN 1821.

1820 A.D. [3448] FLORIDA. Comision de Politica. Informe sobre la Cesion de las Floridas, estipulada en el Tratado de Washington de 22 de Febrero de 1819.

The original official Secret Report (in Spanish) to the Spanish Cortes of the Political Commission of the Cortes which was instructed to enquire into the matter of the Cession of Western and Eastern Florida in accordance with the stipulation made by the United States in the Treaty of Weshington, dated 22nd February, 1819.

The original Manuscript extending to 31 pp. folio. With full English translation.

Madrid, 30th September, 1820.

£385

The Commission, whose duty it was to advise the Spanish Government (through the medium of the "Cortes") upon its course of action with regard to the United States demands, presented a report of the greatest interest and importance, in which the causes which led up to the political situation with which they deal, are traced from the first stages, emanating from an earlier Treaty. These original pages of history present the pathos of Spain's position vividly before the reader. Keenly aware of their country's ever-weakening hold upon the high-spirited New World; weighing up, as they say, not advantages against disadvantages, but rather the relative disadvantages of one evil against another, the Commission finally shows that the hand of fate means to withdraw Florida from Spain's Empire; either by means of war, following inevitably upon her defiance of America's wishes, or by her acceptance of a distasteful condition with as good a grace as her chagrin will allow. In tracing the history of the contemporary political events, and the hypothetical evil results of Spain's refutation of the Treaty, the Commission reveals how heavily expediency outweighs idealism in international negotiations, once more proving the fact that Diplomacy's usual motto is that Honesty is the best policy.

The Report is dated from Madrid on the 30th September, 1820, and there is a manuscript marginal note to the effect that the Cortes had approved the Political Commission's recommendation.

As the Commission states, it was its duty "to enter very fully into the history and causes of the Treaty" before being in a position to advise the Cortes whether or not they should authorize the cession of the Floridas as stipulated by the United States.

One of the first points dealt with is the bargain which the Spanish Government had previously struck with Napoleon over the cession of Louisiana and six warships in exchange for the very precarious Kingdom of Etruria with which Charles IV. sought to magnify the prestige of his nephew, the Duke of Parma. As the Commission bitterly remarks, the unscrupulous Napoleon did away with this Kingdom precisely when it suited his purpose, whilst Spain was left without her valuable ships and colony—which had meanwhile been sold to the United States—and with that formidable rival as an uncomfortably near neighbour on the Mexican Gulf.

From the time that Louisiana was sold to the United States, Spain's insecure position in the Floridas became apparent, "wedged into the territory (Continued over)

Why Spain ceded the Floridas—*continued.*

of a Republic which was known to aim at incorporating them in its own dominions." Indeed, the Floridas could not fail to become the object of the United States' patient efforts to achieve their aim; and thus, in the period between 1805 and 1819, we find the Americans claiming the right "to extend their frontier to the River Perdido including nearly the whole of Western Florida." The war with France having begun before that point was settled, the United States are accused of having engineered a rising in the Floridas and of taking possession of it by means of an Act of Congress. They also claimed that their purchase of Louisiana with the rights which the French had held therein, entitled them to claim vast tracts of land to the west of the Mississippi including the important Bay of St. Bernard and the whole of Texas.

The question of the United States and Spanish boundaries was not the only one at issue. Bitter quarrels had arisen owing to the unequal advantages and disadvantages of certain stipulations in the Treaty of 1795, one of which was that the Americans should establish a warehouse at New Orleans for their inland produce; and the other, that the principle of "the flag protecting the cargo" should be recognised; both of which clauses gave rise to complaints. Moreover, on the strength of a secret order from the Spanish Indies Ministry, the Administrator of Louisiana ordered that the New Orleans depository should be suspended. The Americans complained, they were given compensation, but in spite of having expressed themselves satisfied, they subsequently put in a claim for indemnification on the grounds that their harvests had been ruined that year. With regard to the protection afforded by the flag, after concluding their Treaty of 1795 with the Spaniards, the Americans entered into another with England, by which they established a contrary principle, which was: that the flag does not cover the cargo. The consequence was that whereas the English, who were then at war with Spain, were thus entitled to seize Spanish goods on board American ships, the Spaniards could not seize English property on those same ships. Both the Spanish corsairs and prize-court officials, "irritated and offended at the inequality of the rules . . . did not invariably respect the terms of the Treaty of 1795 and gave cause for claims," to which the Americans added others with regard to the excesses committed against their commerce by French corsairs off the Spanish coast and ports, and for which Spain was held responsible. An agreement was entered into between Spain and the United States with a view to liquidating their debts, but before it was properly ratified, Spain's internal diplomatic upheavals—the Peninsula War, the War of Independence and King Ferdinand's re-instatement—caused the United States to ignore Spain's Diplomatic agents and to continue to occupy Western Florida, whilst private American enterprise gave the United States a strong foothold in Eastern Florida and Texas. Spain, unable to enlist the help of either England or France, was thus faced with the problem of losing Florida with as little sacrifice to her dignity as possible. As the Commission points out, on the one hand they are faced with the cession of Florida; in other words, the ratification of the Treaty of Washington of 22nd February, 1819, which, though distasteful, has nevertheless been lawfully entered into by the Spanish Plenipotentiary. On the other hand, they see that the inevitable consequence of not ratifying the Treaty is war—crushing, humiliating and, above all, disastrous to their hold upon their remaining colonies in America, already infected with the spirit of Republicanism. The loss of the Floridas is in any case certain; the advantage to Spain arising from a peaceful cession being the certainty of coming to better terms with the United States over the other disputes which had arisen.

The Commission enters into the question very thoroughly, putting forward the pros and cons with a candour which renders this historical document a paper of the highest diplomatic interest and value. The upshot of their deliberations is that "it is advisable to authorize the Government to cede the two Floridas."

1820 A.D. [3449] NEW YORK. New York from Heights near Brooklyn.
Very fine aquatint, brilliantly printed in colours by I. Hill after
W. G. Wall.

Size $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with margins. C. 1820.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LII.).

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Sabin 22299. A curious fictitious work, descriptive of an Utopian state of society. The author tells how he met an American captain who told him that he had heard from an Englishman of the name of Hebertson, of a people, originally British, who inherited a country situated in the vast plain of the Missouri. He determined to visit this people, and commenced his journey inland from New York on April 7, 1818, travelling through Illinois towards the Wisconsin River, and then to the North. Crossing the Mississippi he then turned south, and finally entered New Britain. The author then gives a long account of this country, its government, inhabitants, and their customs. The people were supposed to have left England in the time of Henry VIII.

- 1820 A.D. [3455] JEFFERSON (Thomas, 1743-1826). Half length portrait, dark coat, lace cravat.**

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American Statesman; Governor of Virginia, 1779-81; President United States, 1801-1809.

- 1820 A.D. [3456] CHATHAM (Earl of). Scene in the House of Lords representing Earl Chatham fainting on the occasion of his last appearance there. April 7, 1778.**

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Statesman. Strenuously opposed the measures taken in regard to the American Colonies; fell backwards in a fit and died, while opposing the Duke of Richmond's motion for the withdrawal of the English forces from America.

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"In the meantime our cause though it meets with partial checks goes on upon the great scale triumphantly." Etc.

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4 pp., folio.

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(Together) 7 pp., folio.

Mexico, 1821; Veracruz, 1822.

£2 10s

The first, dated Mexico, 23rd Dec., 1821, is a manuscript letter signed by Don Joseph Mariano de Almansa, President of the Imperial Governing Council, in which he reports the events which took place in Veracruz in June, 1821. The Europeans, and particularly the naval section of the garrison there, irritated by the news of their colleagues' disastrous engagement in the early part of the month, had insulted all the Mexicans, and a party of soldiers had even begged the Governor, Don José Davila, to allow them to shoot the writer and his associates who were then at Veracruz—but were not authorized to do so! He describes the arrival of Don Pedro Fernandez bearing despatches containing early news of the Independence of New Galicia and the Declaration of the Mexican Empire; and how this news was received with joy by the Mexicans, and fear by their Spanish enemies.

Fernandez, suspected of being the Mexican emissary, was shadowed by spies, so that the writer feared to communicate with him, and on his departure from Veraeruz, he was openly attacked by a Magistrate, Don Manuel García de la Lama, from whose hands the Governor (General José Davila) himself, aided by Guards, had to save him, personally escorting Fernandez as far as the city gates.

The second document, dated Veracruz, 1st February, 1822 (bearing the municipal stamp with the ancient Imperial device "Plus ultra") is signed by seventeen members of the Corporation, and formally acknowledges the public services rendered to the Imperial cause by Don Pedro Fernandez at Veracruz during the previous year.

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Sabin 33770. Without the supplementary Volume VII. containing further information relating to Cuba, etc.

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THE RISE AND FALL OF ITURBIDE'S MEXICAN EMPIRE.

1822-5 A.D. [3467] BERVETE (Miguel). His Original contemporary Autograph Diary (in Spanish) describing the stirring events, plots and counterplots preceding the Independence of Mexico. The Author, whose identity is revealed with his signature in the course of the diary, was a well-known Treasury official in Mexico and played no inconsiderable part in the history which he faithfully records in this important and unique manuscript.

466 pp., thick 4to, half morocco, gilt, uncut, t. e. g.

Mexico, 17th May, 1822; 23rd Nov., 1825.

£52 10s

Although the records deal with events up to the year 1825, the translations and notes appended refer principally to the Empire of Augustin I.

The diary has been kept with considerable regularity for the three years which followed upon the waning of Spanish power in America. There is a complete absence of superfluous comment in this thick volume of most interesting matter, the writer confining his efforts to the narration of events in a curt and often grim manner. His bitterness against the Spanish converts to Mexican Republicanism is apparent in the last paragraph, in which he states: "The author of this Diary . . . is ashamed and stupefied to observe the fate of the Spaniards, who have lost their possessions, fortune, employment, and, above all, their health and the pride which they formally had in calling themselves Spaniards."

The diary begins on 17th May, 1822, when there was a great tumult in the city. "The Generalísimo left suddenly after a scene with the Regentes Jañez and the Conde de Casa Era. To-day, the Generalísimo sent in his resignation to the Cortes, through the Minister for War, the Cortes replying that he should do so through the usual channels. In his resignation he states that he has personal enemies in the Congress . . . and that the majority of the representatives are a lot of empty talkers."

The following day, the Cortes had a short public session, and a longer secret one, from which no information was allowed to emanate; the cause of the dissension between the Generalísimo and the Cortes, being the relative number of troops proposed by each, for different sections of the Army.

"The son of the Governor Merino, who is supposed to be the author of the 'four words to the Generalísimo,' was challenged to a duel in the porch, but retired without replying, for the officer who challenged him had a large party of supporters by his side.

"To-day the Generalísimo did not assist at the Regencia. Twenty carriages left for the Peninsula conveying many well-known families. At ten o'clock to-night we heard a volley, followed by shouts of 'Viva Agustín I.—long live our Emperor.' An enormous crowd gathered round the First Regiment, which was firing. There was a great commotion at the Theatre, which soon remained almost deserted. . . . News had spread round the town that the troops were fighting amongst themselves, some for the Republic, others in favour of Agustín I. Some soldiers suddenly called out: 'Long live the Emperor, Agustín I.' and the populace joined in. By eleven o'clock the town was seething with excitement,

Bervete (Miguel)—*continued.*

and the houses of Alcarete, Conde de Santiago, Condesa de San Pedro and others were suddenly illuminated. The deputies, Oduardo, Gaguaga, Tagle and Orbegosa, were in great peril, and hid—who knows where?

"Cavaleri kissed the Emperor's hand, being told he was the first to have this honour; at midnight, instead of attending matins, the community of San Francisco went with their prelate to pay their respects to the Emperor. Then followed an infinite number of ecclesiastics, military and private citizens. The Empress fainted when the uproar commenced, 'the proclamation having been prematurely announced by the over-enthusiastic First Regiment.'

"The people shouted all night long—a succession of exclamations: Long live the Emperor. Down with his opponents. Down with the Congress. Down with the Gachupines [a name given in New Spain to Europeans]. Down with serfdom. Down with despotism."

The next day, a formal Proclamation was read. The Cortes assembled at six in the morning, and at midday the Emperor appeared there. "The people removed the horses from his carriage and conducted him to the Congress. This body was insulted by the crowd, who threatened their lives. Finally the Emperor returned at five in the afternoon, accompanied in the same manner as before, now recognised by the Congress. The shouting continued all night, and it was noticed that two Franciscan monks and other priests were amongst those who dragged the carriage along." A daily chronicle is given of the incidents of the first days of this Empire, which seem to have been taken up with the reception of numerous official bodies and individuals, all anxious to "kiss hands" on the Emperor's accession. Later, the business of governing a political volcano is described in the same effective manner, with the bald chronicle of vital facts. The appearance of British ships at Veracruz is noted, as is, with laconic aloofness, the fact that "every day fewer deputies attend Congress," the new enthusiasm having given place to the old discontent against the administrator of the moment. Financial difficulties engaged the earnest attention of Agustin and his advisers, and in June a proposal was put forward by an Anglo-American for the loan of 25 million pesos. The writer, however, is sceptical of the financier's ability to produce the funds. The entry for 26th June records that sixteen pages of honour have been appointed for the Emperor's service! The temporary monarch, realizing no doubt that there might be an eruption at any time—which actually occurred a year later—snatched at Imperial honours while he could! In July the Minister of Finance is described as going from house to house, trying to raise money as the troops were without pay. Two days later, the streets are decorated for the coming Coronation, but a street riot causes the military to order the shops to be closed against the ugly crowd. The record for the 21st July borders on the Gilbertian. "Their Imperial Majesties left their palace on foot in the morning," their errand being a trifling matter of a mere adjustment of crowns upon their heads! "The Empress was flanked on either side by a Lieutenant-General . . . and behind her, her ladies in waiting. *Her crown was carried in a basket by General Torres Valdivia . . . and behind him were all the Corporations, and the Emperor, in a Colonel's uniform. The scene in the Church has been described by the newspapers. The Bishop of Puebla's sermon was short. He spoke against the Republicans . . . and Spain.*" The people all seem to have been overjoyed at possessing an Emperor of their own, after Spain's long term as oppressor; and the Imperial family then strolled about the streets. On the 23rd a reception was held at the palace "for all classes, and later their Majesties were present at the Theatre, where they received an ovation."

Very soon after, however, the old insurgents began to make trouble. Clouds began to gather not only from distant Spain, but even amongst those who had cheered most lustily at the Coronation. Echoes of the word Republic reverberated

(Continued over)

Bervete (Miguel)—continued.

in Santander and Chihuahua. Conspiracies were discovered everywhere, with apparently no concerted object: some were intended against the Crown, others against the hated Europeans; the only point of similarity being the overmastering desire for revolution of some sort. Troops were sent hither and thither, and almost of the soldiers were also politicians at heart, no chief could be certain of their faithful co-operation in this hotbed of political intrigue. The writer, recording the daily events in Congress, mentions the arrival of a Commissioner from the United States to enquire into the case of Mexico; and adds, "he will find a country which seems an example of injustices."

In November, War was declared against Spain, and an edict was published, by which all the property of Spanish subjects was confiscated, with the exception of their personal luggage, which they were allowed to take back with them to Spain; while many conspiracies on the part of Mexican citizens against the hated Spaniards whom they wished to murder in settlement of private scores, were suppressed just in time by the authorities.

About this time the Empress gave birth to an heir, whose advent caused great rejoicing. The Empire was, however, already unsteady. Rumours were abroad that many officers disappeared nightly, and the Emperor had been consulting Navarrete as to whether General Negrete should be put in prison, as he (the Emperor) dreaded him. Even the footmen at the palace were being secretly recruited for the Army. It is recorded that the Empress, on entering her drawing-room one day, remarked to a captain of the household: "How dirty those chairs are! Why are they not cleaned?" To which he replied significantly: "Madam, because the footmen are very busy," and discreetly retired. When the Emperor sent his family to Valladolid soon after, rumour whispered loudly: "This new home is the fugitives' palace." A disturbance at the palace was followed by an attempt to burn the Plaza de Toros. The Envoy from Peru was publicly received by the Emperor, but it was observed that the latter had a very cool reception when he attended the theatre in the evening. During the days that followed there was much talk—no longer in whispers—of a Republic; and on the 1st February it is recorded briefly: "They say the Emperor has left for Jalapa."

The next day the writer describes a dramatic "hold up." The Marquesa de Uluapa, driving out in the afternoon with Falco, was suddenly stopped by four men armed with pistols. "Falco asked, 'What can I do for you?' and one of the men replied, 'Nothing—nothing: We do not find what we want here. We have made a mistake. Pass on.' But as this carriage looks very much like Negrete's, it makes one conjecture." It was rumoured that the Emperor had been taken to Negrete, and for the next fortnight news came through that the Army of Echarrar was advancing. Violent speeches denouncing the Spaniards were made by Congressmen, and some of the American citizens offered them (the Spaniards) hospitality. When the Emperor rode out he was greeted with shouts of "Down with the Republicans," and "Down with Chararri." The Empress remarked (with consummate tact!) to a European, "What do you think of that scoundrel, Chararri? It is enough to know that he is a European, and consequently bad." The writer states: "A second proclamation has been issued by the Emperor, entreating unity. Ah, we know your game! . . . The Emperor has left for the campaign, accompanied by Bustamante." The following entry is of special interest, as it reveals the writer's identity and the fact that this diary is written entirely in his own autograph. His attitude towards the Emperor and others is likewise made clear.

"On the 21st February, 1823, the Minister Navarrete remarked that the intrigues of Baz, Bervete and others were being discovered—of course, Europeans, who are the alleged culprits in the case of Brigadier Sta. Ana. This nonsense was the outcome of the malice of that born detractor Villaseñor, who, because he observed Campillo salute Bervete at Baz's door, presumed that he (Bervete) knew of or would help the escape of Baz to Moran's troops. Bervete hardly knows

Bervete (Miguel)—*continued.*

Campillo, but this liberal and just interpretation on the part of the spy Villaseñor, brings happiness to this country which styles itself free—and this he solemnly assured Navarrete in the hope of getting rid of Bervete, whose great crime was not to have been born in America; for had this happened he would have been liked and considered distinguished in Spain, and in America would have made common cause to murder—by all the means inspired by hatred—his parents, grandparents, brothers, and other relatives who had likewise had the misfortune not to have been born near the marshes of Anaguac, whose salubrious waters, they say, make the sons of the conquerors of those marshes humane, sweet, clever, generous, peaceful, and hospitable.”

The sarcasm has a double edge, as, of course, the writer is Bervete himself! “Poor Bervete, who has now fallen into the clutches of Villaseñor, who has ruined so many innocent families! And the other poor gentleman of the semi-anguished countenance, based on simplicity and candour. . . .

“Well, if in the Moorish style, I am locked up without a hearing, I leave this genuine declaration written and signed under my hand on the twenty-fourth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three. (Signed) Miguel Bervete. P.S.—The object of this paper is that some charitable person should insert it in a periodical so that the nation may be informed that Bervete is not imprisoned in the Inquisition for any fault or brutality or those marked in the catalogue of crimes. . . . This paper has been sewn into the Diary, and the narrative of events continues. On the 15th March he says: “These last twenty-two days have been one series of frights and stratagems instigated by the tyrant and his satellites to cut the throats of the Europeans, who have had to hide away from their houses, especially at night. The Empress told an American the other day that all this tumult was the work of the ‘Gachupinos’ [Europeans], her husband was convinced of that, but that as soon as he had settled with the matter of Sta. Ana, he had promised her that he would do away with them all. The hypocritical Minister Dominguez . . . has expressed himself thus, in the presence of eight persons: ‘All that which has happened to Iturbide is due to his having trusted the Europeans; that Negrete is a rascal; that he was never a Liberal, and that if he went over to the Independent party it was only to revenge himself on Cruz . . . that he was a great despot . . . and the same could be said of Chararri and the Gachupines, who wrote all the papers against the Emperor . . . and others helped with money, in the rebel cause; and that while there was a Gachupin about, there would never be peace.’ The character of this mischief maker is well known, and his volubility and immorality are not to be wondered at. . . .

“There was great excitement to-day (the 16th March) as His Majesty ordered an assembly of the Congress, which lasted until two in the morning.” The matter was a question of taking up arms immediately against “the Liberating Army, which had over-stepped the line. . . . The Congress suggested that he should await the Commissioners who had been sent to treat with Moran. . . . There was a great disturbance and firing as on every night, and it is ascertained that His Imperial Majesty indulges in drunken orgies daily, and it is feared that in one of these he will knife all the inhabitants of Mexico, to terminate his Empire in a bacchanalian spirit. He has indulged in another comical feat; he went to the sanctuary of Guadalupe and mounted the pulpit, from where, in a loud clear voice he made a long deprecation to the Virgin, handing her his walking-stick, so that she should rule and care for the opulent Anahuac. The Church was full of Mexicans, who are his guards . . . and all wept copiously—from all of which there is no doubt that he is strengthening his position in Tacubaya. The monks and clergy help the despot a great deal. . . .

“Between eleven and twelve (the next day) there was a dispute which
(Continued over)

Bervete (Miguel)—*continued.*

resulted in shots, and it seems that some people went to Negrete's house and smashed all the windows. . . . The Liberating Army is marching on, and the Despot is preparing hostile movements." The next day, "they say that to-night the Emperor leaves Tacubaya, but the destination is unknown." Events were moving quickly, the throne was rocking on a sea of unrest. On the 19th it is recorded: "The Emperor has presented three propositions: That he abdicates the Crown. That he should be given twelve or fifteen days in which to prepare his journey for a foreign country; and that the nation should recognize certain debts which he had contracted with private individuals when he was one; and he asks for passports for thirty people . . . this humility may be a ruse to gain time for the development of some intrigue amongst the many that he plans every day and which are daily discovered. . . ."

"The Emperor's proposals are under consideration in Congress, as there was not the requisite number of Deputies present, and it is calculated that the Tyrant has made his proposition in bad faith with the object of gaining time. . . . The great Navarrete has been making big efforts on behalf of his lord and master to further his interests as above mentioned. He said that never *never* again should Bourbons be admitted—a Republic would be preferable to that. He blasphemed so much that even the deputies who favour a Republic were shocked. . . . At last (on the 23rd) the Tyrant has been granted a period of nine days in which to leave Mexico. . . ." Congress having deliberated for the greater part of two days, Mexico once more saw a change of Government. A few days elapse before the next reference is made to the central figure in this historical drama, and then, on the 4th April, his chronicler and bitter opponent refers to him as the "Ex-Emperor." He says: "The Ex-Emperor arrived in (?) Tulancingo, and Congress has proposed that he should go to Italy with a pension of twenty-five thousand pesos per annum. . . ."

"The seven edicts on the change of Government have been proclaimed with much pomp. There was some disorder in Tulancingo on the arrival of the Despot, and the brave General received twenty anonymous letters from Mexico to the effect that he should bear in mind that all this was the work of Spaniards who desired to regain their dominion, with all the rest that they usually say about the Bourbons and Gachupines. . . . The Treaties of Cordoba and Plan de Iguala (convention) have been annulled in all except the three guarantees. . . . We are assured that Santa Ana is in Potosi and is travelling hither. . . . The Guatemala Deputies are endeavouring to separate from this Government, as they were only authorized to formulate laws under the Plan de Iguala and the Treaty of Cordoba. . . . The monks are seditiously influencing the troops incessantly, in the hope of destroying the new régime. Some are off to Veracruz." He describes the miserable condition in which the country remained after the numerous devastating campaigns, and sums up the condition briefly: "All poverty and papers."

This absorbing manuscript passes on to the narration of events after the stormy Iturbide régime, when further storms resulted from the maze of intrigues which the writer exposes. The turbulent history of Mexico—or, rather, this most turbulent period of it—is written from the view point of one of the personalities who, himself, played an important part in it; although throughout this long narration, the writer confines his records principally to statements of fact and seldom gives expression to his prejudices.

1822 A.D. [3468] SCHMIDTMEYER (Peter). Travels to Chile, over the Andes, in the Years 1820 and 1821.

Large folding plan of Santiago, plan of the post road between Buenos Ayres and Santiago, and 12 plates (2 being coloured) of views in Santiago, Scenery, Customs, etc.

4to, contemporary half morocco.

London, printed by S. McDowall, 1822.

£8 8s

This edition not in Sabin.

Schmidtmeier began his journey to Buenos Aires, and gives an account of that City; he then travelled through the Argentine, across the Andes, and through Chile to Santiago.

1822 A.D. [3469] MORSE (Jedidiah). A Report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian Affairs, comprising a Narrative of a Tour performed in the Summer of 1820, under a Commission from the President of the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining, for the use of the Government, the actual state of the Indian Tribes in our Country.

Coloured folding map of the U.S.A., portrait of a Pawnee Brave, and the "errata slip."

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, original boards, uncut.

New-Haven: printed by S. Converse, 1822.

£3 3s

Sabin 50945.

A valuable work concerning the Indians; the North American Review remarked that it was "the most complete and exhaustive report of the condition, numbers, names, territory, and general affairs of the Indians ever made."

1822 A.D. [3470] BERVETE (Miguel). **Autograph Letter Signed** (in Spanish) to "the constitutional King Don Ferdinand the Seventh," from one of the Spanish officials in the Mexican Treasury during the establishment of the second Empire. The writer gives a candid description of his actions for his "benevolent King's" information, in this extremely interesting document.

7 pp., folio.

Mexico, 12th May, 1822,

£2 10s

He explains how he was administering the Customs House Department in Puebla when the cry for Independence was raised at Iguala. He raised a cavalry unit, and himself assisted with money, supplies, and personal military service. The town capitulated on 28th July, 1821, and he renounced his official post, with the intention of returning to his native country. He left his wife and young children and proceeded for Mexico, where he hoped to arrange his affairs and leave the hated country; but "I was obliged to drink deeper of the cup of bitterness." He was offered the post of principal official in the Department of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, which greatly astonished him, and which he at first refused, but was prevailed upon to accept, being under the impression that the Spanish Government had approved of the Independence, although he had not taken the oath of Independence. Later, he discovered that the Spanish Government had not sanctioned the Mexican Independence, and he thus found himself in the service of a rebel Government. "I speak, Sire, as to a loving father, and as an erring son I present myself before your Majesty to ask for pardon, or to declare my innocence, or my error in understanding. However it be, I swear to your Majesty and to the Nation, that this genuine explanation does not contain a single untruth . . . offering to substantiate my statements by the original documents of which I now send copies; if the Almighty grants that I should again find myself upon the soil where I first saw the light. . . I have served your Majesty for twenty-four years. . . If I am adjudged a criminal, let this declaration serve as the basis of my prosecution; but if the law adjudges me innocent, I shall say that from that time on, my new and peaceful life shall begin."

1822 A.D. [3471] HECKEWELDER (John). **Histoire, Moeurs et Coutumes des Nations Indiennes qui habitaient autrefois la Pensylvanie et les Etats voisins; par le Révérend Jean Heckewelder, Missionnaire Morave, traduit de l'Anglais par le Chevalier Du Ponceau.**

Thick 8vo, original wrappers, uncut.

Paris, L. de Bure, 1822.

£1 18s

Sabin 31206.

This is a translation of that part of the "Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society" which was written by Heckewelder, with important additions by the translator. Heckewelder is an exceedingly important authority on the Indians, among whom he lived for nearly forty years.

DIARIO de

*Navegacion que con el Auxilio Divino, y proteccion, de Nuestra Señora del Carmen Opera haze. el Primer Piloto de la Real Armada, y Capitan del Paquebot. S. A. nombrado S.^a Carlos (Alias el Filipino) Vaghi las Ordenes de la Fragata, de S. A. nombrada la Princesa su Comandante el Aferez de Navio, y Primer Piloto de la Armada D.^{no} Etervan Jose. Martinez, con destino ambos Buques de Explorar la Costa Septentrional de la California, hasta los 61 grado 2 Seg.^{as} N. y otros asuntos del Real Servicio; =**
El. Capitan del Vezundo Paquebot; D.^{no} Gonzalo Lopez x Haro :=

Nota

El Puerto de la Salida es el 5.^{to} Tolas situado en la Sarr., Norte de 21.^o 30 m. y en la Sord. de 10. 00 Emperada a Contar desde el Vezundo Puerto, y el Punto de Arivada o Venunon en la Entrada del Principe por los 60.^o 26 m. de Seg.^{as} N. y 41.^o 30' al O del Meridiano. S.^a Tolas, La medida de la Corredera Corta de 42 Pies Ingleses, y la Ampolleta de 28 Segundos;

Sale Este Buque Entanco, y Completo de rependiente, y Tespeto;

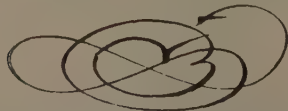
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First page from

LOPEZ DE HARO'S AUTOGRAPH LOGBOOK OF THE EXPEDITION FOR THE EXPLORATION OF
 NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. A.D. 1788.

See Item No. 3234.

Viaje a la Costa N. O. y
 de la America Septentrional.
 por D. Juan Fran^{co} de la
 Bodega y Quadra, del
 Orden de Santiago, Cap.ⁿ
 de Navio de la R.^a Armada
 y Comandante del Departa-
 mento de San Blas en
 las Fragatas de su mando
 St. Agustin, Atamara,
 Princesa, y Gileta Activa
 Año de 1792.



First page from
 BODEGA Y QUADRA'S (hitherto unpublished) MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF HIS
 THIRD VOYAGE TO NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NOOTKA.

A.D. 1793.

See Item No. 3268.

- 1822 A.D. [3472] ROBINSON (J. H.). Journal of an Expedition 1,400 miles up the Orinoco and 300 up the Arauca; with an account of the country, the manners of the people, military operations, etc.**

With 7 fine aquatint plates, including one in colours, comprising views of Angostura, Old Guyana, Caycara, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Contemporary half calf, gilt back.
London, Black, Young, and Young, 1822.

£1 5s

Sabin 72125. "Perhaps no book of travels, since that of Mr. Parke, exhibits a journey of such event, such suffering, and such interest; and certainly no work gives views of the people of Venezuela and of the present war which devastates that country, at all approaching to these in accuracy or in interest." The author having written many severe things concerning Venezuela had desired to remain anonymous, but as he had since fallen a victim to the climate there, the work was published under his own name.

- 1822 A.D. [3473] BROWN (Charles Brockden). Carwin, the Biloquist, and other American Tales and Pieces.**

3 vols., 8vo, original boards, uncut, with the labels.

London, Henry Colburn and Co., 1822.

18s

- 1822 A.D. [3474] THE HISTORY OF PRINCE LEE BOO, to which is added, the Life of Paul Cuffee, a man of colour, also, some account of John Sackhouse, the Esquimaux.**

Woodcut portrait of Prince Lee Boo, and 3 other woodcuts.

12mo, old calf, rebacked. Dublin, J. Jones, 1822.

12s 6d

Sabin 32152. Prince Lee Boo was a native of the Pelew Islands brought to England by Captain Wilson. Paul Cuffee was the son of an African slave in Massachusetts, and was born near New Bedford in 1759. He became a sailor and by trade with the West Indies, Connecticut, Nantucket, Maryland, etc., became fairly well-to-do and in 1815 took a number of freed African slaves back to Africa from the United States. John Sackhouse was a native of Greenland who came to England. He took part in Ross's Arctic Expedition.

- 1822 A.D. [3475] CORTAZAR (Prudencio). Three Manuscripts (in Spanish) being certified transcripts of official communications from the Inspector-General of Infantry at Puerto Rico, etc., referring to the recommendation for promotion of Don Prudencio Cortazar to the command of the Regimiento de Granada.**

(Together) 5 pp., folio. Puerto Rico, 1822.

7s 6d

- 1823 A.D. [3476] BERNARD** (Simon, 1779-1839). A Famous French General of Engineers. **Autograph Letter Signed to the Duke de Raguse, one of Napoleon's most famous Marshals, concerning the future greatness of the U.S.A.**

4 pp., 4to.

New York, 28th January, 1823.

£12 10s

A remarkably interesting letter concerning the defensive system of the United States, etc. The writer states that he has been travelling about the United States for six years, drawing up a system for her defence. Part of this system is already in execution but two or three years will be required to complete the general project. "This new Empire is more inseparable than any Empire that has preceded it; it has in itself all the needful conditions for durability: origin, language, customs, political principles, laws, etc., are the same throughout its territory. Its sub-division into States, far from threatening its existence, forms one of the strongest parts of the whole structure, because it leaves to every State the care of governing itself in the best interest of local circumstances. . . . The future of this country is great in prosperity . . . its Navy has inexhaustible resources of men and materials, and already contains 100,000 sailors. The same applies to the military forces. The finances are in a most prosperous state. Everything in this country seems to be favourable. It is a giant in its childhood, whose future of prosperity and power cannot be stopped. Some day it will go to war with England . . . I therefore believe that in serving the Union I serve France, as well as the cause of those people who are subject to the craft of the British Government, and to the rapacity of the London Merchants."

- 1823 A.D. [3477] LANDOLPHE** (J. F.). **Mémoires du Capitaine Landolphe, contenant l'Histoire de ses Voyages pendant trente-six ans, aux Côtes d'Afrique et aux deux Amériques; rédigés sur son manuscrit, par J. S. Quesné.**

With 2 engraved portraits and 1 engraved plan.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo, half calf, uncut.

Paris, Arthus Bertrand et Pillet aîné, 1823.

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Sabin 38840. Jean Francois Landolphe was born at Auxonne in Bourgogne, in 1747, and went to sea in 1766. For thirty-six years he led a most adventurous life in the West Indies, and along the West Coast of Africa. He was taken prisoner by the English during the War of American Independence. Later, in 1800, he established a cruising squadron in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro, but being attacked by a superior British force he was obliged to surrender, but himself escaped to Brazil, and so back to France through Portugal and Spain.

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3 pp., 4to.

Cirencester, 15th October, 1823.

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1823 A.D. [3479] COLUMBUS. Memorials of Columbus; or a Collection of Authentic Documents of that celebrated Navigator, now first published from the original manuscripts, by order of the Decurions of Cenoa; preceded by a Memoir of his Life and Discoveries. Translated from the Spanish and Italian.

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London, Treuttel and Wurtz, 1823.

£1 1s

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These pamphlets comprise:—

Edwards (Jonathan). Observations on the language of the Muhhekaneew Indians. With notes by John Pickering. Together with a Comparative Vocabulary of various dialects of the Lenape (or Delaware) Stock of N. American languages; together with a specimen of the Winnebago (or Nipegon) Language. 82 pp. Boston, 1832. Not in Sabin. Presentation copy from the Editor.

Ross (John). Letter from John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, in answer to inquiries from a friend regarding the Cherokee Affairs with the United States. 31 pp. Washington, 1836. Sabin 73391.

First Annual Report of the American Society for promoting civilization and general improvement of the Indian Tribes in the United States. 74 pp. New-Haven, 1824.

(Cass, Lewis, Gov. of Michigan). Remarks on the Condition, Character, and Languages of the North American Indians. 70 pp. Boston, 1826. Sabin 69446.

V. (M. P.). *Histoire de la Tribu des Osages, peuplade sauvage de l'Amérique Septentrionale dans l'Etat du Missouri.* 92 pp. Paris, 1827.

The Removal of the Indians . . . and an Exhibition of the Advancement of the Southern Tribes in Civilization and Christianity. 72 pp. Boston, 1830. Sabin 69590. The authorship is ascribed to George B. Cheever.

Remarks on the Policy and Practice of the United States and Great Britain in their treatment of the Indians. 78 pp. Boston, 1827. Sabin 69483.

Coates (B. H.) *Annual Discourse* delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the origin of the Indian Population of America. 64 pp. Philadelphia, 1834. Sabin 13828.

Tyson (Job R.). Discourse on the Surviving Remnant of the Indian Race in the United States. 38 pp. Philadelphia, 1836.

Ross (John). Letter from the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation to a Gentleman of Philadelphia. 40 pp. (Philadelphia, 1838). Sabin 73392.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, transmitted with the Message of the President at the opening of the third session of the Twenty-fifth Congress. 1838-1839. 117 pp. Washington, 1839.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. 1839-40. 208 pp. Washington, 1839.

- 1824 A.D. [3481] SMITH (Aaron).** *The Atrocities of the Pirates; being a Faithful Narrative of the Unparalleled Sufferings endured by the author during his captivity among the Pirates of the Island of Cuba; with an Account of the Excesses and Barbarities of those Inhuman Freebooters.* By Aaron Smith (Who was himself afterwards tried at the Old Bailey as a Pirate, and acquitted).

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- 1824 A.D. [3484] SPIX AND MARTIUS.** Travels in Brazil, in the years 1817-1820. Undertaken by command of H.M. the King of Bavaria, by Dr. Joh. Bapt. von Spix, and Dr. C. F. Phil. von Martius.

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Rodrigues 2297. The object of these travels was the further exploration of the Amazon. The work describes the author's stay at Rio de Janeiro, and their excursions in that vicinity; Journey to S. Paulo and stay there, Journey to the Iron Foundry at Ypanema and to Villa Rica and stay there, Journey to the Coroados Indians on the Rio Xipoto, etc., Brazilian Popular Songs.

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1825 A.D. [3494] KEATING (Wm. H.). **Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, etc., performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the Command of Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E. Compiled from the notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, and Colhoun.**

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Printed in Colours.
See Item No. 3449.

- 1825 A.D. [3499] CLINTON** (De Witt, 1769-1828). Governor of New York. Projector of the Erie Canal. **Autograph Letter Signed to the U.S. Senate.**

1 page, 4to.

Albany, 23rd March, 1825.

£1 1s

Nominating an Inspector of Beef and Pork for Saratoga County; also making other nominations.

- 1825 A.D. [3500] PROCTOR** (Robert). **Narrative of a Journey across the Cordillera of the Andes, and of a Residence in Lima, and other parts of Peru, in the years 1823 and 1824.**

8vo, original boards, uncut.

London & Edinburgh, 1825.

14s

Sabin 65951. The author relates his arrival at Buenos Aires, his journey across the Pampas of Argentine, then over the Cordilleras to Santiago and Valparaiso, and by sea to Callao and Lima. He describes a visit to the celebrated O'Higgins, and gives various particulars concerning Bolivar, General Sucre's Expedition, his interview with Rodil, and other events of importance in the liberation of South America.

- 1825 A.D. [3501] MACQUEEN** (James). **The Colonial Controversy, containing a refutation of the calumnies of the Anticolonists; the State of Hayti, Sierra Leone, India, China, Cochin China, Java, etc.; the Production of Sugar, etc.; and the state of the free and slave labourers in those countries; fully considered, in a series of letters.**

8vo, half calf.

Glasgow, Khull, Blackie & Co., 1825.

10s 6d

Sabin 43641.

- 1825 A.D. [3502] LYON** (Capt. G. F., R.N.). **A Brief Narrative of an Unsuccessful Attempt to reach Repulse Bay, through Sir Thomas Rowe's "Welcome," in H.M.S. Cripser, in 1824.**

Folding chart of the route of the expedition and 7 plates.

8vo, half calf.

London, Murray, 1825.

10s 6d

Sabin 42851. This expedition was undertaken to continue Sir John Franklin's exploratory work in Repulse Bay. It includes particulars concerning Lyon's intercourse with the Esquimaux.

- 1825 A.D. [3503] SCHEFFER** (Arnold). **Histoire des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale.**

12mo, contemporary calf, gilt back.

Paris, Raymond, 1825.

10s 6d

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN BIBLICAL VERSE.

1826 A.D. [3503a] THE BOOK OF THE CHRONICLES OF THE ISLES.
Comprising a Curious and Interesting Record of the Times, from
the Year 1745 to 1826. Arranged into Chapters and Verses.

Small 8vo, levant morocco, gilt, g. e.

Glasgow, John Smith, 1826.

£21

Complete series of 66 numbers of an extraordinary publication, written in verses and chapters in Biblical language, known as the "Chronicles of the Isles." Together with 3 curious broadsheets of the same, and 3 topical Glasgow "poems" bound in.

Chapters VIII. to LVII. contain a most entertaining account of the War of Independence, commencing:—1. "In the thirteenth year of the reign of George the king, whose dominions extended from the island of Britain to the uttermost parts of the earth! 2. The same year the king made a decree to tax the people of the provinces in the land of Columbia, for they had paid no tribute to the king, neither they nor their forefathers."

Various headings are given to the chapters. These comprise "The East-India Company ship their Tea to America, charged with a Duty for the purpose of raising a Revenue.

The Tea arrives in the coast of America, and is destroyed at Boston. The port of Boston is shut up.

Dr. Franklin presents the Petition of Congress to the Parliament of Great Britain. 1. And when Benjamin came into the great council of the kingdom, the eyes of all the people were fastened upon him! 2. The princes refrained talking, and the nobles held their peace! they were struck dumb at the wisdom of his words, and they laid their hands upon their mouths! etc.

General Gage sends a party to destroy the Military stores at Concord. The first Commencement of Hostilities at Lexington.

Fresh troops arrive from Great Britain. The battle on Bunker's Hill.

Colonels Allen and Arnold surprise Ticonderoga. Operations in Canada.

Fresh troops are sent by Congress to Canada.

The Canadians complain of the conduct of the army.—The naval engagement on Lake Champlain.

The Parliament of Great Britain hire soldiers from Germany.—Unsuccessful expedition against South Carolina.—Independence is declared.—The battle on Long Island.

The American officers conclude to evacuate New York.—The battle at the White Plains.—Fort Washington Taken.

Battle of Brandywine near Chadd's Ford.

General Howe marches into Philadelphia.

The British army encamp on the heights and plains of Saratoga.

The army commanded by General Burgoyne, after several fruitless endeavours to escape, finally capitulate.

The French fleet arrive at the Delaware, and pursue the British fleet—their design frustrated.—British forces establish themselves in Savannah.

General Arnold's treachery discovered.—Andre taken and executed.

Successful expedition of Lt.-Col. Washington.

General Washington puts the American army in motion; and in conjunction with the French forces, marches to York-Town. Count de Grasse arrives with the French fleet at the Chesapeake. The British under Cornwallis, are closely invested, and finally capitulate.

The Independence of the thirteen United States, acknowledged in Europe. Peace is declared.

1826 A.D. [3504] BYRON (Capt. the Rt. Hon. Lord). **Voyage of H.M.S. Blonde to the Sandwich Islands, in the years 1824-1825.**

Chart of the voyage and 14 portraits of natives and views in the Hawaiian Islands.

4to, half calf, gilt.

London, John Murray, 1826.

£2 10s

Captain George Anson Byron was the cousin of the famous poet and succeeded to his title. This expedition, his last appointment afloat, was undertaken to convey back to the Hawaiian Islands the remains of their King and Queen who had died from measles during their visit to England.

1826 A.D. [3505] MIERS (John). **Travels in Chile and La Plata, including Accounts respecting the Geography, Geology, Statistics, Government, Finances, Agriculture, Manners and Customs, and the Mining Operations in Chile. Collected during a Residence of several years in these Countries.**

With 3 folding maps of the Rio de la Plata, Chile, and parts of Chile and Argentine; plans of Santiago, Valparaiso, and Valdivia; and 16 plates of views and the customs of the people of Chile and Argentine, including folding view of the Great Square of Santiago.

2 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt back and sides.

London, Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, 1826.

£2 2s

Sabin 48889. In 1818 Lord Cochrane invited Miers to join him in developing the copper and other mineral resources of Chile, and the following year he went out to Buenos Aires with his wife, crossed the Pampas and the Cordilleras into Chili, and there devoted his attention to natural history. He made important observations on the geology of the Cordilleras, on earthquakes and on the rising of the coast-line, and collected birds, insects, and plants.

1826 A.D. [3505a] The Life and Curious Adventures of Peter Williamson, who was carried off from Aberdeen, and sold for a slave.

Containing the history of the author's surprising Adventures in North America. His captivity among the Indians, and the manner of his escape. The Customs, Dress, &c., of the Savages. Military operations in that quarter. A Description of the British Settlements, &c. . . . To which is prefixed an Essay on the illegality of Kidnapping and the Slave Trade.

12mo, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g., by Rivière.

Aberdeen, 1826.

£2 2s

ON THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA AND BRAZIL.

- 1826 A.D. [3506] SMITH** (Sir William Sidney, 1764-1840). Celebrated English Admiral. Hero of Acre. **Autograph Letter Signed marked "Private."**

4 full pages, 4to.

Versailles, 15th June, 1826.

£1 1s

A lengthy and most interesting letter on various matters, but mainly relating to the Portuguese slave trade in Africa and Brazil, also as to certain trade routes into the interior of Africa.

- 1826 A.D. [3507] HEAD** (Capt. F. B.). **Rough Notes taken during some Rapid Journeys across the Pampas and among the Andes.**

Small 8vo, half morocco, uncut.

London, John Murray, 1826.

12s 6d

Sabin 31134. "This work obtained for its author the nic-name of 'Galloping Head,' from the manner in which he scoured across the Pampas of the Argentine. It contains descriptions of the life of the savage Guachos, and the fearful atrocities of the Salteadores, both of the Creole or Mestizo race, and the Indians of the Pampas."

- 1826 A.D. [3508] [FRANKLIN.]** **The Life of Benjamin Franklin, including a sketch of the Rise and Progress of the War of Independence, and of the various negociations at Paris for Peace; with the history of his political and other writings.**

Portrait.

Post 8vo, original cloth, uncut.

London, Hunt and Clarke, 1826.

10s 6d

Sabin 25535.

- 1827 A.D. [3509] MCKENNEY** (Thomas L.). **Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes, of the Character and Customs of the Chippeway Indians, and of Incidents connected with the Treaty of Fond du Lac.**

Also, a Vocabulary of the Algic, or Chippeway Language, formed in part, and as far as it goes, upon the basis of one furnished by the Hon. Albert Gallatin.

With 29 plates of Indian portraits, scenes, and views.

FIRST EDITION. Thick 8vo, new half calf, gilt, g. e.

Baltimore, Fielding Lucas, Jun., 1827.

£5 15s

Sabin 43407.

- 1827 A.D. [3510] FRANKLIN** (Benjamin). **La Science du Bonhomme Richard.**

Very large folio, half bound, uncut.

Paris, imprimé par C. L. F. Panckoucke, 1827.

£5 5s

Includes a long preliminary account of Benjamin Franklin as a Printer, and a short account of the method employed in printing this particular edition.

Only 200 copies printed.

- 1827 A.D. [3511] RANKING** (John.) **Historical Researches on the Conquest of Peru, Mexico, Bogota, Natchez, and Talomeco, in the Thirteenth Century, by the Mongols, accompanied with Elephants; and the local agreement of history and tradition, with the remains of elephants and mastodontes, found in the New World: containing:—Invasion of Japan, from China—Mongols with elephants land in Peru; and in California—History of Peru and Mexico, to the conquest by Spain—Wild elephants in America—Description of two living unicorns in Africa, etc.**

Two engraved folding maps, portrait of Montezuma, and 3 plates of portraits of the Incas.

8vo, half levant morocco, t. e. g., by Riviere.

London, Longman, 1827.

£2 15s

Sabin 67891.

ON EDUCATION.

- 1827 A.D. [3512] GRIMKE** (Thomas Smith, 1786-1834). **American Jurist and Philanthropist. Autograph Letter Signed to W. M. Tarrt.**

4 pp., 4to.

Charleston, 29th July, 1827.

£2 2s

" . . . I trust my Oration on reducing the Law to the form of a Code, and my Address on the character and objects of Science . . . have abundantly testified. I read, with much satisfaction, the letter on Popular Education, and cannot but regret that there should be any difference of opinion upon that subject, among the good and intelligent of any free country. We, however, who consider popular education to be as essential to the wellbeing of the political system, as a pure atmosphere to the health of the corporeal frame, need not be surprised that the singular diversity of human opinion, should be exhibited here, as it is everywhere else in the affairs of men. . . .

"I wish much that some of the great and excellent men of your country would take up the question suggested in . . . my Address. . . . Can it be possible that Greek and Latin are to be the basis of Education to the end of time? Can no man ever be a Statesman and Orator, a Philosopher, Historian, Critic or Poet, unless he shall have spent the greater part of his life, before 21, over the Classics? For myself I am ready to answer, soberly and emphatically, the first question in the negative, and the second in the affirmative." Etc.

- 1827 A.D. [3513] HEAD** (Captain F. B.). **Reports relative to the Failure of the Rio Plata Mining Association formed under an authority signed by His Excellency Don Bernardino Rivadavia.**

With a folding plan.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, half calf.

London, John Murray, 1827.

£1 10

Sabin 31136. In 1825 Head retired from the Army to accept the post of manager of the Rio Plata Mining Association. He went out to S. America with a party of Cornish miners and crossed the Pampas only to find that the St. Luis and Uspallata gold mines had been disposed of to rival companies in spite of the previous concessions. He returned to Buenos Aires for instructions and then crossed over to Chile and traversed about 1,200 miles in different directions, prospecting mines. Finding his object would be hopeless he returned to Buenos Aires and sailed back to England. The Directors were furious and laid the blame on him, and refused him his salary, so he published this account of the affair, and they had to give way. In 1834 he was appointed the Lt.-Gov. of Upper Canada, and quelled the 1837 insurrection.

- 1827 A.D. [3514] DE ROOS** (Hon. Fred. Fitzgerald). **Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States and Canada in 1826. With Remarks on the Present State of the American Navy.**

Large folding view of Quebec, and 13 other plates, including view of Chester Mass., New York, Halifax, Montreal, Niagara Falls etc.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, new half calf, gilt.

London, Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, 1827.

£1 10

Sabin 19677.

- 1827 A.D. [3515] DUBOIS-FONTANELLE** (J. G.). **Naufrage et Aventures de M. Pierre Viaud, Natif de Bordeaux, Capitaine de Navire. Histoire véritable, vérifiée sur l'attestation de M. Sevettenham commandant du fort Saint-Marc des Appalaches.**

12mo, new half calf, gilt.

Avignon, Offray, fils, 1827.

£1 5

Not in Sabin. An interesting account of a shipwreck in Florida in 1760. See footnote to the 1770 edition in this catalogue.

- 1827 A.D. [3516] HAMILTON** (J. P.). **Travels through the Interior Provinces of Columbia. By Colonel J. P. Hamilton, late Chief Commissioner from His Britannic Majesty to the Republic of Columbia.**

Map and 7 engraved plates of the Indians, & scenes in Columbia.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols., small 8vo, original boards, uncut.

London, John Murray, 1827.

£1 4

Sabin 30023.

- 1827 A.D. [3516a] ANDREWS** (Capt. Joseph). **Journey from Buenos Ayres, through the Provinces of Cordova, Tucumen, and Salta, to Potosi, thence by the Deserts of Caranja to Arica, and subsequently, to Santiago de Chili and Coquimbo, undertaken on behalf of the Chilian and Peruvian Mining Association, in 1825-6.**

2 vols., small 8vo, contemporary half calf, gilt backs.

London, John Murray, 1827.

£1 1s

Sabin 1509. "Captain Andrews was sent out during the mining mania by one of the numerous London Associations, and in these two volumes, gives a very clear, sensible, and modest account of his journey, and subsequent proceedings in execution of his trust. They are well worth any one's reading, both for the entertainment to be derived from them, and the information they occasionally convey." Ed. Review.

- 1827 A.D. [3517] SOUTHEY** (Captain Thomas). **Chronological History of the West Indies.**

3 vols., 8vo, original boards.

London, Longman, 1827.

15s

- 1827 A.D. [3517a] PLANCHER-SEIGNOT.** **Almanak dos Negociantes do Imperio do Brasil. Primeiro Anno.**

12mo, original printed wrappers.

Rio de Janeiro, 1827.

10s 6d

- 1828 A.D. [3517b] ROSS** (Capt. John). **A Treatise on Navigation by Steam; comprising a History of the Steam Engine, and an Essay towards a system of the Naval Tactics peculiar to Steam Navigation, as applicable both to Commerce and Maritime Warfare.**

Frontispiece and numerous illustrations.

4to, half calf.

London, Longman, 1828.

£1 4s

Presentation copy from the author. Some of the illustrations are very interesting, and include, views of a steam vessel fortified against shot, various early marine engines, etc.

Ross is best known in connection with his attempts to discover the North-West Passage. He very early on advocated the adoption of steam by the Navy.

- 1828 A.D. [3518] BRAND** (Lieut. Charles). **Journal of a Voyage to Peru: a passage across the Cordillera of the Andes, in the Winter of 1827, performed on foot in the snow; and a Journey across the Pampas.**

With 4 plates.

8vo, original cloth, uncut.

London, Colburn, 1828.

Sabin 7388.

18s

- 1828 A.D. [3519] LYON (Capt. G. F.). Journal of a Residence and Tour in the Republic of Mexico in the year 1826. With some account of the Mines of that Country.**

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols., small 8vo, contemporary half calf.

London, John Murray, 1828.

14s

Sabin 42852. Capt. Lyon set out for Mexico in Jan., 1826, as one of the commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company, and on the way back from New York was wrecked at Holyhead and lost all his papers. This work contains an account of his personal adventures throughout Mexico during eight months.

- 1828 A.D. [3520] [EVERETT (Alex. H.).] America: or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the several Powers of the Western Continent, with conjectures on their future prospects.**

8vo, contemporary half calf, gilt back.

London, John Murray, 1828.

10s 6d

Sabin 23224. "We have not seen any political composition from the pen of an American, that can at all be compared with this."

- 1828 A.D. [3521] [DRAKE.] The Life of the Celebrated Sir Francis Drake, the First English Circumnavigator.**

Portrait and one plate.

4to, original boards, uncut.

London, 1828.

10s 6d

- 1829 A.D. [3522] OWEN AND CAMPBELL. Debate on the Evidences of Christianity; containing an examination of the "Social System" and of all the systems of scepticism of Ancient and Modern times. Held in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, from the 13th to the 21st of April, 1829; between Robert Owen, of New Lanark, Scotland, and Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia. Reported by Charles H. Sims, Stenographer, with an Appendix, written by the parties.**

2 vols., small 8vo, new half calf, gilt.

Bethany, Virginia, Alexander Campbell, 1829.

£5 5s

Not in Sabin or the Church Catalogue.

- 1829 A.D. [3523] STEVENSON (W. B.). Historical and Descriptive Narrative of Twenty Years' Residence in South America.**

With 7 plates.

3 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt.

London, Longman, 1829.

£3 3s

See footnote to the First Edition, London, 1825.

- 1829 A.D. [3524] BARBÉ-MARBOIS.** Histoire de la Louisiane et la cession de cette colonie par la France aux Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale; précédée d'un discours sur la Constitution et le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis. With coloured folding map.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half calf.

Paris, Firmin Didot, 1829.

£2 10s

Sabin 3306.

- 1829 A.D. [3525] MEXICAN INSURRECTION.** Six manuscripts (in Spanish) including an extremely interesting original report (presumably from the pen of some Spanish official) in which interesting references are made to the United States Independence as compared with that of Mexico. A scathing criticism of the latter reveals the insurgents as "vicious, and vainglorious . . . each desiring to rule like a mandarin and none desiring to be ruled." Lists are included of the officers commanding various districts, who might be relied upon to uphold the Spanish cause.

(Together) 12 pp., folio.

Mexico, (circa 1829.)

£2 10s

- 1829 A.D. [3526] MILLER (John).** Memoirs of General Miller, in the Service of the Republic of Peru.

With 8 battle plans; and portraits of Gen. Wm. Miller, Bolivar, San Martin, & O'Higgins.

2 vols., 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt.

London and Philadelphia, 1829.

£1 5s

Sabin 49028. A most interesting description of the War of Independence of the Spanish American Colonies. This, the second edition, contains additional portraits.

- 1829 A.D. [3526a] THE INDIAN CHIEF; or, Tokeah and the White Rose.** A Tale of the Indians and the Whites.

3 vols., 12mo, calf, gilt.

London & Philadelphia, 1829.

£1 5s

ROBERT SOUTHEY'S COPY.

- 1829 A.D. [3527] THOMPSON (G. A.).** Narrative of an Official Visit to Guatemala from Mexico.

Folding map of Central America.

Small 8vo, original cloth, uncut.

London, John Murray, 1829.

£1 1s

An interesting copy formerly belonging to the celebrated poet Robert Southey, and bearing his autograph signature at the foot of the title-page, and the date, Keswick. 4 Apr., 1829.

- 1829 A.D. [3528] MEXICO** (Spanish Royalist Troops in.) **Manuscript** (in Spanish) **addressed to the Soldiers of the Royalist Army on board the warship Soverano (unsigned, but probably written by the Commander-in-Chief).** The address begins "Soldiers—You are about to sail for New Spain where, three hundred years ago, the memory of the Spanish conquerors under the valiant Hernan Cortes, became immortalized. . . . You are going to pacify the country, to bury the past, and restore the paternal government of the best of kings. The Mexicans are not our enemies; they are our brothers." The writer exhorts the soldiers to be gallant to those they vanquish and to beware of dishonouring the name of Spaniard.
1 page, folio.
Havana, 17th June, 1829. **£1 1s**
- 1829 A.D. [3529] HALL** (Capt. Basil). **Travels in North America in 1827-8.**
Coloured folding map, & a table.
FIRST EDITION. 3 vols., small 8vo, calf.
Edinburgh, Cadell & Co., 1829. **12s 6d**
Sabin 29725. Capt. Hall was extremely frank in his criticism of American customs, and his work excited the utmost indignation in the U.S.A.
- 1829 A.D. [3530] ——— Another copy. Presentation copy from the author, with a signed inscription in each volume.**
Half calf, rebacked. **15s**
- 1830 A.D. [3531] CORTAZAR** (Col. Prudencio). **Manuscript application** (in Spanish) **to the President of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, for Col. P. Cortazar's enrolment as "Comendador" of that order in consideration of his services to the crown of Spain against the revolutionary, Ducondrai Holstein at Puerto Rico in 1822-3. Together with six manuscript testimonials from various local authorities.**
(Together) 7 MSS., 14 pp., folio.
Puerto Rico, 1st July, 1830. **£2 10s**
- 1830 A.D. [3532] [LEBOUCHER** (Odet Julien).] **Histoire de la Guerre de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis. Nouvelle Edition. Revue et augmentée.**
Portrait of Leboucher, facsimile letter of Washington, and Atlas containing seven engraved maps, including two large folding maps of the United States, folding map of the Windward Islands, etc.
2 vols., 8vo, & 1 vol. 4to, half calf, gilt backs.
Paris, Anselin, 1830. **£1 10s**
Sabin 39614.

- 1830 A.D. [3533] CUBA FORTIFICATIONS.** *Subinspeccion de Ingenieros de la Isla de Cuba: Relacion del Progreso y Casto que han tenido las obras.* Two Manuscripts (in Spanish) consisting of financial reports of the fortifications in the garrison of Havana, signed by Lt. Col. José Diaz, officer commanding the Corps of Engineers.

Oblong folio, 82 pp.

Havana, 30th June, 31st December, 1830.

£1 10s

- 1831 A.D. [3534] WEST POINT, from Phillipstown.**

Very decorative aquatint, brilliantly printed in colours.

Painted and engraved by W. J. Bennett.

Size $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with margins. 1831.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LIII.).

£73 10s

Inscribed to Colonel S. Thayer, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point.

- 1831 A.D. [3535] BEECHEY** (Captain F. W.). *Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait, to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions: performed in His Majesty's Ship Blossom, in the Years 1825-8.*

With 3 maps and 21 plates.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols. in 1, 4to, new half calf, gilt back.

London, Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831.

£4 4s

Sabin 4347. In 1825 Beechey was appointed to the "Blossom," which was intended to explore Behring's Straits in concert with Franklin and Parry, who were to work their way from the East. He passed Behring's Straits and penetrated as far as latitude $71^{\circ} 23' 31''$ N., and longitude $156^{\circ} 21' 30''$ W., reaching a point only 146 miles west of that reached by Franklin's expedition from the Mackenzie River. The whole Voyage lasted more than three years, and in the course of it Beechey discovered several islands in the Pacific, and an excellent harbour near Cape Prince of Wales, Bering Strait.

The work includes most interesting accounts of visits to Pitcairn's Island, and Tahiti, etc., and Chapters XIII. and XIV., pp. 344-409, contain the account of the expedition's visit to California, particularly to San Francisco, a plate also being given representing the Californians using the lasso.

One of the most valuable of modern voyages.

- 1831 A.D. [3535a] BARBADOES.** *Account of the Fatal Hurricane, by which Barbadoes suffered in August, 1831.* To which is prefixed a succinct Narrative of the convulsions of the elements, which at several times have visited and injured the West Indian Islands.

Square 12mo, old half calf.

Bridge-Town: (Barbadoes), Samuel Hyde, 1831.

£2 2s

Sabin 3258. Presentation copy from the author.

1831-41 A.D. [3536] WHALING. The Voyages of the American Whaling Ship "Cadmus," from Fairhaven (U.S.A.) to the Pacific Ocean.

1831-1841.

£10 10s

An interesting collection of the Ship's Papers, comprising:—

(1) Agreement between the Owner, Master & Seamen of the ship "Cadmus" of Fairhaven, Frederick C. Faber, master, bound from Fairhaven to the Pacific Ocean on a Whaling voyage. Containing 35 signatures of the captain and crew. May, 1831-3. This Agreement shows that the Captain and crew were on a profit sharing basis—the share of each man is stated. Also several receipts for wages of members of the crew.

(2) Another Agreement similar to above (William Crowell, master), October, 1834. Also several papers including receipts for oil sold, &c.

(3) Letter from the owner to Capt. William Crowell of the "Cadmus." 1½ pp., 4to. Fairhaven, 14 Oct., 1834. Giving instructions.

"After you have arrived in the Pacific you can proceed wherever you think best for cruising ground, but endeavour to avoid stopping at the Sandwich Islands.

"If you can obtain \$2000 barrels of sperm oil, and return home before the end of 1836 you may do it, but if you cannot obtain that quantity try hard to fill the ship next year."

(4) Agreement between the Owner, Master & Seamen of the "Cadmus," bound from Fairhaven on a whaling voyage, with 32 signatures of the crew. 1841.

(5) Thirteen Insurance Policies of the ship "Cadmus," dated 1838-41.

(6) Accounts of the sales of Sperm Oil brought home on the 1834 voyage—contained in three note books.

1832 A.D. [3536a] GRAAH (Wilhelm August). Undersögelses-Reise til Ostkysten af Grönland, efter kongelig Befaling, udförd i Aarene 1828-31.

With a very large engraved folding map and 8 coloured engraved plates of scenes among the Greenlanders.

4to, boards.

Copenhagen, J. D. Quist, 1832.

£4 4s

Sabin 28178. This is the Narrative of an expedition to the East Coast of Greenland, sent by order of the King of Denmark, in search of the lost Danish colonies, under the command of Capt Graah of the Danish Royal Navy, in 1828-31.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF CALIFORNIA.

1832 A.D. [3537] MORRELL (Capt. Benjamin). A Narrative of Four Voyages, to the South Sea, North and South Pacific Ocean, Ethiopic and Southern Atlantic Ocean, Indian and Antartic Ocean, 1822-31. . . . With an account of some new and valuable discoveries, including the Massacre Islands, where thirteen of the author's crew were massacred and eaten by cannibals. Portrait.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, original boards.

New York, J. & J. Harper, 1832.

£1 15s

Sabin 50778. Not in Cowan.

Chapters V. and VI. of the second voyage deal with the visit of the schooner Tartar to CALIFORNIA in 1825, and give particulars concerning Gulf of California and River Colorado, Old California, Monterey, Hunting excursion in California, San Francisco, New California, etc.

1832 A.D. [3538] TROLLOPE (Mrs.). Domestic Manners of the Americans.

With 8 plates, mostly of a humourous nature.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. 8vo, original cloth, and label.

London, printed, New York, reprinted for the Booksellers, 1832.

£1 4s

Mrs. Frances Trollope was the mother of the celebrated novelist Anthony Trollope. She spent four years in the U.S.A. travelling all over the country, commencing with a voyage up the Mississippi. Mrs. Trollope's "forte" in her writings was a very broad humour. She seemed to come across very little that she liked in America, and did not "mince" matters in saying so. The work was first issued in London in the Spring of 1832, and raised much indignation in the U.S.A., where it consequently had an excellent sale.

It is rather curious to note that the American editor declares that the book could not be the work of an English lady, so ascribes it to Capt. Basil Hall, who also had much fault to find in his travels in America. (See Item No. 3529).

1832 A.D. [3539] SCROPE (G. Poulett). Extracts of Letters from Poor Persons who emigrated last year to Canada and the United States. Printed for the information of the labouring poor, and their friends in this country.

Second Edition, with Additions. 8vo, half morocco.

London, James Ridgway, 1832.

16s 6d

Not in Sabin. The letters are from Port Talbot, Yarmouth, Lancaster, Nelson, Dundas, Southwold, and York, all in Upper Canada; and from Philadelphia and New York.

1832 A.D. [3540] MURAT (Achille). Esquisse Morale et Politique des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord.

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Sabin 51413. This work consists of ten of Murat's letters to Count Thibaudeau. Presentation copy from the author.

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Mexico, Ignacio Cumplido, 1835.

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Not in Sabin. Raines, Texas Bibliography, p. 8.

This work, containing statistical information on Texas, was Almonte's Official Report to Santa Anna after extensive travels made there in 1834.

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14s

Sabin 45. Publication of this work in America was stopped owing to the particulars therein concerning slavery. The author accompanied Mr. Crawford who was sent by the English Government to inspect the U.S.A. prisons. He gives much information on Public Institutions.

1835 A.D. [3549] ROSS (Sir John). Explanation and Answer to Mr. John Braithwaite's Supplement to Captain Sir John Ross's Narrative of a Second Voyage in the Victory, in Search of a North-West Passage.

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London, A. W. Webster, (1835).

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These papers raise some interesting legal points, and the writer of one letter addressed to the Ministry of Finance—(Don Juan B. Topete, letter dated Madrid, 5th May, 1841)—mentions the extreme ambiguity of some of the clauses in the charter issued by the Real Junta de Fomento [Committee of Public Works] of Habana. He cites as an example, clause 4, which states briefly that the railway from Habana to Guines would be ceded to the purchasers "with all its appurtenances, without exception, including the branch at Batabano." The writer prudently states that this might be interpreted as a cession "of the buildings, warehouses, lands, factories, machinery, stores, and effects appertaining to the work . . . any emoluments accruing to the Real Junta from businesses, in connection with the work in Havana, the United States or England, the negro slaves, the services of the emancipated natives, the animals, carriages and any other property directly or indirectly affected by the Railway."

- 1841 A.D. [3585] [PORTER (Wm. Ogilvie).] Sir Edw. Seaward's Narrative of His Shipwreck, and consequent discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea.**
2 vols., small 8vo, original cloth, uncut.
London, 1841. 12s 6d

Sabin 64323. This book made a great sensation on its publication, but is doubtless largely, if not wholly, fictitious. The famous novelist, Miss Jane Porter, asserted that the diary was genuine, and had been placed in her hands by the writer's family. According to an inscription in Bristol Cathedral, her brother Dr. W. O. Porter was the author, but this statement is not to be trusted, and probably the novelist herself had the principal part in its authorship.

- 1841-3 A.D. [3585a] BUCKINGHAM (J. S.). America, Historical, Statistic, and Descriptive; The Eastern and Western States; The Slave States; Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other British Provinces in North America, with a plan of National Colonization.**
With engraved plates.
Together 9 vols., 8vo, half calf.
London, Fisher, Son, & Co., 1841-3. £1 1s

1842 A.D. [3586] CASTELNAU (Francis de). **Vues et Souvenirs de l'Amérique du Nord.**

With 35 plates of American views, portraits, etc., on India paper, 3 being coloured and 1 extra coloured plate.

Large 4to, half morocco.

Paris, 1842.

£6 15s

Sabin 11412. The plates include, View of Tallahassée, Florida; The Capitol, Tallahassée; Magnolia, Florida; Plantation on Lake Jackson, Florida; Tallahassée Railway; Appalachicola; Various other Florida scenes; Views of Key West; Chattahouchie Falls, Alabama; Views in Georgia; Various Indian Portraits; Fort Howard, Wisconsin; Mackinac Fort, Mich.; Fort Brady, Lake Superior; Montmorency Falls; etc.

1842 A.D. [3587] MAILLARD (N. Doran). **The History of the Republic of Texas, from the discovery of the country to the present time; and the cause of her separation from the Republic of Mexico.**

With the large coloured folding map of Texas, mounted on linen. 8vo, half calf.

London, Smith, Elder, and Co., 1842.

£3 18s

Sabin 43886. "My object is to present to the public an unvarnished account of what Texas and the Texans really are; of the true origin and history of their rebellion against Mexico, their lawful sovereign."

1842 A.D. [3588] ALLSTON (Washington, 1779-1843). **Famous American Painter and Poet. A remarkably fine Autograph Letter signed to Edward Moxon, the Publisher.**

2 pp., 4to. Cambridge, Mass., 12th October, 1842.

£2 10s

Giving directions that a copy of his art-novel "Monoldi" should be sent to Wordsworth. Further instructing that an errata slip be printed of the corrections and emendations, he wished made in the work, which slip was to be pasted in the book; also praising Moxon "for the very beautiful form you have given to my book; to a more showy form I would not have applied the epithet."

1842 A.D. [3589] ATKINSON (Christopher). **The Emigrant's Guide to New Brunswick, British North America.**

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FIRST EDITION. 12mo, original cloth.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1842.

£1 1s

Not in Sabin. The author lived in New Brunswick for some time, as Pastor of Mascreen Kirk, St. George, New Brunswick. In his work, which had considerable popularity in Scotland, he gives a general description of the cities and districts of New Brunswick.

- 1842 A.D. [3590] BANDINEL** (James). **Some Account of the Trade in Slaves from Africa as connected with Europe and America; from the introduction of the trade into Modern Europe, down to the present time; especially with reference to the efforts made by the British Government for its extinction.**

8vo, original cloth, uncut.

London, Longman, 1842.

10s 6d

Sabin 3147.

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- 1842-3 A.D. [3591] LARRUA** (Antonio de). **Letter Signed** (in Spanish) **to the Minister of Finance in Spain from the official in charge of the Financial Department of the Government of Cuba, enclosing MS. report signed by Joaquin (?) Eciaguine, Inspector of Mines, on the value of the copper mines that were being opened up in the neighbourhood of Santiago del Prado, Cuba.**

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Sabin 25843. Wagner, The Plains and Rockies, 83.

- 1843 A.D. [3594] JONES (George).** *The History of Ancient America, anterior to the time of Columbus; proving the Identity of the Aborigines with the Tyrians and Israelites; and the Introduction of Christianity into the Western Hemisphere by the Apostle St. Thomas. The Tyrian Area.*

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- 1845 A.D. [3604] GREGG (Josiah).** **Commerce of the Prairies, or the Journal of a Santa Fé Trader, during eight expeditions across the Great Western Prairies, and a Residence of nearly nine years in Northern Mexico.**

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- 1845 A.D. [3605] PRICHARD (James Cowles).** **The Natural History of Man; comprising inquiries into the modifying influence of physical and moral agencies on the different tribes of the human family.**

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- 1845 A.D. [3606] PIERROT (Louis).** **President of Haiti. Letter Signed to Brigadier-General Dupuy.**

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15s

(Trans.):—"Citizen Rebayer Collo desires of me a place in the Engineers. As it is necessary for him to pass an examination in order to know his ability, will you kindly examine him and report to me." Etc.

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See footnote to the 1768 edition of his life in this catalogue.

- 1846 A.D. [3609] WARRE (Capt. Hy.).** *Sketches in North America and the Oregon Territory.*

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Cowan, "California and the Pacific West," page 244.

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- 1846 A.D. [3610] NICOLAY (C. G.).** *The Oregon Territory: a Geographical and Physical Account of that Country and its Inhabitants with Outlines of its History and Discovery.*

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Cowan, p. 162. Sabin 55251.

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- 1846 A.D. [3611] GARDNER (George).** *Travels in the Interior of Brazil, principally through the Northern Provinces, and the Gold and Diamond Districts, during the Years 1836-1841.*

Map, and tinted view of the Organ Mountains.

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London, Reeve Brothers, 1846.

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Gardner was the first to give accounts of various parts of northern Brazil. He was the superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, and his works contains many interesting particulars respecting the Botany, etc., of Brazil.

- 1847 A.D. [3612] THOREAU (Henry David, 1817-1862).** *American Author and Naturalist. Autograph Letter Signed to His Friend, R. W. Emerson, the Poet and Essayist.*

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- 1847 A.D. [3613] FEATHERSTONHAUGH (G. W.).** *A Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor; with an Account of the lead and copper deposits in Wisconsin; of the Gold Region in the Cherokee Country; and Sketches of Popular Manners; &c., &c., &c.*

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- 1847 A.D. [3615] GRATTAN** (Wm.). **Adventures of the Connaught Rangers, from 1808 to 1814.**

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This work is especially interesting for its account of Lima and its inhabitants.

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1848 A.D. [3618] SMET (Father Peter John de, Jesuit). **Missions de l'Orégon et Voyages aux Montagnes Rocheuses aux Sources de la Colombie, de l'Athabasca et du Sascatchewan, en 1845-46. Par le Père P. J. de Smet, de la Société de Jésus.**

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New York, Harper & Brothers, 1848.

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Wagner, "The Plains and the Rockies," 137.

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1849 A.D. [3625] SMET (Father P. J. de). **Missiën van den Orégon en Reizen naer de Rotsbergen en de Bronnen der Columbia, der Athabasca en Sascatshawin, in 1845-46.**

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See footnote to Item No. 3618 in this catalogue.

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(Continued over)

Charsley (Sergeant William)—continued.

right of Falmouth. United States Ford was chosen as the point at which to cross the River Rappahannock. Only the ammunition train was allowed to follow the Army across the river. On arrival at the ford it was found that it had been abandoned by the enemy. "As we arrived on the other side a short halt was ordered; when by Divisions we again moved forward the bands playing "Way down South in Dixie," "Yankee Doodle" and other airs. . . . The order then comes "Lead, as will, Load", & onward we move slowly & cautiously, not knowing at what minute we may be ordered into line to face the enemy. Through a piece of Woods about 5 miles, at a place called Chancellorsville, is where we took up our position—a small open space only dividing our lines from the enemy's, he having his lines in a piece of woods about 800 yards from us." During Friday & Saturday morning firing went only between pickets, while the Federals prepared their positions for the expected battle. Most of the picketing and skirmishing was entrusted to Gen. Hancocks Division. The battle commenced about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. "Their fire on us was terrific, still they got from us, no doubt, more than they bargained for. Our lines of batteries throwing Grape, Canister, and Shell, could be seen mowing them down almost by acres, still they were not daunted. . . . Our centre and left never wavered, but our right, the 11th Corps, broke and gave way . . . to rally them was impossible, & by the greatest exertions a general stampede was prevented. . . . Running headlong through the woods could be seen whole regiments, and 'Skedadlers' by the thousand . . . nearly causing the most fatal effects to the whole army . . . but we still held our ground, with the exception of that lost by the 11th Corps." The battle recommenced about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the Confederates attacked the right en masse "and although we had to fall back a little, still our lines were firm & never wavered." The attack then moved to the left-centre, where it was repulsed. At this point was a large red brick house used by Gen. Hooker as his headquarters & then as a hospital. This caught fire. After much difficulty the Federal wounded were brought out, but many of the Confederates evidently lost their lives. On Monday things were fairly quiet, and on Tuesday orders were given to recross the river " & it was plainly to be seen that a general retreat was to take place," . . . and by Wednesday afternoon the whole army had succeeded in crossing. The reason for this retreat is known to but few, but no doubt the panic of the 11th Corps and the falling back of Gen. Sedgwick from Fredericksburgh had much to do with it."

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